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EARLY INDIANA

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By WILLIAM E. SLOAN

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INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS
VOLUME III

NUMBER I

A HISTORY
OF
EARLY INDIANAPOLIS MASONRY
AND OF
CENTER LODGE

By WILL E. ENGLISH

Past Master of Center Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. Masons,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS
THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

1895

TO
MY MASONIC BROTHERS
OF
CENTER LODGE

INTRODUCTORY.

THIS attempt to briefly chronicle the interesting events associated with the history of early Indianapolis Masonry had its origin in an address delivered before Center Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. Masons, of Indianapolis, at the close of my official service as Worshipful Master of the Lodge. As given on that occasion it was not prepared with a view to publication, and the fact that it was originally written solely in the interest of Center Lodge will excuse any disposition that may even still be observable in it to deal too personally with the members of that Lodge and their affairs. However, as is stated elsewhere, to write the history of early Indianapolis Masonry, one must at the same time of necessity write the history of Center Lodge, which alone occupied the Masonic field for the first twenty-five years of the city's existence. The address was delivered December 26, 1894, and consequently, while the endeavor has since been made to make the alterations necessary to its proper presentation and reproduction in its present form, and to give it a less personal character, no attempt has been made to treat of affairs beyond that date or to make any changes not absolutely demanded by these essential requirements.

Recognizing that the subject-matter of an historical sketch, necessarily devoted so entirely to Masonic events, must from its very nature be largely lacking in interest to persons outside the Masonic Fraternity, and likewise fearing if not fully

realizing its entire unworthiness of such kindly consideration and indorsement, its publication for general circulation has been acquiesced in with considerable reluctance and misgiving, while appreciating to the fullest degree the honor done me by both the Indiana Historical Society and my partial Brethren of Center Lodge, in ordering its publication under the separate auspices and approval of each of these estimable organizations.

WILL E. ENGLISH.

Indianapolis, April 15, 1895.

EARLY INDIANAPOLIS MASONRY.

Ancient Craft Masonry was first established in the city of Indianapolis some seventy-three years ago when Center Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons, was duly organized under authority from the Grand Lodge of Indiana, being the first Lodge formed in Indianapolis, as well as one of the earliest chartered by the Grand Lodge in the State, that body having only been organized in 1818, and Center Lodge, according to its number, being the fourteenth organized thereafter, there having been but nine original Lodges.

Many of the Lodges chartered previously to No. 23 have long since ceased to exist, so that Center Lodge is now the tenth in point of age in the State, there being but nine really older ones still on the Grand Lodge roll (and but four of these whose existence has been continuous from the beginning without a break), although owing to the former practice of permitting new Lodges to take the numbers of those disbanded, some younger Lodges have numbers smaller than Center and much less chronologically considered than they are entitled to.

The then newly settled town of Indianapolis had been laid off but one year before that time, so it will be seen that Center Lodge bears a very close relationship to the city's well-being and progress, having grown with her growth and advanced as she advanced. On the 27th of March, 1822, by virtue of a dispensation from the proper Grand Lodge au-

thority and upon the recommendation of Union Lodge, No. 2, of Madison, Center Lodge, No. 23, came into legal Masonic existence with Harvey Gregg as Worshipful Master, Milo R. Davis as Senior Warden, John T. Osborne as Junior Warden and Samuel Henderson as Secretary.

The following list of additional members makes up the complete roster of the fourteen founders of the Lodge whose honored names appear as applicants for the dispensation:

OBED FOOTE,
URIAH HUBBS,
JAMES BLAKE,
J. W. KIMBLE,
HENRY WILLIARD,

ALLEN MEAD,
MOSES COOK,
WM. VANDERGRIF, F,
SAMUEL MCGEORGE,
ALLEN D. CAULKING
(or Caulbing).

A little band of fourteen good men and true, which was a small beginning for a Lodge that now numbers two hundred and twenty-eight members, and which during its existence has initiated in the neighborhood of twelve hundred candidates, but it must be remembered that at that time there were but five hundred and sixty-two Masons in the entire State of Indiana. But if limited as to quantity, the quality in this instance was most excellent and the names of the best men in the new settlement appeared upon this roll.

The names of the Master and Wardens Gregg, Davis and Osborne are, of course, contained in the dispensation, but there is no positive record of the remaining first set of officers to be found. However, the writer has discovered among the Lodge's early archives scant but convincing evidence that Samuel Henderson was the first to serve the Lodge in the capacity of Secretary. He was a man of influence and importance in the new community and was the first postmaster and the first mayor Indianapolis ever had.

The Lodge continued under this first organization until the

Grand Lodge meeting of that year at Corydon (then capital of the State), when, on October 7, 1822, the Grand Body ordered Center Lodge continued another year under dispensation. At this session the Lodge had no member or representative present, which possibly accounts for the failure to receive a charter. However, when the Grand Lodge convened at Madison the following year Harvey Gregg was present as Worshipful Master, and, on October 7, 1823, a charter was unanimously ordered issued to Center Lodge, with Harvey Gregg Worshipful Master; Harvey Bates, Senior Warden, and John T. Osborne, Junior Warden. The returns to the Grand Lodge show that the officers for the previous term were:

HARVEY GREGG, Worshipful Master.

MILO R. DAVIS, Senior Warden.

JOHN T. OSBORNE, Junior Warden.

OBED FOOTE, Treasurer.

JAMES M. RAY, Secretary.

SAMUEL MCGEORGE, Senior Deacon.

ABRAHAM MCCORD, Junior Deacon.

WILLIAM NEW, Tyler.

This is the first set of officers of which there is a complete record, and most of them, it appears, served from the organization of the Lodge until the charter was granted.

The Lodge then met in stated meeting on the last Saturday night of each month. Where the meetings of the first year were held can not be stated positively, but an old receipt for rent for the winter of 1823-24, which the writer unearthed in his researches, shows that the Lodge room was at that time located over the store of Blake & Henderson, members of the Lodge, which is understood to have then occupied the site of the present New York Store.

The Grand Lodge returns of this session showed a total of

nineteen members, being an increase of five since the first organization. This, of course, includes the officers above mentioned. Of these Harvey Gregg, the Worshipful Master, and the first to hold that position, was an eminent lawyer of the time and a man of marked ability although somewhat eccentric in character.

He was one of the editors and proprietors of the *Western Citizen and Emigrants' Guide*, the second newspaper ever published in Indianapolis and the original of the well known daily *Journal* of the present. He served the Grand Lodge later, both as Senior Grand Warden and Grand Treasurer.

Milo R. Davis, first Senior Warden, was a well known citizen also and is said to have been the son of one of the first Territorial judges of Indiana.

John T. Osborne, first Junior Warden, was one of the earliest of Indianapolis merchants and a member of the first Board of County Commissioners of Marion county.

Obed Foote, the first Treasurer of whom there is any record, and most probably elected at the organization of the Lodge, was another prominent lawyer, and was the first person—or rather one of three—to be elected justice of the peace in Center township.

Of Samuel McGeorge (one of the original fourteen), Abraham McCord and William New, the first of whom we have record in the offices of Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon and Tyler, little can now be learned, but William New later filled the two most important offices in the lodge—Secretary and Master—showing him to have evidently been an earnest and zealous member.

The only change in the roll of officers since the organization, of which there is a record, as appears from this list, was in the substitution of the name of James M. Ray for that of Samuel Henderson in the office of Secretary. Indianapolis has produced no more respected citizen than James M. Ray,

so well known in his day to all old residents of Indianapolis. He was the first county clerk of Marion county and occupied many public positions of trust and honor, and likewise filled nearly all the offices of the Lodge during his long connection with it, being elected Worshipful Master for one term in 1826 in addition to serving five years as Secretary.

It should be remembered that down to the year 1851 the term of office in Indiana Masonic Lodges was for six months only, the semi-annual elections taking place in June and December. The Grand Lodge returns, therefore, only show the last set of officers of each year, but after considerable research through old documents, Masonic libraries and records, the writer has been able to prepare a full list of the Masters and Secretaries of Center Lodge, together with the number of their terms and their years of service, from the date of its foundation down to the officers who are soon to be installed for the coming year of 1895. This was a work of some difficulty as the Lodge had never had a complete or correct roll of its Past Masters, and the Past Secretaries were previously almost entirely unknown. The list will be found appended at the end of this publication. Harvey Gregg served the Lodge as Master for four terms (two years) following the organization, when Zenas Kimberly appears to have been elected to that office for one term, James M. Ray continuing as Secretary. Zenas Kimberly was a prominent man in State politics and was a well known member of the Legislature from the southern part of the State in early times. The positive evidence of his service as Master is of a meager and somewhat doubtful character, and he does not appear to have retained his membership in the Lodge for any great length of time.

The Grand Lodge meeting of 1824 was held at Madison, October 4, with James M. Ray representing the Lodge as "proxy," says the Grand Lodge proceedings. This year,

the third of its existence, Center Lodge reported twenty-five Masons on the roll, being an increase for the year of one by initiation and five by affiliation. We now find the following officers reported:

WILLIAM W. WICK, Worshipful Master.

SAMUEL HENDERSON, Senior Warden.

JOSEPH K. LOONEY, Junior Warden.

JAMES BLAKE, Treasurer.

JAMES M. Ray, Secretary.

BETHUEL F. MORRIS, Senior Deacon.

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, Junior Deacon.

ROBERT CULBERTSON, Tyler.

Of these new officers, Judge William W. Wick, the Worshipful Master, was the first judge who ever held court in Indianapolis, and one of the most prominent men then to be found in Indiana. During his long and honorable career, he successfully filled the offices of Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives, Circuit Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Secretary of State, Brigadier-General of Militia, Postmaster and member of Congress.

Senior Warden Henderson and Secretary Ray have already been mentioned, but Joseph K. Looney, Junior Warden, was not only a new officer, but a new member, having only been admitted to the Lodge by dimit a short time before. Of his antecedents or history, and those of Robert Culbertson, the Tyler, the writer knows nothing further than that Culbertson was returned as a member the year before. Col. James Blake, the new Treasurer, was one of the original charter members, and no man known to the early history of Indianapolis was ever more actively associated with the city's affairs. He, in partnership with others, built the first steam mill, helped to organize and teach the first Sunday-school, arranged the first fourth of July celebration, owned the first carriage and piano

that appeared in the new settlement, and was the President of the first State Board of Agriculture. In fact, he was first and foremost in all public events and enterprises, and was a most active and public spirited citizen during all the years of his long and busy life. The two new Deacons were likewise well-known citizens of early Indianapolis, and their names now appear on the roll for the first time.

Judge Bethuel F. Morris was long Judge of the Indianapolis Circuit, and was evidently a public speaker of ability, as he was frequently chosen as the orator of Masonic and other public celebrations.

He later, in 1828 and 1830, served two terms as Master of the Lodge.

Dr. Livingston Dunlap was one of the first physicians locating in Indianapolis, coming here in August, 1821. He was the Secretary of the first Medical Society organized in Indianapolis, postmaster under President Polk, and always a devoted member of the Lodge. He left behind him a respected and venerated name, and Center Lodge has the honor to bear upon its rolls at the present time the name of his son, Dr. John M. Dunlap, long one of the best known of Indianapolis physicians. The new members of the Lodge reported for this year, in addition to those mentioned, were Jeremiah Johnson, James B. Hall, the first carpenter to locate in Indianapolis, and a member of the first Board of Seminary Trustees (who became Master in 1827), and William and John Conner, two brothers who were famous in the early history of Indiana. The Conner Brothers were both made prisoners by the Indians in boyhood, being held in captivity for ten years, and after their release they always kept up a certain friendly relation with the Indians, which gave them great influence among them.

The price of their ransom is said to have been four hundred dollars in money, a keg of powder and a keg of whisky,

the latter probably being especially influential. The city of Connersville takes its name from John Conner, while William Conner in 1802 settled on White River, near Noblesville, about sixteen miles from Indianapolis, being the first white man to settle in central Indiana. Oliver I. Conner, his grandson, has long been a worthy member of Center Lodge.

Of Jeremiah Johnson, who came into the Lodge during this same term, the writer is not able to speak positively for the reason that Indianapolis at that time had two well-known citizens who bore that name, and while this was certainly one or the other of them, it is difficult at this late date to positively state which of the two it was. One was a well known merchant and prominent citizen, who at an early period represented Marion county in the State Legislature, and finally settled near Bridgeport, while the other was a noted character of the time known as "Old Rough and Ready," who was the first man to be married within the precincts of what is now Marion county, his marriage to Miss Jane Reagan having taken place here in 1821. It occurred under difficulties that the younger Lodge members would hardly like to face in these degenerate days, as he was obliged to walk bare-foot sixty miles through the unbroken wilderness infested by savages, to Connersville, the then county seat, in order to secure the necessary license. But the sturdy young frontiersman did not hesitate to make the long, lonely and dangerous tramp of one hundred and twenty miles for the girl of his choice whom he expressively declared to be "the purtiest critter his two eyes ever seed." After his return he was obliged to wait six weeks for a minister to come along to perform the ceremony, but he finally succeeded in his marital efforts, as he certainly deserved to do. He was noted for his eccentricities, his lack of education, his open hospitality and his rugged honesty.

The Grand Lodge meeting of 1825 was held at Salem, Oc-

tober 3, William H. Lilly being present as the representative of Center Lodge. The officers reported for that year were:

HARVEY BATES, Worshipful Master.

JAMES M. RAY, Senior Warden.

CALVIN FLETCHER, Junior Warden.

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, Secretary.

BETHUEL F. MORRIS, Treasurer.

JAMES B. HALL, Senior Deacon.

ROBERT CULBERTSON, Junior Deacon.

FLEMING T. LUSE, Tyler.

Of these, Harvey Bates, the new Master, was not only then, but during the course of a long and creditable life, one of the most respected residents of Indianapolis. He was the founder and until his death the owner of the well-known "Bates House," and was the first person that ever filled the office of Sheriff of Marion county, and it is rather remarkable that the first Judge, the first Prosecutor, the First Clerk, the first Sheriff, the first County Commissioner, the first member of Legislature, the first Postmaster, the first Mayor and the first Justice of the Peace ever known in the city and county were all at some time officers of Center Lodge. Calvin Fletcher, the new Junior Warden, was likewise one of the most eminent of Indianapolis citizens, and left behind him a large number of descendants, who have worthily sustained the family name. He was the first Prosecuting Attorney of the Indianapolis district and was a State Senator as early as 1824. The Lodge now reported twenty-eight members, the new members by affiliation being William H. Lilly, then Auditor of State and Grand Lodge Treasurer, Calvin Fletcher, Fleming T. Luse, Reuben Adams and George W. Johnson. The initiates were Isaac N. Weagley, of whom little is now known; Dr. Samuel G. Mitchell, who was the first physician to locate in Indianapolis, and the President of the first Indian-

apolis Medical Society, and Col. James Paxton, who, in 1822, together with John E. Baker, another member of the Lodge, built the first court-house for Marion county, under a contract allowing fourteen thousand dollars therefor. Col. Paxton resided on Circle street, about where the Plaza building now stands, and was long a leading citizen. He was the first Township Assessor, the first Marion county Representative in the Legislature and Colonel of the first Regiment of Indiana Militia organized at Indianapolis.

Center Lodge's first Master, Harvey Gregg, appeared before this Grand Lodge with a petition asking authority to establish a Lodge at Acapulco, Mexico, stating that he was about to permanently locate there. The application was denied as "not expedient," and "Brother Gregg" did not go to Acapulco, probably wisely concluding that a city without a Masonic Lodge would not be worth living in at best. He lived, died and was buried in Indianapolis, and, on April 3, 1844, the members of Center Lodge, learning that a street was about to be cut through the part of "the town" where he was originally interred, contributed "25 cents each" to pay the expenses of removing his remains to a more suitable resting place.

On St. John's Day, the 24th of June, 1825, the Lodge held a grand celebration, at which Judge Bethuel F. Morris delivered an oration, as did also Rev. John Strange. The following is the "Order of the day," for the exercises, as copied from an old document, yellow with age, "laid up among the records in the archives of the Lodge:"

ORDER OF THE DAY FOR THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1825.

Lodge opened at 9 o'clock A. M., at Lodge room.

Election.

Procession formed—march down Market street to the Circle; thence to Washington to the Court House precisely at 11 o'clock.

After services are closed procession to be formed and march in front

of Court House up to Washington street opposite Maj. Carter's; thence west along Washington St. to the Washington Hall; thence to dinner at 1 o'clock.

After dinner procession formed, march to centre of Meridian St.; thence counter march up Washington St. opposite the door of the Court House; thence to the Court House and up to the Lodge room.

The records show that "Brothers Vigus and Henderson" were to furnish the dinner referred to, and that the terms were to be "Dinner and Domestic drink, \$1, and if Foreign liquors be furnished, \$1.25." It is strongly suspected that "Domestic drink" meant whisky in those early days, and that many of those in attendance, in accordance with the custom of the time, partook of it.

Past Grand Master Marston G. Clark, a prominent visiting Mason, was the Marshal of the day, with William Marshall as assistant.

October 2, 1826, the Grand Lodge convened at Salem—Indianapolis still being too insignificant for a Grand Lodge meeting—with Harvey Gregg once more on hand as "Representative." The returns for the year show thirty-three members, with four initiations during the year and the following board of officers, all of whom have been previously referred to:

WILLIAM NEW, Worshipful Master.

JAMES B. HALL, Senior Warden.

ROBERT CULBERTSON, Junior Warden.

JAMES M. RAY, Secretary.

JAMES PAXTON, Treasurer.

October 1, 1827, found the Grand Lodge again at Salem, Center, this time, being represented by Charles I. Hand, recorded on the minutes as "Worshipful Master thereof," with Austin W. Morris reported as Secretary, the Master for the six months previous having been James B. Hall. Both the Master and the Secretary reported for this term were new men, and

Charles I. Hand, the Master, will be referred to later on. Few men ever connected with Center Lodge were so actively identified with its affairs as Austin W. Morris, who, for seven terms, served it as Secretary, as well as in various other positions and later became Junior Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, continuing in the latter office for seventeen years. He was a prominent man in State politics, and for some time held the office of Auditor of State as well as other places of public trust. November 25, 1828, the Grand Lodge, for the first time, convened in Indianapolis, where the sessions, since that time, have been usually held. Benjamin I. Blythe, of Center, was present "by virtue of being Master," says the record, with Austin W. Morris still the Secretary of the Lodge. The name of Judge Bethuel F. Morris now appears among the Past Masters, he having served during the first six months term of that year. The Grand Lodge at this session appropriately chose him as Grand Orator. November 30, 1829, we find the Grand Lodge, for the second time at Indianapolis, with Benjamin I. Blythe again present as Master, but Abram W. Harrison is now recorded as Secretary. Worshipful Master Blythe afterwards became Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge and was a prominent man in his day, being an early member of the Legislature and the Secretary of the board that first laid Indianapolis off into town lots in 1821. Later he was appointed State agent for the sale of these lots. Abram W. Harrison was a well known merchant of Indianapolis, who also served a term as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge. At this session three members of Center Lodge were selected as Grand Lodge officers, Governor Noah Noble, Grand Marshal; Judge William W. Wick, Grand Orator, and Harvey Gregg, Grand Treasurer. On the last day of the meeting, according to the minutes, "The Brethren of the Grand Lodge and of Center Lodge

formed a Grand procession and proceeded in due order and harmony to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an appropriate address was delivered by Brother H. A. Hunter, Grand Chaplain."

On October 4, 1830, the Grand Lodge assembled at Indianapolis, with Judge Bethuel F. Morris present as Center's "Representative." But six Lodges were represented at this meeting, and the attendance being so small an adjournment was taken until December 1, without attempting to transact any business. By hard drumming Representatives from thirteen Lodges were secured for the adjourned meeting December 1, but the Order was then in such a disorganized condition throughout the State that out of thirty-eight Lodges previously created, but eighteen were entitled to representation or had made proper returns, and but two Grand Lodge officers answered the opening roll call, Grand Master Abel C. Pepper and Grand Secretary Lanier, both being among the absent. Charles I. Hand, of Center Lodge, as Junior Grand Warden, opened the session as acting Grand Master, and Austin W. Morris, of Center, was elected as Grand Secretary at this meeting to succeed J. F. D. Lanier, who later became the famous banker of New York. On account of the limited attendance the annual procession was abandoned and in its place it was decided (on motion of Judge Wick, of Center) to have a dinner together at the "Tavern" of "Brother Basil Brown, of this town."

The dark days for Masonry were now upon the Fraternity, not only in Indiana, but throughout the nation. The so-called "Morgan Disappearance" had aroused a spirit of persecution which spread like wild fire over the land. At many places members of the Craft were socially ostracized, Masonic ministers were forbidden to occupy their pulpits and mobs broke into Lodge rooms, destroyed Lodge property and assaulted the assembled members. So strong was this move-

ment at the time that the anti-Masonic political party was formed, which polled a large vote in some States and carried Vermont in the presidential election of 1832. In Indiana they placed a ticket in the field during this campaign headed by ex-Supreme Judge James Scott, of Clark county, for the office of Governor.

In the great State of New York, where five hundred and two Lodges had existed, but seventy-two remained, four hundred and thirty having disbanded as a result of this wave of fanaticism. In Vermont, at one period, not a single Lodge continued to work, and in the State of Maine the Grand Lodge assembled, with no Lodge representatives present and but a few of the Grand officers, and it will be a surprise to many of this generation to learn that even in the Grand Lodge of Indiana a movement was at one time suggested, looking to a surrender of the Charter, as shown by the proceedings of December 9, 1834, when Caleb B. Smith, Grand Master in 1837 (and Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's Cabinet), Grand Master-elect Daniel Kelso, Grand Treasurer John Walker, and Worshipful Master Shepherd Whitman, of New Albany Lodge, were "appointed a committee with instructions to inquire into the expediency of this Grand Lodge surrendering its Charter, and if such surrender should be deemed advisable to report such resolutions as may dispose of the property of the Grand Lodge and that of the subordinate Lodges as may seem just and expedient."

After due deliberation this committee, on the following day, through its chairman, Caleb B. Smith, "made a report which was read and concurred in," which is not given in full in the published proceedings. That it was strongly against the idea is self-evident, as the Grand Lodge of Indiana, notwithstanding its struggles and trials, held together and weathered the storm, but that it was even for a moment proposed shows

how generally prevalent were the baleful influences of that period.

Masons in many other parts of the country than those previously mentioned either abandoned their meetings for the time being, or met in secret at rare intervals in private houses and out of the way places. Many weak-kneed Brothers entirely abandoned the organization in the face of this crusade of calumny and persecution, but "Freemasonry notwithstanding still survived," for there were enough of the tried, trusted and true, in whose "faithful breasts," the "mysteries of Masonry were safely lodged," to still maintain the good work and "preserve the reputation of the Fraternity unsullied," for "no motive could make them swerve from their duties, violate their vows, or betray their trusts." Center Lodge, like the rest, experienced the evil effects of this tide of anti-Masonry that made itself felt everywhere, and for the two or three years following, those of her devoted few who remained loyal had a trying experience of it. The Masonic light flickered feebly about her altars, the meetings languished, and finally, for a time, had to be abandoned, and it was left to but a mere handful of faithful Brothers to keep the spirit of Masonry alive in Indianapolis. In 1831 the Grand Lodge met at Vincennes, instead of Indianapolis, and out of the thirty-eight Lodges that had been previously chartered there were, all told, but seven out of the entire number represented at this meeting. No Representative of Center Lodge appears to have been present, although Austin W. Morris, of Center, was again elected Grand Secretary. Notwithstanding they were now reduced to but seven represented Lodges, the little band of Grand Lodge members bravely faced the situation, and declared through the report adopted from the Foreign Correspondence Committee that "notwithstanding the unjustifiable opposition set up against it," in various

parts of the country, "if Masons live up to the principles of the Order they have nothing to fear."

In 1832 the Grand Lodge, still with but seven Lodges represented, again convened away from Indianapolis, this session being held at Salem, October 1, with Center's representative among the absent. The Lodge at Indianapolis was by this time in a most feeble condition, and having failed to pay its annual indebtedness to the Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary, Austin W. Morris, who was a member of the Lodge, was directed to take control of its property and affairs for the time being, "to remain in his possession" until the organization anew of the Indianapolis Lodge, when "the said property" was to be returned to the new Lodge organization, upon the payment "in full of all demands against Center Lodge," previously existing, the Grand Lodge evidently intending that the Brethren of Indianapolis should be given every encouragement to continued Lodge existence and renewed Masonic life.

October 7, 1833, the Grand Lodge once more returned to Indianapolis for its annual meeting, with but five Lodges now represented, when in view of the limited attendance, a recess was taken until December 23, when it again convened at the same place. No one appears on the minutes as the legally recorded Representative of Center Lodge but Benjamin I. Blythe, Austin W. Morris, Charles I. Hand and Thomas M. Smith, of the Lodge, were present and took an active part in the proceedings, and at the close were elected to important offices, showing that Center's members still maintained their good standing with their Grand Lodge Brethren.

That some sort of weak attempt at organization was all along kept up by the faithful few of Center is evident, as the writer discovered among some old Lodge papers several receipts, given to "David Williams, Treasurer," for money paid out on small accounts in the usual way during the year 1834,

and in December of that year, Austin W. Morris, Charles I. Hand and a few others, who had stood courageously together through it all, proceeded under the encouraging order of the Grand Lodge, made December 11, at the annual meeting at Indianapolis, to call the old members of Center together, preparatory to placing the Lodge once more on a solid, enduring foundation, and on January 24, 1835, the Lodge was regularly convened for the purpose of a new beginning, and a complete reorganization under authority of the Grand Lodge, with the following officers:

CHARLES I. HAND, Worshipful Master.

FLEMING T. LUSE, Senior Warden.

GEORGE LOCKERBIE, Junior Warden.

JOHN FOSTER, Treasurer.

AUSTIN W. MORRIS, Secretary.

JAMES L. HOGIN, Senior Deacon.

TOWNSEND TRUSLOW, Junior Deacon.

SAMUEL S. ROOKER, Tyler.

In the light of Center Lodge's past history, this was a splendid set of officers, although, strange to say, the Lodge, on August 13 of the same year, held another election and selected Austin W. Morris as Worshipful Master and a full list of new officers all the way through, who were, according to the minutes, "to act in the absence of those designated by the Grand Lodge." Why this election was held is beyond present comprehension, but it was clearly an illegal and unauthorized proceeding, and the records show that this was later realized, as these officials were never installed and never served in any way whatever. Of the regular officers originally selected, Charles I. Hand had previously ably served the Lodge as Master, and altogether filled that position five times, besides serving the Grand Lodge as Junior Grand Warden and Grand Tyler. Senior Warden Fleming T. Luse was the first Mar-

ket Master, or "Clerk of Markets" of Indianapolis, and George Lockerbie was a well-known citizen and Mason, who was the second Assessor and the fifth Mayor, or "President of Council," under the town government. He left behind him, as a monument, Lockerbie street, of this city, made famous by James Whitcomb Riley, who sweetly sings:

"O, my Lockerbie street! You are fair to be seen—
Be it noon of the day, or the rare and serene
Afternoon of the night—you are one to my heart,
And I love you above all the phrases of art,
For no language could frame, and no lips could repeat
My rhyme-haunted raptures of Lockerbie street."

Treasurer John Foster later served the Lodge for six terms as Master and was seven times elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge. Samuel W. Rooker, long the Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge, was the first President of the City Council, and an old and respected resident, while Austin W. Morris needs no renewed mention. Townsend Truslow filled the Master's chair in 1837 and became Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge in 1838, while James L. Hogin was five times elected Master of the Lodge, afterwards attaining the high honor of being chosen Grand Master of Indiana, and later, upon his removal to that State, became Grand Master of Iowa. With such men at the helm there could be no question of a successful revival of interest and activity in old Center Lodge, whose affairs had been so sadly neglected and mismanaged for the two or three years preceding. It was thought advisable therefore to take a fresh start in life, under new auspices and surroundings, and instead of attempting to continue under a revival of the old charter, to ask the Grand Lodge to grant an entirely new one, but under the old number. This application was made at the Grand Lodge Meeting, held at the "town of Indianapolis," in December, 1835, and on the 17th of that month the Lodge property was re-

turned, and "Center Lodge having once paid this Grand Lodge," a new charter was ordered issued "free of expenses" (being the one under which the Lodge is still operating), with James L. Hogin as Worshipful Master, John Foster Senior Warden, and John Williams Junior Warden.

This was the turning point in the Lodge's history, and it was soon on the high road to renewed prosperity and a healthy growth and advancement, and the Grand Visitor for the Jurisdiction reported to the Grand Lodge at this Session that Center Lodge "has resumed its labors and appears to be in a most prosperous situation." The revival of Masonic interest, evidenced at Indianapolis, was general throughout the State, the hostility begotten of passion, prejudice and ignorance was fast clearing away, and the Grand Lodge, with evident satisfaction, adopted the report made at this meeting by its Committee on Foreign Correspondence, expressive of congratulation to the Fraternity that "Masonry, the oldest and most elevated of moral institutions, has survived the wreck of empires and kingdoms, and ever will, so long as one spark of moral light and fraternal feeling remains in the human heart," and, "Although the ruthless tongue of slander has attempted to fix an indelible stain upon her very name, yet she wears innocence for her robes and integrity for her ornaments."

Before closing this important meeting, the Grand Lodge elected four members of Center Lodge to prominent offices, and adopted resolutions of thanks "to Center Lodge for the use of the hall and jewels, and for the Brotherly and respectful attention of its members individually."

The Masters of Center following Truslow and Foster, who succeeded Hogin, were Philip W. Seibert, Charles Fisher, John Cook, Ephraim Colestock, Thomas Donnellan, C. S. Ramsey and James Greer, which brings the list down to 1851, when the law was changed so as to make the official term one

year instead of six months, as heretofore. Of C. S. Ramsey almost nothing can now be learned further than that he is said to have been a druggist of the time, who resided in the city only a few years. John Cook was filling the office of State Librarian at the period of his election, and Seibert, Colestock and Greer were all old and well known citizens, the latter at one time filling the office of City Treasurer. Thomas Donnellan, who was the Assessor of Indianapolis during the years 1843-44-45, was a well known cabinet-maker who served the Lodge more terms as Master (although not more years) than any person who ever occupied the East, having been eight times elected to that exalted position. Dr. John M. Dunlap, who joined the Lodge in 1863, and who is one of the best posted of early Indianapolis residents, states that while he was too young to have an opportunity to know anything of Donnellan's qualifications as a presiding officer, he does recall that which impressed his youthful mind much more forcibly, that he was the best "fiddler" anywhere in the neighborhood. Of Charles Fisher it is necessary to speak more at length, for no man ever belonged to Center Lodge who held a higher place in Masonic councils or in the esteem of his Lodge associates. For over forty-eight years he was an honored member of the Lodge, having joined it in 1836. The first election thereafter he became Senior Deacon and later served as Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Treasurer, and was elected Master for one term in 1842. He was also honored by the Grand Lodge with the offices of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, filling the latter position for thirty-six consecutive years. But it is as Secretary of Center Lodge that he is most closely identified with the history of Indianapolis Masonry. He was first elected to that office December 26, 1839, and, although his whole service was not continuous, he served the Lodge in that capacity twenty-three consecutive years, and altogether for thirty-five years

and seven months, being elected to the position just an even fifty times. Such a remarkable example of service and fidelity has seldom, if ever been equaled in the history of Masonry, and he did not give up the performance of these duties until, aged and enfeebled, he was stricken with ill health and blindness, which prevented his further attention to the laborious requirements of the office. He died August 6, 1884, full of years and full of honors, notable among Masons for his "virtuous conduct, his unfeigned piety to his God, his inflexible fidelity to his trust."

In looking over the old Lodge records of this period the writer came across an item of personal interest, as well, possibly, of interest to some of the older members, in an entry on the minutes by Secretary Fisher to the effect that at a special meeting, held December 31, 1846, "Brother E. G. English," of Scott Lodge, No. 12, was present and testified as a witness for the defense, in a case before the Lodge, in which a well-known officer thereof was on trial as the result of some business differences with a member of another Indiana Lodge. This was the Hon. Elisha G. English, the grandfather of the writer, who for over forty-eight years before his death was a Mason in good standing, and at the time mentioned was in Indianapolis as a member of the Indiana Legislature from the county of Scott.

The Grand Lodge having sensibly changed the terms of officers from six months to one year, the Lodge, at the first election thereafter, June 4, 1851, elected Andrew M. Hunt as the first Worshipful Master under the new law, he already having served the Lodge three terms under the old regulations. Andrew M. Hunt was elected seven times to the office of Master, and although this was once less than Thomas Donellan, he had the honor of serving the Lodge more years in that capacity than any one else who ever occupied the

Oriental Chair, his full term of service under the old and the new law being five and a half years.

During his Mastership Center Lodge had the honor of a visit, February 28, 1852, from one of the most famous among men and Masons that the world has ever known, Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, who, accompanied by Gregory Bethlen, Paul Hajnick and Peter Nagy, all Masons, of his party, on that evening witnessed the conferring of the Master Mason's Degree on Rev. Abraham H. Myers. One week later, on the evening of March 1, Dr. Louis Szpaczch, the friend, physician and compatriot of Kossuth, having duly set forth in writing that he "entertained a favorable opinion of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity," was elected to membership and given all three degrees by Center Lodge, being granted a dimit the same evening, in order that he might connect himself with some European Lodge on his return. Andrew M. Hunt was followed as Master by James M. Tomlinson, since dimitted, who in time was succeeded by Hon. John C. New, who was "raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason" December 6, 1852, serving thereafter as Senior Deacon, Senior Warden, and Worshipful Master. Next came Aaron D. Ohr, followed by William T. Clark, Winston P. Noble, Benjamin C. Darrow and Joseph Solomon. The latter became a member of the Lodge December 16, 1860, having then begun an active connection with it which he has retained now over thirty-four years, during which time he has filled various positions up to the Master's chair, in which he served four and a half years, having been five times elected to that office. The odd half-year in this case is explained by the fact that the Grand Lodge in 1869 again changed the law, so that the Lodge year began in December instead of in June, as before, thereby correspondingly reducing the term of the officials then in office. The Lodge, however, re-elected them all at the De-

cember meeting. As a full list of them is given elsewhere, it will not be attempted here to individually refer to all of the Masters of Center Lodge in the later periods, but they were all men worthy of that high office. Among them were such representative Masons as Past Grand Master Nicholas R. Ruckle, Austin H. Brown, Frank Wilson, Calvin W. Bush, Hughes W. White, John Van Stan, etc. Of these the two latter are among the oldest members of the Lodge still in active connection with it, Hughes W. White having affiliated May 4, 1864, and John Van Stan having been initiated December 7, 1868.

The history of Indianapolis Masonry, from the earliest days down to the present, must necessarily largely be the history of Center Lodge, also, and this attempt at historical effort in that direction has now pretty thoroughly gone over that Lodge's career from the time of its inception in 1822-3, with fourteen charter members and an increase of five during the year, down to 1893-4, when the writer, as Master of the Lodge at that time, recalls with satisfaction that the last published Grand Lodge report shows a total of two hundred and twenty-eight members and twenty-one initiates during the year 1893, being the largest number for that year initiated by any Lodge in Indiana.

Among the many famous names that have been enrolled upon Center Lodge's list of membership during her seventy-three years of existence, are those of General Joseph Lane, the Mexican War hero, and later Governor and Senator from Oregon and a Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1860; Richard J. Gatling, the great inventor of the Gatling gun; ex-Governor Noah Noble of Indiana; ex-Governor Abram A. Hammond of Indiana; ex-Governor John Evans of Colorado; Hon. Rufus A. Lockwood, Hon. John D. Defrees, Hon. William Quarles, ex-Mayor James L. Mitchell, Major Jonathan W. Gordon, Past Grand Master William Sheets,

etc. While among the living who still do honor to the roll are found, among a host of others, General Frederick Kneller, General George F. McGinnis, General William J. McKee, Hon. William H. English, Hon. Leon O. Bailey, Hon. Joseph E. Bell, Hon. James M. Cropsey, Hon. Charles M. Cooper, Hon. John R. Pearson, Hon. Frank Wilson, Col. Frank Erdelmeyer, Col. George W. Bunting, Capt. J. L. Bieler, Prof. Hiram K. Curtis, Dr. John M. Dunlap, Dr. W. S. Beck, Dr. C. N. Metcalf, Dr. R. C. Kelsey, Dr. L. C. Stewart, and last, but not least, that well-known physician and old and respected citizen, Dr. Patrick H. Jameson, who has the honor of being the oldest member in point of Masonic service in Center Lodge, having first been brought to Masonic light in this Lodge on January 7, 1856, thirty-nine years ago.

Center Lodge is the mother Lodge of all Indianapolis Masonry, and for the first quarter of a century of the city's history was the only Masonic Lodge in Indianapolis. As the city grew and advanced, Center Lodge grew and advanced with it until her membership became so large that after twenty-five years of monopoly of the Masonic field a number of her members joined together in the establishment of a new Lodge, known as Marion Lodge, No. 35, which was chartered by the Grand Lodge on May 28, 1847.

No other Lodges were formed for the next eighteen years, when, on May 24, 1865, Capital City, No. 312, and Ancient Landmarks, No. 319, were chartered by the Grand Lodge. Since that time four other Lodges have been created under charters dated as follows: Mystic Tie, No. 398, May 25, 1869; Oriental, No. 500, May 25, 1875; Pentalpha, No. 564, May 24, 1882, and Logan, No. 575, May 22, 1888. These are all excellent and prosperous organizations, in every way worthy representatives of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, but it will not be attempted here to go into a detailed

history of their affairs, for the reason that being of comparatively modern creation they were not in existence at the period of interesting Masonic history to which these pages are devoted. The total membership of these eight Lodges is now fourteen hundred and forty-six Master Masons in good standing, the outgrowth of the little gathering of fourteen brothers, who, under the banner of old Center Lodge, first planted Masonry in Indianapolis seventy-three years ago. January 24, 1868, the five local Lodges, then in existence, proceeded to organize, in the interest of their mutual charity work, that excellent association known as the "Masonic Relief Board," which has reduced the question of local Masonic relief to a worthy and most creditable system by which the deserving needy are assisted and the frauds and pretenders discovered.

Another organization equally deserving is the "Masonic Burial Ground Association," incorporated May 7, 1873, for the worthy purpose of providing a suitable burial place for Masons who have died without means to that end.

The present officers of these organizations, for the term ending January 8, 1895, are as follows:

MASONIC BURIAL GROUND ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.

Wilbur F. Browder.....	President
Will E. English.....	Vice-President
Willis D. Engle.....	Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS.

William R. Evans.....	Marion Lodge, No. 35
Will E. English.....	Center Lodge, No. 23
William W. Thicksten.....	Capital City Lodge, No. 312
William H. Meier.....	Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319
Wilbur F. Browder.....	Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398

MASONIC RELIEF BOARD.

OFFICERS.

Wm. H. Meier.....	President
Will E. English.....	Vice-President
Willis D. Engle.....	Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS.

William R. Evans.....	Marion Lodge, No. 35
Will E. English.....	Center Lodge, No. 23
William W. Thicksten.....	Capital City Lodge, No. 312
William H. Meier.....	Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319
Wilbur F. Browder.....	Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398
Charles L. Hutchinson.....	Pentalpha Lodge, No. 564

PAST MASTERS OF CENTER LODGE

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LODGE IN 1822 DOWN TO 1865.

No. of Consecutive Terms.	Name.	Time of Service.
4	.....Harvey Gregg.....	March 27, 1822, to Dec. 27, 1823
1	.....Zenas Kimberly.....	Dec. 27, 1823, to June 24, 1824
1	.....William W. Wick.....	June 24, 1824, to Dec. 27, 1824
2	.....Harvey Bates.....	Dec. 27, 1824, to Dec. 27, 1825
1	.....James M. Ray.....	Dec. 27, 1825, to June 24, 1826
1	.....William New.....	June 24, 1826, to Dec. 27, 1826
1	.....James B. Hall.....	Dec. 27, 1826, to June 24, 1827
1	.....Charles I. Hand.....	June 24, 1827, to Dec. 27, 1827
1	.....Bethuel F. Morris.....	Dec. 27, 1827, to June 24, 1828
1	.....Benjamin I. Blythe.....	June 24, 1828, to Dec. 27, 1828
2	.....Charles I. Hand.....	Dec. 27, 1828, to Dec. 27, 1829
1	.....Bethuel F. Morris.....	Dec. 27, 1829, to June 24, 1830
*2	.....Charles I. Hand.....	Jan. 24, 1835, to Dec. 27, 1835
3	.....James L. Hogin.....	Dec. 27, 1835, to June 24, 1837
1	.....Townsend Truslow.....	June 24, 1837, to Dec. 27, 1837
2	.....James L. Hogin.....	Dec. 27, 1837, to Dec. 27, 1838
4	.....John Foster.....	Dec. 27, 1838, to Dec. 27, 1840
1	.....Benjamin I. Blythe.....	Dec. 27, 1840, to June 24, 1841
1	.....Philip W. Seibert.....	June 24, 1841, to Dec. 27, 1841

*Under the re organization, January 24, 1835.

1	.....	Charles Fisher.....	Dec. 27, 1841, to June 24, 1842
1	.....	John Foster.....	June 24, 1842, to Dec. 27, 1842
1	.....	John Cook.....	Dec. 27, 1842, to June 24, 1843
1	.....	Ephraim Colestock.....	June 24, 1843, to Dec. 27, 1843
3	.....	Thomas Donnellan.....	Dec. 27, 1843, to June 24, 1844
1	.....	John Foster.....	June 24, 1845, to Dec. 27, 1845
2	.....	Thomas Donnellan.....	Dec. 27, 1845, to Dec. 27, 1846
1	.....	C. S. Ramsey.....	Dec. 27, 1846, to June 24, 1847
1	.....	Ephraim Colestock.....	June 24, 1847, to Dec. 27, 1847
1	.....	James Greer.....	Dec. 27, 1847, to June 24, 1848
3	.....	Thomas Donnellan.....	June 24, 1848, to Dec. 27, 1849
*5	.....	Andrew M. Hunt.....	Dec. 27, 1849, to June 24, 1853
1	.....	James M. Tomlinson.....	June 24, 1853, to June 24, 1854
2	.....	Andrew M. Hunt.....	June 24, 1854, to June 24, 1856
1	.....	John C. New.....	June 24, 1856, to June 24, 1857
1	.....	Ephraim Colestock.....	June 24, 1857, to June 24, 1858
1	.....	John C. New.....	June 24, 1858, to June 24, 1859
1	.....	James M. Tomlinson.....	June 24, 1859, to June 24, 1860
2	.....	Aaron D. Ohr.....	June 24, 1860, to June 24, 1862
2	.....	William T. Clark.....	June 24, 1862, to June 24, 1864
2	.....	Winston P. Noble.....	June 24, 1864, to June 24, 1866
1	.....	William T. Clark.....	June 24, 1866, to June 24, 1867
2	.....	Benjamin C. Darrow.....	June 24, 1867, to June 24, 1869
†3	.....	Joseph Solomon.....	June 24, 1869, to Dec. 27, 1871
1	.....	Nicholas R. Ruckle.....	Dec. 27, 1871, to Dec. 27, 1872
1	.....	Joseph Solomon.....	Dec. 27, 1872, to Dec. 27, 1873
1	.....	Henry H. Langenberg.....	Dec. 27, 1873, to Dec. 27, 1874
1	.....	Robert P. Daggett.....	Dec. 27, 1874, to Dec. 27, 1875
1	.....	Michael H. Moore.....	Dec. 27, 1875, to Dec. 27, 1876
1	.....	Chester H. Buell.....	Dec. 27, 1876, to Dec. 27, 1877
1	.....	John Van Stan.....	Dec. 27, 1877, to Dec. 27, 1878
2	.....	Austin H. Brown.....	Dec. 27, 1878, to Dec. 27, 1880
1	.....	Frank Wilson.....	Dec. 27, 1880, to Dec. 27, 1881
1	.....	Hughes W. White.....	Dec. 27, 1881, to Dec. 27, 1882
2	.....	John J. Huffer.....	Dec. 27, 1882, to Dec. 27, 1884
1	.....	Joseph Solomon.....	Dec. 27, 1884, to Dec. 27, 1885
2	.....	Homer A. Sampsell.....	Dec. 27, 1885, to Dec. 27, 1887
1	.....	John Van Stan.....	Dec. 27, 1887, to Dec. 27, 1888
1	.....	Calvin W. Bush.....	Dec. 27, 1888, to Dec. 27, 1889
1	.....	John C. Biegler.....	Dec. 27, 1889, to Dec. 27, 1890

*Change in the official term, from six months to one year, began June 24, 1851.

†The law changing the date of the annual election to December went into effect at the December stated meeting of 1869, thereby reducing to six months the term of the officials previously elected in June.

1	..... John Van Stan.....	Dec. 27, 1890, to Dec. 27, 1891
1	..... Calvin W. Bush.....	Dec. 27, 1891, to Dec. 27, 1892
2	..... Will E. English.....	Dec. 27, 1892, to Dec. 27, 1894
1	..... John T. Curtis.....	Dec. 27, 1894, to Dec. 27, 1895

PAST SECRETARIES OF CENTER LODGE

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LODGE IN 1822 DOWN TO 1865.

Number of Consecutive Terms.	Name.	Time of Service.
3	..... Samuel Henderson.....	March 27, 1822, to June 24, 1823
3	..... James M. Ray.....	June 24, 1823, to Dec. 27, 1824
3	..... Livingston Dunlap.....	Dec. 27, 1824, to June 24, 1826
2	..... James M. Ray.....	June 24, 1826, to June 24, 1827
3	..... Austin W. Morris.....	June 24, 1827, to Dec. 27, 1828
1	..... William New.....	Dec. 27, 1828, to June 24, 1829
1	..... Abram W. Harrison.....	June 24, 1829, to Dec. 27, 1829
1	..... Austin W. Morris.....	Dec. 27, 1829, to June 24, 1830
*3	..... Austin W. Morris.....	Jan. 24, 1835, to June 24, 1836
3	..... Thomas M. Weaver.....	June 24, 1836, to Dec. 26, 1837
3	..... Charles Fisher.....	Dec. 27, 1837, to June 24, 1839
1	..... Thomas M. Weaver.....	June 24, 1839, to Dec. 27, 1839
2	..... Charles Fisher.....	Dec. 27, 1839, to Dec. 27, 1840
2	..... Alexander M. Brown.....	Dec. 27, 1840, to Dec. 27, 1841
1	..... William H. Brumfield.....	Dec. 27, 1841, to June 24, 1842
3	..... Charles Fisher.....	June 24, 1842, to Dec. 27, 1843
2	..... Abram Bird.....	Dec. 27, 1843, to Dec. 27, 1844
4	..... Charles Fisher.....	Dec. 27, 1844, to Dec. 27, 1846
1	..... Aaron D. Ohr.....	Dec. 27, 1846, to June 24, 1847
7	..... Charles Fisher.....	June 24, 1847, to Dec. 27, 1850
1	..... Samuel Delzell.....	Dec. 27, 1850, to June 24, 1851
†6	..... Charles Fisher.....	June 24, 1851, to June 24, 1857
1	..... Francis Smith.....	June 24, 1857, to June 24, 1858
‡24½	..... Charles Fisher.....	June 24, 1858, to July 6, 1881
§3½	..... William P. Wallace.....	July 6, 1881, to Dec. 27, 1884
1	..... Marshall E. Palmer.....	Dec. 27, 1884, to Dec. 27, 1885
3	..... Albert Izor.....	Dec. 27, 1885, to Dec. 27, 1888
1	..... Homer E. Sampsell.....	Dec. 27, 1888, to Dec. 27, 1889

*Under the re-organization, January 21, 1835.

†Change in official term from six months to one year began June 24, 1851.

‡Date of annual election changed from June to December in 1869, thereby reducing to six months the terms of the officers previously elected in June.

§Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Fisher, July 6, 1881.

3	.....Albert Izor	Dec. 27, 1889, to Dec. 27, 1892
1Henry S. Beissenherz ...	Dec. 27, 1892, to Dec. 27, 1893
2Albert Izor.....	Dec. 27, 1893, to Dec. 27, 1895

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OFFICERS OF CENTER LODGE.

FOR THE PRESENT TERM, ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1894.

Will E. English.....	Worshipful Master
John J. Curtis.....	Senior Warden
Charles C. Gilmore.....	Junior Warden
Albert F. Kopp.....	Treasurer
Albert Izor.....	Secretary
Joseph Solomon	Senior Deacon
Cassius M. Coleman.....	Junior Deacon
John Davis.....	Steward
James O. Williamson	Steward
Joseph Bernauer.....	Tyler

OFFICERS OF CENTER LODGE.

FOR THE ENSUING TERM (1895), COMMENCING DECEMBER 27, 1894.

John J. Curtis	Worshipful Master
Charles C. Gilmore.....	Senior Warden
Julius A. Neumeyer	Junior Warden
Albert F. Kopp.....	Treasurer
Albert Izor.....	Secretary
Joseph Solomon	Senior Deacon
P. T. Madison.....	Junior Deacon
John Davis	Steward
Trustin K. Igoe.....	Steward
Joseph Bernauer	Tyler

MEMBERS OF CENTER LODGE.

DECEMBER 27, 1894.

Aldrich, John D.	Cooper, Charles M.
Allen, John	Cleveland, Calvin C.
Bailey, Leon O.	Cropsey, James M.
Baker, M. A.	Curtis, Hiram K.
Baldwin, Isaac D.	Curtis, John J.
Barker, A. B.	Daubenspeck, Nelson
Barnitt, Thomas	Davis, John
Beck, William S.	Deacon, William H.
Beissenherz, Henry S.	Donough, Daniel R.
Bell, Joseph E.	Dunlap, John M.
Bernauer, Joseph	Dunnivant, William T.
Bieler, Jacob L.	Emden, Michael
Bliss, George W.	Echols, Harry H.
Boettcher, Rudolph	Engle, Silas P.
Borinstein, Joseph	Erdman, Adolph
Bowens, Adrian	English, William H.
Bradshaw, John	English, Will E.
Brown, Benjamin A.	Erdelmeyer, Frank
Brown, Jesse C.	Essigke, Richard
Brown, Joseph E.	Essman, Louis
Bryant, Harry	Eusey, John
Bullock, Onslow L.	Eusey, Samuel L.
Bunting, George W.	Farmer, J. B.
Burmaster, Frederick	Fatout, Moses K.
Bush, Calvin W.	Feibleman, Bert L.
Campbell, Michael	Feibleman, Charles B.
Chappelle, A. W.	Feibleman, Joseph L.
Clark, George W.	Fickinger, David H.
Clayton, Charles J.	Flaig, Matthew V.
Coleman, Cassius M.	Fletcher, William M.
Coleman, George S.	Fuller, E. C.
Conard, Charles P.	Fuller, Joseph A.
Connor, Oliver I.	Gapen, Philip M.
Cook, Joseph	Garner, Horatio S.
Cook, John W.	Gaston, George B.

- Gibney, John C.
Gilmore, Charles C.
Glass, Frank L.
Glazier, John T.
Goddard, Samuel, Jr.
Gresh, Benjamin F.
Griffith, Edward J.
Gross, Orville
Gunkle, Anthony W.
Haldeman, Melville O.
Hansing, Fred A.
Harth, Mathias
Harrison, John A.
Hearsey, Henry T.
Hecht, Wolf
Hedlund, John
Hermann, George E.
Hoefgen, John
Holcomb, E. A.
Holmes, Henry F.
Howard, Edward
Howland, Hiram B.
Houston, John A.
Igoe, Trustin K.
Izor, Albert
Jameson, Patrick H.
Jenkins, Charles W.
Johnson, William W.
Jones, Charles E.
Joseph, Gustav
Kahn, David
Kantrowitz, Isaac M.
Kelm, August H.
Kelsey, Russell C.
King, Isaac
King, James
Killinger, George W.
Knefler, Frederick
Knight, John
Koekert, Max P.
Kopp, Albert F.
Krumshield, Louis P.
Lackman, Frederick
Leith, Thomas D.
Levy, Henry
Lichtenauer, Frederick
Line, Isaac
Loebenberg, Abraham
Lynch, Michael
McClelland, Robert C.
McGauley, James
McGinnis, George F.
McGaw, John A.
McKee, A. C.
McKee, William J.
Madison, P. T.
Maginnis, James
Mann, John
Mansfield, Joseph B.
Mansur, Charles W.
Marks, Samuel
Matlock, James M.
Mayer, Leo
Mayer, Joseph, Jr.
Meyer, Frederick A.
Metcalf, Charles N.
Miller, Adam D.
Miller, George F.
Mitchell, Douglas
Monzenano, Frank
Moore, Michael H.
Morand, John E.
Morris, Nathan
Moulton, Rodman J.
Munson, William L.
Munter, Kevi
Negley, David D.
Neidlander, Allen O.
Neumeyer, Julius A.
Newland, Abner L.
Nickerson, A. D.
Oaks, Charles B.
Obwald, Samuel
Owens, John T.
Pearson, John R.
Peck, Thomas C.
Perkins, Maurice
Petrie, William

Pettit, Cornelius B.
Phillips, William H.
Picard, Victor
Platt, Joseph
Pohlman, Gustave E.
Pope, George K.
Power, Luke W.
Pruitt, John M.
Rebersberger, Henry
Reichwein, Philip
Reisner, C. F. W.
Riley, John H.
Rivers, Walter H.
Robinson, William
Robson, William H.
Root, Jerome B.
Routier, Anatole B.
Ropkey, Herman F.
Ryan, George W.
Ryder, Joseph M.
Scharn, John H.
Schmalholz, Caspar
Schmalholz, Simon
Schwabacker, Joseph
Scott, Edward C.
Scott, John
Selig, Abram
Selman, Andrew G.
Sharp, I. Walter
Sharp, T. J.
Shellhouse, Conrad H.
Shultz, H. C.
Sindlinger, Charles
Sindlinger, Peter
Slater, Jacob H.

Smith, Frank J.
Smithers, Henry C.
Snedeker, William
Sogemeyer, William
Solger, Henry
Solomon, Joseph
Solomon, Morris
Spielhoff, Henry
Stephens, Samuel
Stern, John B.
Stevenson, William
Stewart, Lewis C.
Stuart, Hugh P.
Sussman, Louis
Tague, F. M.
Thomas, John C.
Van Stan, John
Vogt, Frederick J.
Voss, Jay G.
Walker, John Allen
Wallace, James
Warne, Joseph B.
Watt, William H.
Webb, Ira C.
Webster, Joseph H.
Wheeler, James B.
White, Hughes W.
Williams, Daniel
Williamson, James O.
Wilson, Frank
Witman, Harrison F.
Wood, George P.
Wurgler, G. Adolph
Zaiser, L. T. F.

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

VOLUME III

NUMBER II

SIEUR DE VINCENNES

THE FOUNDER OF INDIANA'S OLDEST TOWN

BY

EDMOND MALLET

INDIANAPOLIS
THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY

1897

SIEUR DE VINCENNES

THE FOUNDER OF INDIANA'S OLDEST TOWN.

"Vincennes whose name will be perpetuated as long as the Wabash shall flow by the dwellings of civilized men."—Bancroft, *History of the United States*.

In the first half of the last century an officer known in history as Sieur de Vincennes was commandant of troops of the king of France and of a military post on the Wabash river in the then Illinois country, which post is supposed to have been on or near the site of the present city of Vincennes, Indiana. The said officer was burned at the stake, in May, 1736, together with Major D'Artaguet, commander of an expedition, Father Sénat, Jesuit missionary and acting chaplain, and a number of other officers of both regular and colonial troops, in one of the villages of the Chickasaw Indians situated in that part of Louisiana now embraced within the territorial limits of the state of Mississippi.

As to the above all authorities are agreed.

But who was Sieur de Vincennes? A century and a half of learning in American colonial history has left, in neglectful obscurity, the identity of the founder of the first settlement in one of our great states, who was a valiant soldier as well as a chivalrous Christian hero, devoted to his God and his country. "Sieur de Vincennes," says Ferland, one of the most judicious of the Canadian historians, "at the head

of his Peanquichias fought with desperation in the hope of recapturing D'Artaguet from the enemy, but unwilling to flee with his shattered command, he, too, was taken prisoner."¹

"'Vincennes,' says Dunn, the latest of Indiana's learned historians, 'ceased not until his last breath to exhort the men to behave worthy of their religion and their country.' Be that his epitaph; and be it a matter of pride to Indiana that her first ruler was so brave a man and so true."²

This study is designed to suggest to students of American history the importance of solving the problem of Sieur de Vincennes's identity. The subject is, besides, not devoid of historical interest, in view of the many conflicting opinions expressed by historians of Canada, France and the United States on the nationality, birthplace and family name of one of America's traditional heroes.

¹A portion of the Illinois allies fled, followed by some Frenchmen, but the forty Iroquois from Canada, also under De Vincennes, fought with such valor as to save the command from utter annihilation. Du Tisné, an officer of regulars, and La Lande, a captain of militia, were captured, as also Drouet de Richardville, the younger of four brothers, officers commanding militia and Indians. Three of the Drouet de Richardville brothers had been killed in the battle when the one taken prisoner was wounded and fell into the hands of the Indians. He was conducted to the cabin of the chief of the village of Jantilla, and during six months he was guarded by the young warriors. After this length of time he lived with the Chickasaws with entire freedom and had the liberty of hunting with them. At the end of eighteen months an English trader assisted him to escape. Traveling more than a hundred miles through the mountains and forests he met some English merchants who conducted him to General Oglethorpe, governor of the colony of Georgia, who paid his ransom to the Chickasaws who had come to reclaim their prisoner. Governor Oglethorpe furnished him the means to return to Canada. Passing through the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, he arrived at Montreal on June 10, 1739.—See Gayerre, *Histoire de la Louisiane*, 1846, Vol. I, p. 333; Ferland, *Cours d'Histoire du Canada*, 1891, Vol. II, p. 468.

²Dunn, *Indiana: A Redemption from Slavery* (American Commonwealths series) 1888, p. 60.

The following notes may serve as a basis for a more correct understanding of the authorities hereinafter cited on the personal identity of Sieur de Vincennes:

1648, Oct. 25. François Bissot, Sieur de la Rivière, gentleman, born in 1613, at Notre-Dame des Pres, Normandy, married¹ at Quebec, Mary Couillard, a creole of Canada, born in 1633, at Quebec.—Tanguay, *Dictionnaire Généalogique*, 1871, Vol. I, 56.

1672, Nov. 3. François Bissot, Sieur de la Rivière, had granted to him by the Intendant Talon a seignoral estate, which was subsequently named Vincennes, and which he had placed in the name of two of his sons—Jean Baptiste and Charles François Bissot—who assumed the name of the seignory. It was of seventy arpents, fronting on the St. Lawrence river by one league in depth into the interior, and was situated in the present county of Bellechasse, and opposite the city of Quebec.—Bouchette, *Topographical Description of Lower Canada*, 1815, p. 505; Rameau, *Acadiens et Canadiens*, 1859, p. 286; Sulte, *Histoire des Canadiens-Français*, 1882, Vol. IV, 94; Roy, "François Bissot," in *Mémoires de la Société Royale du Canada*, Sec. 1, 1892, p. 33.

1719, Oct. 28. "I learn from the last letters that have arrived from the Miamis, that Sieur de Vincennes having died in their village, these Indians had resolved not to move to the river St. Joseph, and to remain where they are."—De Vaudreuil to the Council of Marine, in *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York*, 1855, Vol. IX, 894.

¹By this marriage Bissot became the brother-in-law of John Nicolet, the discoverer of Wisconsin, who had married Margaret Couillard, a god-child of Champlain, the founder of Canada. His daughter Louise Bissot married Seraphim Marganne de la Valtrie, formerly lieutenant in the regiment of Linières, who came to Canada with the regiment of Carignan; and another daughter Claire Frances Bissot married Louis Jolliet, the discoverer of the Mississippi. Two years after his death, which occurred in 1673, his widow married Jacques De La Lande, Sieur de Gayon.

1749, Sept. 17. Captain Céleron, Sieur de Blainville, commanding an expedition down the Ohio to take possession of the country in the name of the king of France, visited the Miamis under the chief La Demoiselle, at a point afterwards known as Loramie's Creek, Ohio; when, appealing to the Indians to return to Kikakon (Ft. Wayne, Ind.), he delivered the words of the governor of Canada, saying: "It is in that country, my children, that you will enjoy the delights of life, it being the *place where repose the bones of your fathers and those of Sieur De Vincennes, whom you so much loved and who always governed you* in such a manner that affairs were always good."—Journal de Céleron, in Margry, *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Amérique Septentrionale*, 1886, Vol. VI, 718.

It is established by the above notes, believed to be of approved authority, that a seignoral estate named Vincennes existed in Canada in the last century; that two sons of François Bissot, an early settler in Canada, were proprietors of the said estate; and that a Sieur de Vincennes died in the Miamis country in or prior to 1719, and that his mortal remains repose, probably, at the confluence of the rivers St. Mary and St. Joseph, and in the vicinity of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

With this preliminary examination of basic facts we may better appreciate the statements of the historians. The following excerpts, gathered from all available historical sources, represent, in substance, all that has been written, bearing on the personal identity of the subject of this study.

1744. "The Sieur de Vincennes, a Canadian gentleman and officer in the army, shared the glory with him [Father Sénat, Jesuit, burned at the stake], and won the admiration of his very torturers."—Charlevoix, *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France*, 11,502; the same, Shea, *History of New France*, 1872, Vol. VI, 121.

1819. "About the year 1702, a party of French from

Canada descended the Wabash river, and established posts in several places on its banks. The party was commanded by Capt. St. Vincennes, who made that his principal place of deposit, which went for a long time by no name than the Post.

"In the year 1734 several French families emigrated from Canada and settled at this place [Vincennes]. The first governor, or commandant, was M. St. Vincent, after whom the town is now called."—Thomas, *Travels Through the Western Country*, 190.

1839. ". . . . The commander, after whom our town is named. François Morgan de Vinsenne. ('Vinsenne,' for so he spelt his name), was an officer in the service of the king of France, and, serving in Canada probably as early as 1720, in the regiment 'de Carignan.' At what time he took possession here is not exactly known; probably somewhere about the year 1732. There is nothing on our records to show but an act of sale made by him and Madame Vinsenne, the daughter of Monsieur Phillip Longpie of Kaskaskia, and recorded there. . . ."—Law, *Address Before the Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society*, 21.

1840. ". . . . Vincennes, too, the Canadian, refused to fly, and shared the captivity of his gallant leader."—Bancroft, *History of the United States*, III, 367.

1843. "Francis Morgan de Vincennes, who was an officer of the king's troops, and a commandant of a small post on river Wabash, accompanied the expedition under D'Artuguiette."—Dillon, *History of Indiana*, Ed. of 1843, p. 61; the same, Ed. of 1859, p. 46.

1848. "In 1715, the Sieur de Vincennes, a Canadian officer, visited the country of the Miamis and founded a post, bearing his name, at the mouth of the Wabash. . . ."—Poussin, *De la Puissance Américaine*, 3d Ed., I, 183; the

same, *The United States; its Power and Progress*, 1851, p. 137.

1852. "The supposed founder of Post Vincennes, from whom at least the place took its name, was Francis Morgan de Vinsennes, supposed by Bishop Hailandrière to have been of Irish extraction. Some descendants of his family are believed to be living to the present day at St. Malo, in Brittany, France."—Spalding, *Life of Bishop Flaget*, 39.

1855. "The 'regiment de Carignan,' (in which Francois Morgan Vincennes, the founder of Vincennes, on the Wabash, was an officer), arrived in the colony in 1665, accompanied by M. de Tracy. An expedition was undertaken against the Iroquois, many of their settlements destroyed, and this formidable enemy of New France humiliated."—Law, "Jesuit Missionaries in the Northwest," in *State Historical Society of Wisconsin Collections*, III, 100.

1857. "M. De Vincennes, Canadian officer, who founded on the banks of the Ouabache in 1717 Ft. Vincennes, become in our day an important American post and an episcopal city."—Bibaud, *Dictionnaire Historique des Hommes Illustres du Canada*, 342; *ibid*, *Le Panthéon Canadien*, 1858, p. 305.

1858. "... 'Post St. Vincennes,' (this title of 'St. Vincennes' is used in all the old acts of congress, where the town is mentioned, though it was never understood by the 'ancient inhabitants' that Captain Francois Morgan de Vinsenne, its founder, was enrolled upon the calendar of Saints) ..."—Law, *The Colonial History of Vincennes*, 121.

1859. "This report of the death of Vincennes was untrue; or there was soon afterward, in the west, another officer who bore the name of M. de Vincennes."—Dillon, *History of Indiana*, Ed. of 1859, p. 402, *note*.

1860. "The Canadian family of Vincennes take that name from the seignory of Vincennes, on the St. Lawrence. Their name is Bissot. . . .

"The founder of Vincennes was evidently a grandson of Francis [Bissot, sieur de la Rivière], and a nephew, consequently, of Jolliet. He entered the army with the grade of ensign, and was early employed in the west, especially among the Miamis, who were greatly attached to him. The date of his first employment there is not ascertained; but St. Côme, on his way to the Mississippi, found him at Michillimackinac in 1698, and they set out together for the Miami river. . . ."—Shea, "M. de Vincennes," in *Historical Magazine*, IV, 355.

1863. "The valiant Bissot de Vincennes was the grandson of Francois Bissot."—Ferland, *Notes sur les Régistres de Notre-Dame de Québec*, 2d Ed., 79.

1867. In 1732 St. Vincent and Bissot de Vincennes were ensigns, aged 31 and 44 years, respectively, de la Valterie was lieutenant, aged 50 years, and St. Vincent was captain, aged 69 years. In 1739 De la Valterie commanded on Lake Nipigon; and in 1760 St. Vincent was killed at the head of the grenadiers at the battle of St. Foye.—Daniel, *Le Vicomte C. de Lery*, 193, 194, 198, 206.

Vincenne

Fac-simile from Daniel's "Histoire des Grandes Familles du Canada," 1867.

1868. ". . . . A small French fort that was early erected on the south bank of the St. Mary. . . . The historical account of this fort is, that, as early as 1734, the famous Captain D. M. D'Vincennes, founder of Vincennes, Ind., visited this point in a military capacity, and erected the fort in question; and Vincennes is said then to have referred to this locality as 'the key of the west.' . . .

"Two years later, in 1736, by order of his superior officer at New Orleans, Monsieur D'Artaguette, 'commandant for the king in Illinois,' Captain Vincennes (or, as originally spelt, Vinsenne) left his post at Vincennes with an expedition against the Chickasaws. . . .

"Vincennes had visited the Miamies at this point as early as 1705. M. de Vaudreuil, at that period governor-general of Canada, in a letter dated 'Quebec, 19th October, 1705,' said he had 'sent Sieur de Vinseine to the Miamis' In 1719, M. de Vincennes was reported to M. de Vaudreuil as having died at the Miami village here; but this was a mistake or it was another officer of that name. . ."

—Brice, *History of Ft. Wayne*, 12, 13.

1871. Jean-Baptiste Bissot, son of François, founder of the Canadian family of Bissot, married at Montreal, on Sept. 19, 1696, to Marie Marguerite Forestier, was "Sieur de Vincennes, officer of the detachment of the marine."—Tanguay, *Dictionnaire Généalogique*, 1, 56 note.

1872. " Those two sons [of Louis Joliet], and Jean Joliet de Mingan, continued the work of their father in the east of New France, whilst the Bissots, his nephews, turning towards the south-west, added new titles to the honor of the family by the founding of a post, in the state of Indiana, known since under the name of Vincennes, which was that of a son of Jean Bissot, Sieur de la Rivière, burned by the Chicachas in the cruel war which those Indians made upon the French."—Margry, "Louis Joliet," in *La Revue Canadienne*, IX, 219.

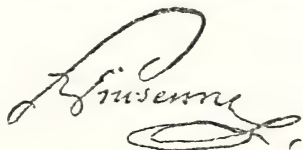
1872. "Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de Vincennes, officer in a detachment of the marine service, was the tenth child of François Bissot, and was born at Quebec, in January, 1668. Louis Jolliet married his sister, Claire Frances. Vincennes in 1696 married at Montreal, Marie Marguerite Forestier, and Tanguay, *Dictionnaire Généalogique*, 1, p. 56, gives the names of four children. The statement in some western writers that his name was Morgan is unfounded."—Shea, Charlevoix's *History of New France*, VI, 122 note.

1875. " In the year 1705, Santer Vincennes, of

the French army was at Kekionga,”—Goodrich and Tuttle, *Illustrated History of Indiana*, 338.

1881. “M. Bissot de Vincennes, founder of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Canada, died in 1736. . . . He went to the Miami country in 1704, where he remained until his death. In an expedition against the Chickasaws in that year (1736) he lost his life,”—Lossing, *Harpers' Popular Cyclopædia of United States History*, II, 1456; the same, rev. ed., 1893, II, 1456.

1881. “. . . . In the year 1727, the twentieth day of the month of October, the nuptial benediction was pronounced over two inhabitants of the parish, others of the gentry of Kaskaskia sign the register as witnesses, and then appear two signatures, distinct and bold as though freshly written, which we have not met with hitherto. These are the names of Vin-



senne and St. Ange fils: the Chevalier Vinsenne, commandant of the post by the Wabash, on the site of which the city of Vincennes, in Indiana, bearing a name derived from his, has grown up, and the young St. Ange, one of his officers, a relative doubtless of the sterling soldier, who was to be the last French commandant of the Illinois. They had come from their distant station, the nearest neighbor of Kaskaskia, a hundred leagues, in bark canoes, or had traversed the prairie and threaded the forest for days together, to greet old friends and new, and to dance gaily at the wedding, all unmindful of the sad fate to which they were doomed; for, ere ten years passed by, these two, with the knightly D'Artaquiette and the heroic Jesuit Senat, were to perish at the stake among the savage Chickasaws, who wondered to see the white men die so bravely.”—Mason, “Kaskaskia and its

Fac-simile from Mason's “Kaskaskia and its Parish Records,” 1881.

Parish Records," in *Magazine of American History*, VI, 175; the same, in *Illinois in the Eighteenth Century*, 1881, p. 15.

1881. Demoiselle la Lande, a Canadian, who had been taken by the enemy with Demoiselle Jolliet, her daughter,* seeing them about to depart, asked General Phips, through an interpreter, whether he intended to take them to Boston and leave his own countrymen prisoners at Quebec, suggesting that an exchange might be made if proposed to Count de Frontenac. . . .

* " . . . The Demoiselle Claire Frances (Bissot) Joliet was the wife of Louis Joliet, explorer of the Mississippi, and sister of Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de Vincennes, founder of Vincennes, Ind."—Shea's *Le Clerq. First Establishment of the Faith in New France*, II, 327.

1882. "François Bissot, Sieur de la Rivière. . . . Among his numerous children, we observe the wife of Louis Jolliet, and Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de Vincennes, a distinguished officer of the marine service."—Sulte, *Histoire des Canadiens-Français*, III, 11.

1882. " . . . Burned by the savages: Diron d'Artaguet, the elder; Father Senat, Jesuit, a son of Alphonsus de Tonty, Coulanges Bissot, de Vincennes, Saint-Ange, Dutisné, d'Esgly, Marchand de Courcelles and three brothers, Drouet de Richerville" Ibid, VI, 119.

1882. " . . . Vincennes takes its name from Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de Vincenne, who was born in Montreal, in 1696.¹ He was an officer of French marines,² and the com-

¹ This statement is erroneous: Bissot was born at Quebec, or on the seignory of Vincennes, opposite that city, and was baptized on January 21, 1668—it was his marriage which was solemnized at Montreal in 1696. By ordinance of François Montmorency-Laval, Bishop of Petrea, in the ecclesiastical province of Heliopolis, Arabia, and Vicar-Apostolic of New France, dated Quebec, March 29, 1664, it was prescribed that parents should have their children baptized immediately after their birth.

² Under the French domination the troops organized for service in the colonies were paid from the appropriations for the Department of the Marine instead of from the budget of the Department of War; it is from

mander of the military post on the Wabash. He was burned at the stake by the Chickasaw Indians in 1736, in company with Father Sénat, the Chevalier D'Artaguiette, and some others of the young Canadian nobility."—Mallet, "Very Rev. Pierre Gibault," in *The Washington Catholic*, Sept. 30, 1882, *note*.

1883. ". . . . Father Senat accompanied Vincennes,* commander of the fort, and probably its builder, after whom it was named Vincennes, in his expedition against the Chickasaw Indians, in 1736. . . .

*"Francis Morgan de Vincennes, supposed by Bishop Hailandrière to have been of Irish extraction. . . ."—Alerding, *History of the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Vincennes*, 54.

1884. ". . . . Then Ft. Miami was established where Ft. Wayne now stands, and finally, in 1733, the Poste au Ouabache, which soon took the name of its active commandant, a Canadian gentleman, Jean Baptiste Bissot, called from a seigneurie he owned in Canada, Sieur de Vincennes.† He had long been active in western affairs, was brother-in-law to Louis Jolliet, the discoverer of the Mississippi, and died nobly in an unfortunate campaign against the Chickasaws.

† "The whole family can be traced in Tanguay's *Dictionnaire Genealogique*. It must have been a very inexperienced investigator of old documents who made Morgan out of Baptiste or Bissot. Tanguay's work is a summary of all the parish registers of Canada, from the earliest date, and not a single person of the name of Morgan was found by him in all his investigations."—Shea, "Review of Alerding's *History of the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Vincennes*," in *New York Freeman's Journal*, Jan. 26, 1884.

1884. "Pierre Menard stopped at the Post de Vincennes, founded (1772) by Bissot de Vincennes, another

this circumstance that the organizations were denominated "troops of the marine," although they performed no maritime service.—See Sulte, *Histoire des Canadiens-Français*, Vol. V, p. 107.

child of Quebec. . . .”—Sulte, *Histoire de Canadiens-Français*, VII, 51.

1884. “De Vinsenne came and erected the fort in 1702, but he did not remain. . . . He subsequently returned here and remained in the command of the fort until 1736. . . . That he returned here after building the fort and his northern campaign in 1704, there is abundant evidence to be found remaining in the official records at Kaskaskia. He married in 1733 the daughter of Philip Longpee, of that place. His father-in-law died in Kaskaskia in 1734, and an inventory was taken of his estate in September of the same year, which shows that de Vinsenne was then at the fort here. There are also numerous documents preserved in the recorder’s office at Kaskaskia signed by him thus:

“‘Francois Morgan de Vincennes commandant of the troops of the king in the fort upon Ouabasche.’”—Cauthorn, *Brief Sketch of Vincennes*, 17.

1884. “I shall next name that illustrious man in whose honor Vincennes was named, . . . who was styled by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bruté thus: ‘Francois Morgan de Vinsenne,’ but whose correct appellation, I am inclined to believe . . . was this: ‘Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de Vinsenne.’ Rt. Rev. Bishop de la Hailandrière, on what authority I do not know, said he was of Irish descent. But we think there is no room for reasonable doubt that he was a Canadian by birth and of French origin. . . .

“ . . . He left a daughter, Mary Theresa, who married Louis De Lisle, from whom the De Lisles, of our country are doubtless descended. *Ibid* 24, 25.

1884. “ . . . I am glad to find you after me in the Vincennes matter . . . I had never struck on the Margane family, which explains Law’s Morgan. You are evidently on the right trail. The point of age I do not think conclusive. Some, like M. de St. Pierre, whom Washington met,

were at exposed points, requiring activity, though of great age.

"1. Jean Baptiste Bissot—If he died in 1719 that disposes of him and of me so far as he is concerned.

"2. François Margane, Sieur de Vincennes, nephew probably of No. 1. . . ."—Shea, *Letter to Mr. Mallet*, Feb. 5, 1884. MS.

1886. ". . . . The following points, I think, are well established:

"(a) In 1733 the Sieur de Vincennes married a daughter of Philip Longpré at Kaskaskia.

"(b) In 1734 Madame de Vincennes was at Post Vincennes.

"(c) In 1736 Monsieur de Vincennes lost his life in the expedition against the Chickasaws.

"(d) De Vincennes left a daughter named Mary Theresa, who married a person named De l'Isle.

"My theory is that the Sieur de Vincennes, who was so prominent in Indian affairs in the west from 1702 to 1719 was Jean Baptiste Bissot, second Sieur de Vincennes; and that the one who was at Vincennes in 1733 was François Marganne de la Valtrie, third Sieur de Vincennes."—Mallet, *Letter to Rev. Mr. Tanguay*, Nov. 17, 1886. MS.

1886. "I agree with you in saying that the *Francis Morgan* of your historians can be none other than *François Margane de la Valtrie*. I would observe, however, that it is not François married to Angelique Guyon—but Pierre François Margane, Sieur Des Forêts. In fact François, husband of Angelique Guyon, died after 1739."—Tanguay, *Letter to Mr. Mallet*, Dec. 6, 1886. MS.

1886. ". . . . The company has ordered the establishment of a post on the Ouabache river, and has requested the governor of Canada to give orders, on his part, to Sieur de Vincennes, who commands at the village of the Ouyatenons-

Miamis, living towards the upper Ouabache, to come to an understanding with the commander of the new post. . . .

“ M. de Boisbriant thinks it necessary to give the command of it to Sieur de Vincennes, who is already a half-pay lieutenant of infantry in Louisiana, and who can do better with the Miamis than any one else.

“To induce Sieur de Vincennes to attach himself to the colony of Louisiana, Mr. Perrier will advise him that he has obtained for him, from the company, an annual gratuity of three hundred livres, which will be paid with his salary of half-pay lieutenant.”—“Memoire de la Compagnie des Indes,” 30 Sept. 1726; in Margry, *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans L'Amérique Septentrionale*, VI, 659, 660.

1888. “This service of Dubuisson lasted but a short time, for François Morgan, a nephew of the late Sieur de Vincennes, who had succeeded to his title, was sent to fill his place with the Miamis, with whom he soon became as influential as his uncle had been.*

*“The fief of Vincennes was established in 1672. The Sieur de Vincennes who died in 1719 was Jean Baptiste Bissot, the son of the first holder of the fief. Clara Frances Bissot, one of his sisters, was the wife of Louis Joliet. Louise Bissot, another sister, married Seraphin Morgane, and her son François Morgane (he dropped the *e* final in writing his name) was the founder of Post Vincennes. The proper orthography of the name is Vincennes, though our founder usually wrote it Vinsenne, and others in divers ways. . . . The Sieurs de Vincennes must not be confounded with the members of the St. Vincents family, of whom there were two or three in the French service in the Northwest. . . .”—Dunn, *Indiana*, 49.

1889. “ Whether the post [Vincennes] was established near 1702 by some unknown person (could it have possibly been Jean Baptiste Bissot, the elder Sieur de Vincennes?), or, as Mr. Dunn would have it, it was founded by François Morgane, the younger Sieur de Vincennes, must

be left at present undetermined.—Bryan, "Indiana's First Settlement," in *Magazine of American History*, XXI, 394.

1889. " The only evidence offered as to the date [of the founding of Post Vincennes] was the certificate of Louis St. Ange that he commanded at Post Vincennes 'with a garrison of regular troops from the year 1736 until the year 1764; . . . that, further, the said post was established a number of years before my command, under that of Monsieur de Vincenne, officer of the troops, whom I succeeded by order of the king.'

"While this certificate does not furnish the date, it establishes one point of importance, and that is that the Sieur de Vincennes whom St. Ange succeeded was the one who founded the post; and that man was François Morgane. It is gratifying to note, amid all other confusion, that all tradition and all known records agree on this. If this fact be kept in mind, and it be remembered that François Morgane was not Sieur de Vincennes until after the death of his uncle, Jean Baptiste Bissot, in 1719, the solution of the question becomes comparatively simple. At this time the dividing line on the Wabash between the jurisdictions of Louisiana and Canada was the site of Terre Haute. The new Sieur de Vincennes was in the service of Canada, and took the place of his deceased uncle with the Miami and Ouyatanon Indians on the Maumee and upper Wabash. At this time, too, the French of Louisiana became alarmed at the approach of the English to the Mississippi valley, and repeated calls were made for the establishment of a post on the 'Ouabache.' These calls are couched in language which shows that there was not then any post on the Wabash or lower Ohio. . . ."

—Dunn, "The Founding of Vincennes," in *Magazine of American History*, XXII, 144, 145.

1889. "Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de Vincennes, Canadian explorer, b. in Quebec in January, 1688; d. in Illinois in

1736. He was the tenth son of François Bissot. . . . He fought against the Iroquois at Mackinaw at the age of ten, entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and was employed in the west. . . . Early in 1736 he was sent to assist in the expedition against the Chickasaws."—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*, VI, 298.

1890. "Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de Vincennes, . . . died about 1717, and his nephew, Pierre Margane, son of his sister, Louise Bissot, who obtained an ensign's commission in 1699, assumed the style of Sieur de Vincennes, and retained much of his influence in the west. He was sent to the present Indiana to control the Miamis. He erected a post known as Ft. Ouiatenon, and about 1835 another on the Wabash, which took his name. . . ." Shea, "The Hoosier State," in *The Catholic News*, Sept. 10, 1890.

1892. "Charles François and Jean Baptiste Bissot were the proprietors of the seignory of Vincennes. They assumed the name of that estate. Both married at Montreal daughters of the surgeon Forestier. Charles François does not appear to have left descendants. Jean Baptiste adopted the military service as a profession and illustrated the name of the Bissot de Vincennes.

"He was the founder of the post of Ougatamou. In 1736, he died, burned by the Chicachas. The name of the capital of Indiana, Vincennes, is borrowed from that of this officer."—Roy, "François Bissot," in *Mémoires de la Société Royale du Canada*, Sec. I, 1892, p. 39.

The above excerpts and notes contain the only statements, serving to lead to the identity of our hero, that are accessible or known to this writer, and from these, it must be confessed, that it is not an easy matter to determine his true name or establish his family connections. Archbishop Spalding and Rev. Mr. Alerding, on the authority of Bishops Bruté and Hailandrière of the diocese of Vincennes, regard him as of

Irish extraction; Judge Law, the historian Dillon, Archbishop Spalding and Rev. Mr. Alerding give him the name of Morgan, a prominent Irish name; the historians, Charlevoix, Bancroft, Bibaud, Shea, Ferland, Daniel, Margry, Lossing, Sulte, Roy and Dunn, the Ambassador Poussin, the Genealogist Tanguay and the editor of Appleton's *Cyclopædia of Biography*, call him a Canadian; Shea, Ferland, Daniel, Tanguay, Margry, Lossing, Sulte and Roy give his family-name as Bissot; Shea, Tanguay, Sulte and Roy believed him to have been Jean Baptiste Bissot, son of François Bissot; Ferland says that he was the grandson of François Bissot; Margry finds that he was the son of Jean Bissot; Sulte—very probably through a typographical error—gives the name of an officer named Coulanges Bissot as burned at the stake with De Vincennes; Thomas and the joint authors Goodrich and Tuttle print his name Saint Vincennes or Saint Vincent; Dunn observes that his name must not be confounded with those of the Saint Vincent family; Shea, Tanguay and Dunn, after recent researches, agree that Margane de la Valtrie is the correct name; Tanguay finds the name to be Pierre François Margane, *Sieur Des Forêts*; Shea concludes it to be Pierre Margane; Dunn adheres to François Morgan, the form of the name used by western writers during the last half century, but connects it, generally, with the Canadian family of Margane de la Valtrie; he was a half-pay lieutenant in 1726, according to the memorial of the Royal Company of the Indies, whilst Daniel, from his compilation of Canadian documents, finds that he was ensign in 1732, and aged forty-four years. What are we to think of all these discrepancies and contradictions?

The statements that our hero was of Irish extraction, that he had descendants living in Brittany, that he belonged to the Carignan-Salières regiment of regulars, that he fought the Iroquois at the age of ten years, must be considered as

mere deductions from premises really having no foundation in fact. Many other absurd, or, at least, erroneous statements in the above citations might be noticed, but the purpose of this study does not admit of their special examination and correction.

The cause of the disagreement in the statements of the writers on *Sieur de Vincennes* is that the suggestion made by Dillon in 1859, to the effect that there may have been two officers in the west bearing that name, did not receive early attention. That there were two, and perhaps three, *Sieurs de Vincennes* in the French troops serving in the Mississippi Valley must be apparent to the reader of the collection of excerpts and notes reproduced in this study. It appears equally certain that the *Sieur de Vincennes* who was on duty in the west earlier than Sept. 3, 1695, and who was agreed upon by Governor Frontenac and his council as the commander for the *Miamis* in 1697, and who died in the *Miamis* village in the vicinity of the present city of Ft. Wayne in 1719, or earlier, was Jean Baptiste Bissot, born in Quebec, January 21, 1668, co-proprietor of the fief of Vincennes in Canada. This judgment long since formed by this writer is confirmed by a copy of an authentic document which has come into his possession since commencing this writing. It is dated Fort Pontchartrain, July 9, 1717, and mentions *Sieur de Vincennes*, who was present, thus:

“Jean baptiste bisot Equier Sr. de Vincenne Ensigne dans les troupes de la marine et commandant pour le Roy aux miamis.”

That another *Sieur de Vincennes* commanded on the Wabash, after the death of Jean Baptiste Bissot de Vincennes, and that he became the founder of the old capital of Indiana, before being burned at the stake in 1736, in the Chickasaw country, is also evident. Thus we are still confronted with the principal inquiry—Who was *Sieur de Vincennes*, “whose

name, in honor of the founder of a state," says so distinguished an authority as Bancroft, "is borne by the oldest settlement of Indiana"?

I. Of the children of Jean Baptiste Bissot de Vincennes only one may have been the person it is desired to identify. He is François Marie Bissot, born at Montreal, June 17, 1700. There is nothing known of him except the fact of his birth, which is found in the baptismal register in the church of Notre Dame at Montreal. If living, he would have been about nineteen years at the death of his father; thirty-three years at the date of the marriage of Sieur de Vincennes with the daughter of Philip Longpré, at Kaskaskia; and thirty-six years at the period of the Chickasaw war of 1736.

II. Of the brothers of Jean Baptiste Bissot de Vincennes—

1. Jean François, born in 1649, died when fourteen years of age.

2. Guillaume, born in 1661, is reported as being six years of age at the census taken in 1667, published by Sulte, and fifteen years of age in 1676, when the inventory of the family property was taken after his father's death, on which occasion Louis Jolliet appeared for him as tutor. If then living he would have been seventy-five years of age at the time of the Chickasaw war.

3. Charles François, Sieur de Vincennes, born in 1664, married at Montreal in 1699, and had a daughter born to him at Lachine—the Canadian gate to the west—in 1702. Nothing further is known of him, and his own and his wife's deaths have not been found in the church registers. He would have been seventy-two years of age in 1736.

4. François Joseph, born in 1673, died in 1737; and is buried in the church at Quebec.

It does not seem probable, from the above, that any of his brothers succeeded him in the administration of the Indian affairs among the Miamis; unless, indeed, Charles François,

who was also co-proprietor of the fief of Vincennes, is the person. His advanced age, and the important, all-pervading fact that the western writers have for more than half a century maintained that the *Sieur de Vincennes* who founded Indiana was a Morgan, not a Bissot, causes one to pause before determining that he is the subject of our inquiry.

The western tradition, that the founder of Indiana was Francis Morgan, naturally leads to an examination of the claims of the Canadian family of Margane de la Valtrie, allied by marriage to the Bissots, to have illustrated western history. The names of "Morgan" and "Margane" are too much alike not to have attracted attention; and Shea, in his more recent writings, and Dunn, the most recent of the Indiana historians (not to mention others) have found among the sons of *Sieur de la Valtrie*, the last *Sieur de Vincennes* who commanded on the Wabash. It is to be remarked, however, that they are not agreed upon the particular person, Shea designating Pierre Margane, and Dunn François Margane, as the person. These discrepancies, by so competent authorities, suggest insuperable difficulties in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion from available historical sources.

Besides four brothers, Jean Baptiste Bissot de Vincennes had seven sisters, all of whom married and became the parents of numerous children. The eldest, Louise Bissot, born 1651, married at Quebec, in 1668, Seraphim Margane de la Valtrie, formerly lieutenant in the regiment de Lignières, and later Seigneur of La Valtrie, near Montreal, where he died in 1699. Tanguay, in his genealogical dictionary, gives the names of ten children, four sons and six daughters, issue of this marriage. The sons were:

1. Charles Seraphim, born at Montreal in 1669. He was ensign in the army and was killed in 1693, by the Iroquois in ambush, near Montreal, on his return voyage from Mackinac, whither he had gone to escort Lieutenant D'Argenteuil with

dispatches to Mr. De Louvigny, commandant in the upper country.

2. François Marie, born at Montreal in 1672, married at Beauport in 1712, Angelique Guyon-Des Prés; date and place of death unknown. He was captain in the marine service, and seignior of the fief of Du Buisson. His wife, Angelique Guyon-Des Prés, died in 1739.

3. Pierre Paul, born in 1679, at La Valtrie Manor, married at Montreal, in 1732, Louise Charlotte D'Aillebout; date and place of death not known. He was Sieur des Forêts, seignior of La Valtrie and captain in the troops of the king. His last child, Pierre Paul, who became lieutenant in the regiment of the Dauphin, was born in 1743.

4. Jean Baptiste, born in 1683 at Contrecoeur. Nothing further is known of him.

A Sieur de la Valtrie was commander at Lake Nipigon in 1739.

The youngest daughter, Louise Margaret Margane, born at La Valtrie in 1691, married in Quebec, in 1713, Claude François Du Tisé, ensign of an independent company of the marine. He became one of Governor Bienville's most distinguished officers in the Government of Louisiana.

From the above it will be seen that the family of La Valtrie was prominent in the profession of arms; and it is not improbable that one of the family may have succeeded his uncle, Jean Baptiste Bissot de Vincennes in the west, but there is absolutely nothing to show—from the works of historians and genealogists—that such was the fact. Nor does it appear that others of his nephews of the Maheu, Charêts, Porlier, Gourdeau de Beaulieu, Jolliet, Bénac, Du Vault de Valrennes, and Lambert-Dumont families succeeded him.

The husband of his niece Genevieve Margane de la Valtrie, Mr. Charles Legardeur, Sieur de l'Isle, ensign, was at Kaskaskia on Nov. 7, 1719, and it would seem that being in

the country he might have succeeded his relative, but beyond the fact of his relationship and of his presence in the upper country, at and shortly after the time of his death, there is nothing to identify him as succeeding to his command among the Miamis.

Is it not possible that the *Sieur de Vincennes* whose identity we have endeavored to establish was not born in Canada after all, but was a son of the Illinois country or of Louisiana?

The problem of the identity of *Sieur de Vincennes* is not easy of solution. Original researches must be made in the archives of the old French settlements in the west, as well as in the minutes of the old-time notaries, and in the church registers of the old parishes in Canada, and the results must be given publicity, through the medium of the *Indiana Historical Society Publications*, or by data furnished to the writers specially interested in the study of the question, with the views of the contributors, before a satisfactory answer can be given to the question—Who was *Sieur de Vincennes*?

Whatever his origin, his family, and his name, the great state of Indiana owes him a monument, illustrative of his noble and heroic deeds, and all interested in the state's honor and glory must cherish the abiding hope that it will promptly meet its obligation to the memory of its founder, whose surname it perpetuates in Vincennes—its first settlement; the place where the American flag was first unfurled over its territory, by Canado-Americans, citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia; the oldest of its cities; and its first capital;—as soon as his identity shall have been historically established.

EDMOND MALLET.

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AND
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63-64

INTRODUCTION.

The Indiana Territory was carved out of the Northwest Territory pursuant to an act of Congress, approved May 7, 1800, entitled "An act to divide the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio into two separate governments."¹ In this act it was provided:

"That from and after the fourth day of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purposes of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

The Indiana Territory then embraced within its boundaries most of the territory now included in the State of Indiana, all of Illinois and Wisconsin, the western half of Michigan and a part of Minnesota, and was divided into three counties. Of these St. Clair County, named after General Arthur St. Clair, the first governor of the Northwest Territory, had been originally formed pursuant to a proclamation of the governor on April 27, 1790, and included all of what is now the State of Illinois south of the Illinois River and west of a line drawn from Fort Massac to the mouth of Mackinaw Creek.²

Knox County, named in honor of General Henry Knox, had been formed pursuant to a proclamation by Winthrop

¹Charters and Constitutions of the United States, Vol. 1, p. 434.

²Dunn's Indiana, p. 272. Howard's Local Const. Hist. of the U, S., p. 413.

Sargent, the secretary of the Northwest Territory, acting in the place of the governor, on June 20, 1790. Originally it embraced all, or nearly all, of what is now included in the States of Indiana and Michigan.

Randolph County had been formed in 1795 out of the southern part of St. Clair County.

Wayne County was established by proclamation of Governor St. Clair August 15, 1796, with Detroit as the county seat. It is said that:

"It included about one-third part of the present State of Ohio, one-eighth part of the State of Indiana, the northeast corner of Illinois (including the site of the present city of Chicago), the eastern and about the one-fifth part of the present State of Wisconsin, the whole of the State of Michigan, embracing all of Lake Michigan, one-half of the areas of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, and the northwestern part of Lake Erie, including the battle-ground on which Perry's victory was achieved."¹

Nearly all the white population of Wayne County was left in the Northwest Territory by the act of 1800 for the organization of the Indiana Territory, and remained part of the Northwest Territory until the passage of the enabling act authorizing the formation of the State of Ohio, approved April 30, 1802. By Section 3 of this act² it was provided:

"That all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, heretofore included in the eastern division of said territory, and not included within the boundary herein prescribed for the said State, is hereby attached to, and made a part of, the Indiana Territory, from and after the formation of the said State, subject, nevertheless, to be hereafter disposed of by Congress, according to the right reserved in the fifth article of the ordinance aforesaid, and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, and subject to the same rules and regulations, in all respects whatever, with all other citizens residing within the Indiana Territory."

¹Douglass' History of Wayne County, Ohio, p. 52. See also Dunn's Indiana, p. 52.

²Charters and Constitutions of the United States, Vol. 2, p. 1453.

This act put into the Indiana Territory nearly all of Wayne County, which remained one of the counties of the Indiana Territory until 1805, when most of it was included in the Michigan Territory. Its boundaries and authority for perfecting its county organization were fixed by a proclamation issued by the governor of the Indiana Territory on January 24, 1803.¹

The Ohio enabling act also put into the Indiana Territory another considerable tract sometimes called the *gorc*. The western boundary line of the land ceded by the Indians in the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, was designated in the treaty as a line extending from Fort Recovery (in what is now Mercer County, Ohio, adjoining what is now Jay County, Indiana) "southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucke or Cuttawa River." By the act for the organization of the State of Ohio the land lying between the line above mentioned and the present western boundary line of the State of Ohio was put into the Indiana Territory. It is the same tract afterwards included in the original boundaries of Dearborn County, and includes the present counties of Dearborn and Ohio and parts of Switzerland, Franklin, Union and Wayne."

On January 11, 1805, an act of Congress for the formation of Michigan Territory was approved, entitled "An act to divide the Indiana Territory into two separate governments,"² the first section of which provided:

"That from and after the thirtieth day of June next all that part of the Indiana Territory which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend, or extreme, of Lake Michigan, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly bend through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern

¹See post pp. 114-115.

²Young's Hist. Wayne County, Indiana, pp. 22, 23.

³Charters and Constitutions of the United States, Vol. 1, p. 982.

boundary of the United States, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called Michigan."

The Indiana Territory was again divided by the formation of the Illinois Territory, pursuant to an act of Congress, approved February 3, 1809, entitled "An act dividing the Indiana Territory into two separate governments,"¹ the first section of which provided:

"That from and after the first day of March next all that part of the Indiana Territory which lies west of the Wabash River, and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash River and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called Illinois."

To fully understand the system of government adopted in the Indiana Territory requires a consideration of the ordinance of 1787 and of the laws of the Northwest Territory.²

Section 2 of the act organizing the Indiana Territory expressly provided "that there shall be established within said Territory a government in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance" of 1787.

Moreover, though the laws of the Northwest Territory prior to the organization of the Indiana Territory were never formally adopted as a whole in the latter Territory,

¹Charters and Constitutions of the United States, Vol. 1, p. 435.

²See for a history of the drafting and passage of this celebrated ordinance and the bibliography pertaining to it, Dunn's *Indiana*, Chap. V, p. 177; Gov. Edward Cole's *History of the Ordinance of 1787*, a paper read June 9, 1856, before the Pennsylvania Historical Society; Howard's *Local Const. Hist. of U. S.*, p. 142. For a review of the laws of the Northwest and Indiana Territories, see paper by Hon. William L. Gross on *The History of Municipal Law in Illinois*, read January 6, 1881, before the Illinois Bar Association at its fourth annual meeting, and printed in the *Proceedings Illinois State Bar Association*, 1881; paper by Daniel Wait Howe on *The Laws and Courts of Northwest and Indiana Territories*, in *Publ. Ind. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 2, p. 3.

it seems to have been taken for granted by the governor and judges and by the territorial general assemblies of the latter Territory that they were operative there. In several instances the governor and judges of the Indiana Territory enacted laws expressly repealing, in whole or in part, prior laws of the Northwest Territory, and other laws were passed purporting to be amendatory of or supplementary to laws of the Northwest Territory.

The ordinance of 1787 contemplated two grades of territorial government. During the first grade the territorial governor and secretary both were to be appointed by the President of the United States, and the governor was authorized to appoint "such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order of the same."

The ordinance (Sec. 4) provided for a court or courts of three judges, also to be appointed by the President, "who shall have a common law jurisdiction."

Legislative authority was vested in the governor and the three judges.

By the ordinance of 1787 the Territory was to continue in first grade until proof should be given that there were within the Territory 5,000 free male inhabitants, when the voters were entitled to have the Territory pass to the second grade or representative grade, but the ordinance was modified by the act for the organization of the Indiana Territory so as to permit the government to pass from first to second grade "whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the governor thereof that such is the wish of a majority of the freeholders, notwithstanding there may not be therein five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards."

The chief change in the territorial government, on passing from first to second grade, was that the legislative

power was then to be transferred from the governor and judges to the "general assembly, or legislature." This, as was provided in Sec. 11 of the ordinance, was to "consist of the governor, legislative council and a house of representatives."

In the House of Representatives each county or township, by the ordinance of 1787, was to have for every 500 free male inhabitants one representative, whose term of office was to be two years. These representatives the voters were authorized to elect "from their counties or townships."

The prescribed qualifications for a representative were that "he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same." It was also provided that "a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative."¹

By the act creating the Indiana Territory it was provided:²

"That until there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of twenty-one years and upwards in said Territory, the whole number of representatives to the general assembly shall not be less than seven, nor more than nine, to be apportioned by the governor to the several counties in said Territory agreeably to the number of free males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards which they may respectively contain."

It was also provided in the ordinance that members of the House of Representatives, as soon as elected, should

¹Sec. 9.

²Sec. 4.

meet and nominate ten persons and return their names to Congress, and that from these Congress should select five who were to be the members of the Legislative Council, and whose term of office should be five years.

By an act of Congress passed in 1789¹ it was provided that all territorial officers required by the ordinance of 1787 to be appointed by Congress should thereafter be nominated by the President and appointed by him "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and pursuant to this act the nominations by the Indiana Territorial General Assembly for members of the Legislative Council were sent to the President. By a later act of Congress, approved February 27, 1809, the voters of the territory were given the right to elect the members of the Legislative Council.

By Section 12 of the ordinance of 1787 the members of the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives were authorized to elect by joint ballot "a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating but not of voting." By a later act of Congress, approved January 9, 1808, it was provided that the territorial delegate should be elected by the voters of the Territory.

The first governor appointed was Captain, afterwards General, William Henry Harrison, who arrived in the Territory and was qualified on January 10, 1801.

The first three judges of the Supreme or General Court were William Clarke, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin. Clarke died in 1802, and was succeeded in 1803 by Thomas Terry Davis. Davis, Vanderburgh and Griffin served until the Territory passed to second grade.²

¹Charters and Constitutions of the United States, Vol. 1, p. 433.

²The laws enacted by the governor and judges have been reprinted by Throop & Clark, of Paoli, Ind., in one volume, edited by William Farrell and Daniel Wait Howe.

For a short time, by an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana Territory were required to perform the duties of their respective offices for the District of Louisiana, but the District of Louisiana was never part of the Indiana Territory, and on March 4, 1805, the District of Louisiana was created a separate Territory with separate officers.¹ In 1805 the Territory passed to second grade.

The first seat of government, specified in the act for the organization of the Territory, was Saint Vincennes, afterwards called Vincennes, but by an act passed by the General Assembly on March 11, 1813, Corydon, in Harrison County, was designated as the seat of government from and after May 1, 1813.

The first territorial General Assembly met at Vincennes July 29, 1805. The members of the first House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn County; Davis Floyd, of Clark County; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox County; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair County, and George Fisher, of Randolph County. The names of the ten persons selected by them to be forwarded to the President from which to select the five members of the Legislative Council were John Rice Jones and Jacob Kuykendall, of Knox County; Samuel Gwathmey and Marston Green Clark, of Clark County; Benjamin Chambers, of Dearborn County; Jean Francois Perrey and John Hay, of St. Clair County; Pierre Menard, of Randolph County; James May and James Henry, of Detroit, in Wayne County. Dillon says that:²

"Mr. Jefferson, who was at that time President of the United States, waived the right of designating from the list the members of the legislative council on the ground that, 'as the characters were unknown to him,

¹See Dunn's Indiana, pp. 317-319.

²Hist. of Indiana, p. 415.

it would be substituting chance for choice were he to name the five councillors.' The President, however, forwarded to Governor Harrison an instrument in which blanks were left for the names of five members of the legislative council; and the governor was authorized to fill the blanks with the names of suitable persons, rejecting 'land-jobbers, dishonest men, and those who, though honest, might suffer themselves to be warped by party prejudices.'"

It is also said that the fact that the President had thus delegated to Governor Harrison the right of making the selection of the five members of the Legislative Council was not disclosed for some years afterward, it being supposed that if it were known that the Governor had in fact made the selections he might incur the displeasure of the disappointed aspirants.¹

The General Assembly elected as the territorial delegate to Congress Benjamin Parke, of Knox County, a native of New Jersey, who came to the Territory in 1801.

At the time of the meeting of the first territorial General Assembly the Territory was divided into five counties—St. Clair, Randolph, Knox, Clark and Dearborn. There had been six counties, but Wayne was cut off by the act establishing the Michigan Territory. There were in all, between 1805 and 1815, five General Assemblies of two sessions each.

Prior to the passage of the congressional enabling act, mentioned below, various counties were organized out of the original county of Knox. The first to be so organized was Clark County, which was formed pursuant to a proclamation of the governor of the Territory bearing date February 3, 1801.²

Dearborn County was next organized pursuant to the governor's proclamation bearing date March 7, 1803.³

¹See Dunn's *Indiana*, pp. 325-6.

²See post p. 97.

³See post p. 116.

Other counties were formed pursuant to laws enacted by the territorial General Assembly in the following order:

Harrison, formed out of Knox and Clark, pursuant to act of October 11, 1808.¹

Jefferson, formed out of Clark and Dearborn, pursuant to act of November 23, 1810.²

Franklin, formed out of Dearborn and Clark, pursuant to act of Nov. 27, 1810.³

Wayne, formed out of Dearborn and Clark, pursuant to act of November 27, 1810.⁴

Warrick, formed out of Knox, pursuant to act of March 9, 1813.⁵

Gibson, formed out of Knox, pursuant to act of March 9, 1813.⁶

Washington, formed out of Harrison and Clark, pursuant to act of December 21, 1813.⁷

Posey, formed out of Warrick, pursuant to act of September 7, 1814.⁸

Perry, formed out of Gibson and Warrick, pursuant to act of September 7, 1814.⁹

Switzerland, formed out of Dearborn and Jefferson, pursuant to act of September 7, 1814.¹⁰

Jackson, formed out of Washington and Jefferson, pursuant to act of December 18, 1815, and which took effect January 1, 1816.¹¹

¹Terr. Laws, 1808, p. 3.

²Terr. Laws, 1810, p. 14.

³Terr. Laws, 1810, p. 19.

⁴Terr. Laws, 1810, p. 19.

⁵Terr. Laws, 1813, p. 67.

⁶Terr. Laws, 1813, p. 67.

⁷Terr. Laws, 1813, p. 91.

⁸Terr. Laws, 1814, p. 18.

⁹Terr. Laws, 1814, p. 18.

¹⁰Terr. Laws, 1814, p. 30.

¹¹Terr. Laws, 1815, p. 3.

Orange, formed out of Washington, Gibson and Knox, pursuant to act of December 26, 1815, which took effect February 1, 1816.¹

No map is extant showing the counties of Indiana at or prior to the admission of the State, but one was prepared in 1817 by John Melish, showing nineteen counties, the four in addition to the fifteen above named being Pike, formed out of Knox, Perry and Gibson, pursuant to act of December 21, 1816; Jennings, formed out of Jackson and Jefferson, pursuant to act of December 27, 1816; Ripley, formed out of Jennings and Dearborn, pursuant to act of December 27, 1816, and January 14, 1818, and Sullivan, formed out of Knox, pursuant to act of December 30, 1816.²

During the territorial period there were considerable changes in the judicial system. A law adopted by the governor and judges January 3, 1801, entitled "A law establishing courts of judicature," and purporting to have been "adopted from the Pennsylvania code," provided for "a supreme court of record, which shall be called and styled the general court," and also for courts of general quarter sessions and courts of common pleas in each county. Orphans courts were also recognized in various laws and in the governor's appointments. In 1805 an act was passed by the General Assembly authorizing a Court of Chancery, and in the same year another act was passed

¹Terr. Laws, 1815, p. 57.

²A printed copy of this map is now in the Indiana State Library. It is reproduced in the Legislative and State Manual of Indiana, compiled in 1900 by the State librarian, William E. Henry. See page 1186. The counties shown in this map were all in the southern part of the State, constituting about one-third of its entire area, the Indian title to the remainder of the State not having been then extinguished. A map showing the different tracts, now included in Indiana, ceded by the Indians, with an explanation showing the area, date of treaty, etc., is given in Smith's History of Indiana, Vol. 1, pp. 235-239.

whereby all the powers before vested in the courts of general quarter sessions and in the orphans' courts were vested in the courts of common pleas.

As already stated, both counties and townships were recognized by the ordinance of 1787 in the political division of the Territory. Section 8 of the ordinance expressly authorized the governor "to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature."

After the powers of the general courts of quarter sessions had been vested in the courts of common pleas, the latter courts were invested with various powers, in addition to those of a judicial character, very similar to those now exercised in the State of Indiana by Boards of County Commissioners and other officials.

By an act passed in 1807 the common pleas courts were given jurisdiction over roads and highways;¹ by another act passed in the same year they were authorized to appoint assessors to assess real estate for taxation;² and by another act passed in the same year they were authorized to appoint two overseers of the poor in each township,³ and by another act passed in the same year they were authorized, in case of the failure of the county surveyors to do so, to make nominations to the governor of a sufficient number of deputies.⁴

County commissioners were recognized in the laws of the Northwest Territory,⁵ and pursuant to these laws two had been appointed for Knox County, one for St. Clair

¹Acts 1807, p. 288.

²Id., p. 517.

³Id., p. 119.

⁴Id., p. 336.

⁵Ed. 1833, pp. 267, 272.

and one for Randolph, but these were authorized only to list land and other property for taxation, and they had no such authority as is now ordinarily vested in officials of that name.

An elaborate township law, probably copied from the Pennsylvania statutes, had been passed by the General Assembly of the Northwest Territory in 1799,¹ but its provisions were never carried out, nor was any similar act adopted in the Indiana Territory. Indeed, the township as a political organization seems to have attained very little importance during the territorial period. The existence of townships was recognized in the law for appointing overseers of the poor, and also in the laws governing elections, but as a distinct political organization the township was scarcely known in the laws or in the appointments made by the governor.

Perhaps the most significant fact in connection with the various local municipal organizations in the territorial period is the almost total absence of direct participation in them of the voters themselves. They had local governments, but very little to do with selecting the officers who managed them. Judge Salmon P. Chase, in speaking of the form of territorial government in the Northwest Territory,² says that: "Under this form the people had no concern in the business of government." This absence of the voice of the people themselves is very marked in the Indiana territorial government, and is in striking contrast to the idea which from the earliest period has prevailed in the New England town government.

By the ordinance of 1787 the governor, secretary and the territorial judges were all appointed by the President. By the same ordinance the power to appoint all, or nearly

¹Laws N. W. Terr., Ed. 1833, p. 107.

²Laws N. W. Terr., Ed. 1833, p. 19.

all, the county officers was vested in the governor. Even the power to elect a territorial delegate to Congress was vested in the General Assembly. The ordinance itself gave the people no right to elect any officers during the first stage of territorial government, and gave them no right to elect any during the second stage except members of the House of Representatives. It was not until 1809 that they were allowed to elect members of the Legislative Council. Nor does the territorial General Assembly, even after all the members of both branches were elected by the people, seem to have been inclined to extend the principle of local self-government.

During the whole territorial period there was nothing like a New England town. There were, it is true, various towns similar to those so called in the State at this day, several of which were incorporated during the territorial period, but in none was the New England town idea recognized.

The nearest approach to legislative sanction of local self-government seems to have been in an act approved August 24, 1805, entitled "An act for incorporating the Borough of Vincennes."¹ This act authorized a chairman and nine assistants to be a body corporate under the name and style of the "Chairman and Assistants of the Borough of Vincennes." The act authorized the chairman and assistants to be chosen annually on the 1st day of November by the lot and land owners of the borough, and gave them authority to sit as a common council, and "to make such by-laws, ordinances and regulations in writing, not inconsistent with the laws of this Territory or of the United States, as to them shall appear necessary for the good government of the said borough and the inhabitants thereof, and the same to put in execution, revoke, alter and make

¹ Acts 1st Sess., 1st Gen. Ass., p. 13.

anew as to them shall appear necessary and convenient, and to appoint such subordinate officers as they may think necessary for the police of the said borough, and for carrying this law into effect."

It also authorized the chairman and assistants to require sureties of the officers appointed, and to fix their fees, to impose fines for violation of the by-laws and ordinances adopted, and to commit offenders, etc.

But this act was allowed to stand but little over a year. By a later act, approved November 29, 1806, the powers vested by the first act in a chairman and nine assistants were vested in nine trustees; the provision in the first act for an annual election was repealed, and it was provided that the three trustees to be chosen annually should be chosen by the trustees themselves.

The chief obstacle in the way of extension by the General Assembly of the principle of local self-government was in the ordinance of 1787. Although it gave to the General Assembly authority to regulate and define the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers, it expressly provided that such officers "not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor."

That the people of the Territory were neither unfamiliar with, nor indifferent to, the idea of local self-government is plainly manifest from the laws passed by the first General Assembly of the State in 1816. No more complete system of local self-government, considering the population and the situation of the people, can be found than that outlined in these early laws. Provisions were made for a complete system of local government by officers elected by the voters of counties and townships, and a general law of the most liberal character was passed for the incorporation of towns. By this act, approved January 1,

1817, and entitled "An act providing for the incorporation of towns in the State of Indiana,"¹ it was provided that the inhabitants of any town in the State might assemble on the first Monday in March or September and determine by vote whether they desired to be incorporated or not, and that, if the majority should decide in favor of incorporation, they should on the next succeeding Monday, and annually thereafter, elect five trustees, to whom were delegated power to levy and collect local taxes, and "full power from time to time, and at all times, to make, ordain, establish and execute, such bye laws and ordinances in writing, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of this State, as they shall deem useful and necessary for the good government of said corporation, and to prevent and remove nuisances, to restrain and prohibit gambling, to provide for licensing, regulating or restraining theatrical or other public shews or amusements within the corporation, to regulate and establish markets, to sink and keep in repair public wells, to keep in repair all necessary streets, alleys and drains, and to pass regulations necessary for the same, agreeable to the plan of said town."

Nor can it be supposed that the framers of the ordinance of 1787, which has been aptly styled the Magna Charta of the Northwest, and especially such men as Nathan Dane and Manasseh Cutler, who were largely interested in drafting it, were hostile to the idea of local self-government, an idea characteristic everywhere and at all times, and especially in New England, of the Anglo-Saxon race.

It may, therefore, seem strange to this generation that the idea of local self-government was not more fully developed in the ordinance of 1787.

¹Laws of Indiana, 1816, p. 125.

The system of territorial government devised by the ordinance was recognized in the ordinance itself as only "temporary," and the explanation given by Judge Chase for not according greater power to the people in the territorial government is, perhaps, as satisfactory as can now be given. "This temporary system,"¹ he says, "however, unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The federal constitution had not then been adopted; and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the territory might not be disposed to organize states and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union as States in due time."

There may also have been some such considerations as those expressed by Richard Henry Lee, a strong supporter of the ordinance of 1787, in a letter written by him on July 15, 1787, to General Washington, in which he said:

"It seemed necessary, for the security of property among uninformed and, perhaps, licentious people, as the greater part of those who go there are, that a strong toned government should exist and the rights of property be clearly defined."²

Perhaps a more forcible reason will be found in the nature of the population. When the ordinance of 1787 was adopted the white population was in the scattered French settlements. Of course an influx of Americans was expected, but presumably nobody anticipated that it would be so rapid as it was, and a new and scattered population engaged in clearing land and establishing homes has not much time to give to the details of government. At its establishment Indiana Territory presented the same conditions that had existed in the Northwest Territory when it

¹Laws of N. W. Terr., ed. 1833, p. 19.

²Sparks: Correspondence of the Revolution, Vol. 4, p. 174.

was created, as will be seen from the copy of the census of 1800, which appears on an adjoining page. As will be noted, the white population was practically all in the old French settlements, chiefly on the Mississippi and the Wabash, and they were nearly all French, though the Americans had begun to come in some numbers. The French had no idea of self-government, and cared nothing for it, but the American settlers did, and it was due to their insistence that the form of government became more liberal with such rapidity as population increased. The growth of population was very rapid. In 1800 the total was 5,641, including negroes and slaves, in the vast extent of territory then included in Indiana Territory, and of these not over 2,500 were in what is now Indiana. In 1810, as will be seen from the copy of the census of that year, when the Territory had been reduced to substantially the present bounds of the State, the white population had increased to 24,520, or tenfold for our region. And this rapid growth continued steadily, for the population of the Indiana Territory, as certified to the territorial General Assembly in 1815 by the clerks of the various counties, was as follows :¹

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>White Males of 21 and Upward.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Wayne	1,225	6,407
Franklin	1,430	7,370
Dearborn	902	4,424
Switzerland	377	1,832
Jefferson	874	4,270
Clark	1,387	7,159
Washington	1,420	7,817
Harrison	1,056	6,975
Knox	1,391	8,068
Gibson	1,100	5,330
Posey	320	1,619
Warrick	280	1,415
Perry	350	1,720
Total		63,897

¹Dillon: History of Indiana, p. 555.

CENSUS RETURN OF INDIANA TERRITORY AND TERRITORIES IN UNITED STATES REPORT OF 1860, PAGE 82.

NAMES OF COUNTIES, TOWNS OR OTHER
CIVIL DIVISIONS.

	MALES.						FEMALES.						Slaves.
	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-five, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.		Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-five, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.		
KNOX COUNTY—													
Town of St. Vincennes.....	104	55	79	90	45		112	58	72	50	25	16	8
Neighbourhood of St. Vincennes.....	144	65	78	80	40		134	50	78	53	22	55	15
Traders on the Wabash River.....	4	...	17	22	5		1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Illinois Grant.....	184	75	61	108	33		191	55	83	196	17	16	...
RANDOLPH COUNTY—													
Kaskaskias Town and Township.....	99	18	40	63	23		66	14	30	35	10	22	47
Prairie de Roche Township.....	33	5	20	26	4		30	1	7	15	6	4	60
Mitchell Township.....	53	38	33	43	22		49	26	28	28	8	6	...
Massac.....	20	3	14	13	11		9	4	7	5	2	2	...
ST. CLAIR COUNTY—													
Kahokia Town and Township.....	135	47	64	119	49		106	32	60	55	10	42	...
Belle Fontaine.....	44	24	35	44	14		46	18	28	26	7	...	...
L'Angle Township.....	34	17	25	37	16		47	22	30	14	8	...	...
Total.....	854	347	466	645	262		791	280	424	393	115	163	135

The whole number of persons in the Indiana Territory allotted to John Gibson, Secretary of the same, amounts to four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, as appears by the annexed schedule.

ST. VINCENTS, July 4, 1861.

JOHN GIBSON,
Secretary Indiana Territory.

At Machilamakinac on the 1st of August, 1860, there

were..... 251 souls.

Boatmen from Canada, etc..... 300 "

At Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi..... 65 "

(These are not included in Gibson's total, but are added in census total, p. 88, making grand total of 5,641.)

Green Bay, on Lake Michigan..... 50 souls.
Opece, on the Illinois River..... 100 "

Total..... 766 "

CENSUS OF INDIANA TERRITORY, 1810.

Names of counties.	FREE WHITE MALES.						FREE WHITE FEMALES.						All other free persons except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.	Total in each county.
	Under ten years of age.	Often and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.		Under ten years of age.	Often and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.				
Dearborn.	First township.....	95	35	35	41	33	101	35	46	36	18	3	7,310
	Second township.....	66	32	21	37	17	71	34	32	32	10	4	.....	.....
	Third township.....	97	38	50	43	29	82	41	48	38	16	4	.....	.....
	Lawrenceburgh.....	33	14	18	18	4	27	10	13	15	1	1	.....	.....
	Fourth township.....	175	61	80	81	56	174	62	76	65	38	16	.....	.....
	Fifth township.....	410	147	222	179	95	408	169	185	153	76	4	.....	.....
	Sixth township.....	212	71	90	89	37	292	66	96	77	24	4	.....	.....
	Seventh township.....	347	121	174	172	79	318	159	166	131	65	41	.....	.....
	New Purchase.....	46	14	21	19	5	36	14	15	15	8	1	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,481	533	711	679	346	1,419	551	677	565	256	92	.....	.....
Clark.	Jeffersonville.....	39	11	21	20	9	31	13	25	16	6	13	25	5,670
	Clarksville township.....	339	127	148	152	71	495	126	128	140	41	21	9	.....
	Springhill township.....	224	100	98	113	49	224	89	84	102	32	1	7	.....
	Charlestown.....	16	6	11	14	3	19	6	14	9	1	.....	.....	.....
	Springville township.....	398	86	124	130	71	280	105	122	107	54	2	13	.....
	Madison township.....	200	103	114	151	45	224	85	105	92	40	3	16	.....
	Total.....	1,186	433	516	560	248	1,973	415	478	466	174	40	81	.....

Harrison.	Harrison township	280	106	95	102	50	214	94	162	90	30	10	10
	Exeter township	241	89	82	116	47	237	56	115	88	38	2	5
	Total	521	195	177	218	97	451	189	217	178	68	12	15
													2,338
Knox.	Washington township	297	114	153	77	47	238	95	170	56	34	.....	6
	White River township	190	81	90	87	40	182	77	78	78	35	31	5
	Wabash township	375	168	183	182	102	297	164	176	162	50	44	.....
	Ohio township	168	89	69	85	33	174	78	68	68	26	18	1
Knox.	Madison township	71	32	29	37	14	71	37	23	28	7	.....	.....
	Total	804	370	371	391	189	724	356	339	336	118	93	6
													4,097
Knox.	Town of Vincennes	110	33	70	92	31	88	33	57	51	20	80	5
	Vincennes township	33	14	18	24	14	43	16	24	16	7	14	.....
	Harrison township	122	35	71	70	41	132	53	66	59	35	33	.....
	Bosseron township	171	80	80	91	43	151	58	78	68	25	12	16
Knox.	Palmyra	228	95	117	114	66	236	97	122	85	47	11	108
	Total	664	277	356	391	198	650	257	347	279	144	156	129
													3,848

TOTAL ENUMERATION FOR THE INDIANA TERRITORY OR RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Dearborn.	Clark	1,481	533	711	679	246	1,419	551	677	505	256	92	.....
	Harrison—First Division	1,186	433	516	560	218	1,073	415	478	463	174	40	81
	Harrison—Second Division	267	114	153	177	47	238	95	170	56	34	.....	6
	Knox—First Division	521	195	177	218	97	451	189	217	178	68	12	15
Knox.	Knox—Second Division	804	370	371	391	189	724	356	339	336	118	93	6
	Total	4,923	1,922	2,384	2,316	1,125	4,555	1,853	2,228	1,889	794	393	237
													7,310
													5,670
Knox.													3,505
													7,945
													24,520

The number of persons within my division, consisting of the Indiana Territory, appears in a schedule hereto annexed, subscribed by me this fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1811.

JOHN GILSON, Secretary Indiana Territory.

On December 14, 1815, the territorial General Assembly adopted a memorial stating the results of the census and reciting the provision of the ordinance of 1787 providing "that whenever there shall be sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, this territory shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," and praying Congress to authorize the preliminary steps for the formation of a State government. The memorial was presented to Congress by Jonathan Jennings, the territorial delegate, and was referred to a committee of which he was chairman, which, on January 5, 1816, reported a bill to enable the people of the Territory to form a constitution and State government and for the admission of the State when formed into the Union.

The enabling act of Congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States,"¹ was approved April 19, 1816. This act authorized the inhabitants of the Territory, "to form for themselves a constitution and State government and to assume such name as they shall deem proper," and provided that "the said State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original States, in all respects whatever." This act also defined the boundaries of the State, and provided for an election to be held by the voters of the Territory (whose qualifications were defined) on the second Monday of May, 1816, for representatives to a convention called to meet on the second Monday of June, 1816.

The enabling act apportioned the representatives among the counties, according to an apportionment which had been made by the territorial legislature, viz.:

¹Charters and Constitutions of the United States, Vol. 1, p. 497.

FROM THE COUNTIES OF

Wayne	4
Franklin	5
Dearborn	3
Switzerland	1
Jefferson	3
Clark	5
Harrison	5
Washington	5
Knox	5
Gibson	4
Posey	1
Warrick	1
Perry	1
Total	<hr/> 43

It will be observed that Jackson and Orange counties were not mentioned in the enabling act. This was probably because they were treated as parts of the counties from which they were formed in the enumeration of the inhabitants.

The members elected to the convention met at Corydon, the capital of the Territory, on the second Monday of June (10), 1816. There were present representing the different counties the following:

FROM THE COUNTY OF WAYNE.

Joseph Holman,	Jeremiah Cox,
Patrick Baird,	Hugh Cull.

FROM THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Robert Hanna,	James Noble,
James Brownlee,	William H. Eads,
Enoch McCarty.	

FROM THE COUNTY OF DEARBORN.

Ezra Ferris,	James Dill,
Solomon Manwaring.	

FROM THE COUNTY OF SWITZERLAND.

William Cotton.

FROM THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

David H. Maxwell, Nathaniel Hunt,
 Samuel Smock.

FROM THE COUNTY OF CLARK.

Jonathan Jennings, James Scott,
Thomas Carr, John K. Graham,
 James Lemon.

FROM THE COUNTY OF HARRISON.

Dennis Pennington, Davis Floyd,
Daniel C. Lane, Patrick Shields.

FROM THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

John De Pauw, William Lowe,
Samuel Millroy, Robert McIntire,
 William Graham.

FROM THE COUNTY OF KNOX.

John Johnson, John Badollet,
William Polke, John Bennefield.

FROM THE COUNTY OF GIBSON.

David Robb, James Smith,
Alexander Devin, Frederick Rapp.

FROM THE COUNTY OF POSEY.

Dan Lynn.

FROM THE COUNTY OF WARRICK.

Daniel Grass.

FROM THE COUNTY OF PERRY.

Charles Polke.

John Boone, of Harrison County, and Benjamin Parke, of Knox County, appeared subsequently and were sworn as members of the convention.

Jonathan Jennings was elected and qualified as president and William Hendricks as secretary of the convention.

The convention continued in session until Saturday, June 29, 1816, and on that day adopted the constitution of 1816, and also passed an ordinance accepting the provisions of the enabling act of Congress and confirming the boundaries of the State as fixed by that act, after which the convention adjourned.

The "Resolution for admitting the State of Indiana into the Union" was approved December 11, 1816, confirming the constitution adopted and providing:

"That the State of Indiana shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever."¹

To the members of the convention of 1816 and the work they did we can pay no higher tribute than to quote the language of the venerable historian of Indiana, John B. Dillon:²

"The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable, and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence—their territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787—and their knowledge of the principles of the Constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other States and territories have been rendered comparatively light.

"In the clearness and conciseness of its style—in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty—in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people, collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare—the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time."

¹Charters and Constitutions of the United States, Vol. 1, p. 512.

²History of Indiana, p. 559.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY.

ST. VINCENNES, July 4th, 1800.

This day the Government of the Indiana Territory commenced, William Henry Harrison¹ having been appointed Governor, John Gibson² Secretary, William Clarke,³ Henry Vanderburgh⁴ and John Griffin⁵ Judges in and over said Territory. The Secretary having arrived in the Territory and the Governor being absent July 22, 1800, the following appointments were made: James Johnston,⁶ Piere Gameline,⁷ Luke Decker,⁸ Abel Westfall,⁹ Antoine Marri-

¹William Henry Harrison; subsequently president of the United States; born at Berkely, Vir., Feb. 9, 1773. For relation to Indiana see Woollen's Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana, p. 1; Dunn's Ind., index; Representative Men of Indiana, index.

²John Gibson; born at Lancaster, Penn., May 23, 1740; sketch in Woollen's Sketches, p. 11; Representative Men of Indiana, index.

³William Clarke; died suddenly on Nov. 11, 1802, after attending two sessions of the Governor and Judges. Was succeeded by Thomas Terry Davis. He is often confused with William Clark, brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and afterwards Governor of Missouri; also with William Clark the surveyor, of Clark County, a cousin of Gen. George Rogers Clark, both of whom were for some time residents of Indiana Territory. See English's Conquest of the Northwest, p. 1015.

⁴Henry Vanderburgh (he wrote his name Vander Burgh); born at Troy, N. Y., 1760; sketch, Hist. Vanderburgh Co., p. 45; Elliott's Hist. of Evansville and Vanderburgh Co., p. 66; see also Dunn's Ind., index; Hist. of Knox Co., p. 175; St. Clair Papers, index.

⁵John Griffin; born in Vir.; appointed associate territorial judge of Michigan in 1806; Campbell's Mich., index; Cooley's Mich., index; Lanman's Biog. Annals of U. S. Govt., title Griffin.

⁶James Johnston; Hist. Knox Co., p. 130.

⁷Pierre Gamelin; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 111, 122, 134, 204; English's Conquest of the Northwest, p. 739.

⁸Luke Decker; born in Vir.; Hist. Knox Co., p. 85; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 191; Dunn's Ind., index; see also Dillon's Ind., p. 475 et seq.

⁹Abel Westfall; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 173, 204.

shall,¹ Johnathan Purcell,² Abraham Huff,³ Marston G. Clark,⁴ John Noble Woods,⁵ appointed Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the County of Knox. the same persons were appointed Justices of the Court of Common pleas for said County.

July 28th.

Robert Bunton⁶ appointed prothonotary Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, Clerk of the orphans Court, Recorder of Deeds, and surveyor of Knox County.

Henry Vanderburgh Judge of probate same County William Prince⁷ Sheriff of the same County, James Johnson⁸ Treasurer.

August 1st, 1800.

The following persons were appointed Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Randolph, viz;

John Edgar,⁹ William Morrison,¹⁰ Antoine Piere Menard,¹¹ Nathaniel Hull¹² and Robert Mc.Mahon.¹³

¹Antoine Marechal (or Marechal), Hist. Knox Co., pp. 140, 148, 150.

²Jonathan Purcell; born in Vir.; Hist. Knox Co., p. 81.

³Abraham Huff; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 93.

⁴Marston Greene Clark; a cousin of Gen. George Rogers Clark; born in Vir.; English's Conquest of the Northwest, index; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 694, 720, 721; Woollen's Sketches, index.

⁵John Noble Woods; should read James Noble Woods; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 404—see post, p. 100.

⁶Robert Buntin; early American settler in Knox Co.; surveyor in 1790 Hist. Knox Co., p. 126, and see also same, pp. 132, 138, 150, 167, 173. He held the office of clerk of the county through the whole territorial period.

⁷William Prince; born in Ireland; sketches, Hist. Vigo Co., p. 186; Woollen's Sketches, pp. 190, 360; Hist. Gibson Co., pp. 91, 158.

⁸James Johnson; born in Penn., June 9, 1756; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 78, 123, 136, 567.

⁹John Edgar; born in Ireland; sketch Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois (Chicago reprint of 1887), p. 116; Dunn's Ind., index.

¹⁰William Morrison; born in Penn.; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 160; Dunn's Ind., index.

August 1st. the same persons were appointed Justices of the Court of Common pleas for the same County. The same day Robert Morrison¹⁴ was appointed prothonotary Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, Clerk of the orphans Court, Recorder of Deeds of same County, George Fisher¹⁵ Sheriff, John Edgar Judge of probate and Treasurer of the same County.

August 1st. 1800. The following appointments were made in the Militia of Randolph County, viz; John Edgar Lieutenant Colonel, Antoine Piere Menard Major, Jean Baptust Barbant¹⁶ 1st. Captain, Jacques Barblitt 1st. Lieutenant, Andrie Barbant¹⁷ 1st. Ensign, Nathaniel Hull 2d. Captain, John Morney 2d. Lieutenant, Ralph Drury¹⁸ 2d. Ensign, James Dunn¹⁹ 3d. Capt., Antoine Lachapell²⁰ 3d. Lieutenant, Bazel Lachapell²¹ 3d Ensign, James Edgar 4th. Captain, William Dunn 4th. Ensign Issued a dedemus

¹⁴Antoine Pierre Menard; born Oct. 7, 1776; at Saint Antoine, Province of Quebec; commonly known as Pierre Menard; afterwards lieutenant-governor of Illinois. The most complete sketch, with address on unveiling statue at Springfield, Ill., Jan. 10, 1888, is in Vol. 4, Chicago Hist. Soc. Collections, pp. 142-180. The statue was made by John H. Mahoney, the Indianapolis sculptor. See also Reynolds' Ill., p. 291; Dunn's Ind., index.

¹⁵Nathaniel Hull; born in Mass.; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 207; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, p. 214.

¹⁶Robert McMahon; from Kentucky; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 193.

¹⁷Robert Morrison; born in Penn.; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 165; Dunn's Ind., index.

¹⁸George Fisher; born in Vir.; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 358; Dunn's Ind., index.

¹⁹Jean Baptiste Barbeau; Reynolds' Ill., p. 180; Chicago Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, p. 203.

²⁰Andre Barbeau; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, index.

²¹Ralph (Raphael) Drury; militiaman of 1790; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, index.

²²James Dunn; militiaman of 1790; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, p. 213.

²³Antoine La Chappelle; born in Canada; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, index.

²⁴Basil La Chappelle; born in Canada; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, index.

to John Edgar Esqr. to administer the oaths required by Law Swearing the Civil and Military of the Said County.

August 1st. 1800. The following persons were appointed Justices of the General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the County of St. Clair. John Dumolin,¹ George Achison,² Shadrach Bond,³ Jean Francis perry,⁴ James Lemon,⁵ William Biggs⁶ and Benjamin Ogle.⁷ The same persons appointed Justices of the Court of Common pleas for the same County. John Hay⁸ prothonotary, Clerk of the General Quarter Sessions Clerk of the orphans Court, recorder of deeds and Treasurer of the same County.

August 1st, 1800.

George Blair⁹ appointed Sheriff and John Whitesides¹⁰ appointed Coroner same County.

Nov. 5th. 1800. Benjamin Beckes¹¹ and Ephraim Jordan¹² appointed Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the County of Knox. The same persons Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the same County.

¹John Dumoulin (De Moulin); born in Switzerland; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 209.

²George Atchison; Reynolds' Hist. Ill., index.

³Shadrach Bond (the elder); born in Maryland; Reynolds' Ill., index.

⁴Jean Francois Perrey; born in France; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 287; Dunn's Ind., p. 304.

⁵James Lemen (senr.); born in Vir., 1760; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 271; Chicago Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, p. 214.

⁶William Biggs; born in Maryland, 1755; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 341; Dunn's Ind., index.

⁷Benjamin Ogle; Reynolds' Ill., index.

⁸John Hay; born in Detroit, May 8, 1769; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 225; Dunn's Ind., index.

⁹George Blair; original proprietor of Belleville, Ill.; Reynolds' Ill., p. 377.

¹⁰John Whitesides; born in North Carolina; Reynolds' Ill., p. 185.

¹¹Benjamin Beckes; born in Vincennes, 1786, probably of Welsh descent; Hist. Knox Co., p. 312.

¹²Ephraim Jordan; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 104, 149.

[2] January 10th. 1801.

William Henry Harrison Esqr. the Governor having arrived at the seat of Government the usual oaths were administered to William Clarke Esqr. first Judge by the Governor, he then administered the usual oaths to the Governor, and the Governor to the Secretary and to the two other Judges of the Supreme Court.

January 10th.

The Governor Issued a proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, and requiring the attendance of the Judges of the Territory, on Monday the 12th. of this Instant at St. Vincennes for the purpose of adopting and publishing such laws, as the Exigencies of the Government may require, and for the performance of such other acts and things as may be deemed necessary and conformable to the ordinances and laws of Congress, for the Government of the Territory.

January 14th.

Abraham Westfall¹ appointed Judge of probate Knox County. Same day Henry Herst² Esqr. appointed Clerk of the General Court of the Territory.

January 28th.

Giles Hull appointed Coroner of Randolph County.

January 29th. John Rice Jones³ Esqr. appointed Attorney General of the Territory.

¹Abraham Westfall; Hist. Knox Co., p. 171.

²Henry Hurst; born in Vir., 1769; clerk of first federal court of Ind., representative in legislature, etc.; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 351, 433; sketch, Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe," p. 73; Hist. Washington Co., p. 738; Hist. Knox Co., p. 174.

³John Rice Jones; born in Wales, Feb. 10, 1759; prominent lawyer and official; sketch, Reynolds' Ill., p. 170; Dunn's Indiana, index; Woollen's Sketches, p. 373; very full sketch in Vol. 4, Chicago Hist. Soc. Collections, p. 230; see also Hist. Knox Co., pp. 194, 244; Ind. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 2, index.

February 1st, John Gibson Esqr. Secretary of the Territory was appointed a Justice of the peace in and over the said Territory.

The Governor and Judges having met on Monday the 12th. January and continued in Session until the 26th. of the same month. the following laws were enacted and passed by them Viz.

1st. A Law, passed the 19th January Supplemental to a Law regulating County Levies.

2d. A Law repealing part of a law regulating the admission of Attorneys passed 20th. January 1801.

3rd. A Law regulating the practice of the General Court upon appeals, and writs of error, and other purposes passed January 20th. 1801.

4th. A Law respecting amendment and Jeofail passed 22d. January 1801.

5th. The Judiciary Law adopted 23d. January 1801.

6th A Resolve passed 26th January 1801.

7th. A Law appointing a Territorial Treasurer passed 26th January 1801.

8th. A Resolution respecting the Establishment of Ferries passed 26th. January 1801.

9th. A Law in addition to a Law regulating fees passed 26th. January 1801.

10th. A Resolution respecting the Clerk to the Legislature 26th January 1801.

The Originals of which Laws were deposited in the Secretary's office January 27th. 1801.

February 3rd. 1801

The following persons were appointed Judges of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Knox James Johnson, Luke Decker Abel Westfall, Antoine Marreshall, Benjamin Beekes, and Ephraim Jordan, The same persons appointed Justices of the Court of General Quarter

Sessions of the peace for the same County. Piere Gameline and Jonathan Purcell were added to the Justices of Quarter Sessions Knox County

February 3rd.

The following persons were appointed Judges of the Court of Common pleas for the County of St. Clair John Dumolin, Shadrach Bond, George Achison, Jean Francis Perry, James Lemon, Nicholas Jarrot¹ and William Biggs. The same persons appointed Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the said County of St. Clair.

John Gibson Jr. appointed recorder Knox County february 3rd. 1801.

The Governor Issued a proclamation deviding the County of Knox and Erecting a seperate County to be stiled the County of Clark the boundarys of which are as follows, beginning at the Ohio river at the mouth of Blew River,² thence up the said River to the Crossing of the same by the Road leading from Saint Vincennes to Clarks ville, thence by a direct line to the nearest part of White River thence up the said River and that branch thereof which runs toward Fort Recovery, and from the head springs of said branch to Fort Recovery, thence along the boundary line Between the Indiana, and North Western Territory, to the Ohio, thence down the same River to the place of begining at the same time directing the first session of said Courts to be held at Spring ville in said County.

¹Nicholas Jarrot; born in France; sketch, Reynold's Ill., p. 211.

²Blue River; now the western boundary of Harrison County. The road from Vincennes to Clarksville crossed the river near the present north boundary line of Harrison County, and the north line from that point struck White River a short distance below the forks. The boundary followed the Driftwood or East Fork.

[3.] February 3rd. 1801.

The Governor Issued a proclamation altering the boundary lines of the Counties of Knox & Randolph and St. Clair as follows,¹ to wit, the boundary of the County of Randolph shall begin on the Ohio River at a Place called the Great Cave, below the Saline Lick, thence by a direct north line until it intersects an East and West line running from the Mississippi through the Sink hole spring, thence along the said line to the Mississippi thence down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio and up the Ohio to the place of beginning. The County of St. Clair shall be bounded on the South by the beforementioned East and West line, running from the Mississippi through the Sink hole Spring to the intersection of the North line running from the great cave aforesaid, thence from the said point of intersection by a direct line to the mouth of the great

¹Indiana Territory as created by the division act of 1800 included three of the counties that had been formed in the Northwest Territory, St. Clair, Randolph and Knox. Of these St. Clair was first organized, being proclaimed on April 27, 1790, and described in the executive journal as "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michilmacinack River, running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Ft. Massac, on the Ohio River; thence with Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois River and so up the Illinois River to the place of beginning." The Little Michilmacinac River, now commonly known as Mackinaw River, empties into the Illinois River, in Tazewell County, about five miles below Pekin. The location of Ft. Massac was in what is now Massac County, Illinois, about ten miles below the mouth of the Tennessee River. On June 20, 1790, Knox County was proclaimed with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the standing stone Forks of the Great Miami River, and down the said river to the confluence with the Ohio River, thence with the Ohio River to the small stream or rivulet above Fort Massac, thence with the eastern boundary line of St. Clair County to the mouth of the Little Michilmacinack, thence up the Illinois River to the Forks or confluence of the Theokiki and Chicago; thence by a line to be drawn due north to the boundary line of the Territory of the United States, and so far easterly

Kennoumic¹ River falling into the Southerly bend of Lake Michigan, thence by a direct north east line to the division line between the Indiana and North Western Territorys, thence along the said line to the Territorial Boundary of the United States, and along the said Boundary line to the Intersection thereof with the Mississippi and down the Mississippi to the place of beginning, The County of

upon said boundary line as that a due south line may be drawn to the place of beginning."

The "standing stone Forks of the Great Miami River" is at the site of the town of Loramie's, in Shelby County, Ohio. The "Theokiki" is now known as the Kankakee, and its confluence with the Chicago (*i. e.* the Des Plaines) is in Grundy County, Illinois. Knox County, as it existed when Indiana Territory was organized, included almost all of Indiana, the eastern half of Illinois, the western half of Michigan, a strip off the western side of Ohio (originally all of Ohio west of the Great Miami, but reduced by proclamation on June 22, 1798, to that lying north of the Ft. Recovery indian boundary line, or Greenville treaty line), and a strip of the eastern side of Wisconsin. On October 5, 1795, St. Clair County was divided, and so much of it as was south of a line "beginning at the Cove Spring, a little south of the new design, and running from thence due east to the line of the county of Knox" was erected into the county of Randolph. "The New Design" was the name of an American settlement that was made in 1782 in what is now Monroe County, Illinois, about four miles south of Waterloo, the present county seat. The vicinity of Waterloo was at that time known as "Bellefontaine" from a fine spring near the place. The original dividing line between St. Clair and Randolph was practically the same as at present. The above proclamation moved it some four miles north, and threw a part of the New Design people into Randolph County. This was very inconvenient for them, and therefore, on March 24, 1803 (see post. p. 117), the west end of the line was moved "four miles and thirty-two chains" to the south, on the Mississippi River, and thence northeasterly. In practice this description does not appear to have been strictly followed. Reynolds says that the line ran "nearly east and west to the head of Ryan's Creek; pursued that creek to the Bottom, and thence to the Mississippi." *Pioneer Hist. Ill.*, p. 252.

¹The Great Calumet; formerly known as the Kennamick, or Kennoumic. The point is the site of Indiana City, Lake County, Ind. See old maps, and *Western Gazetteer* (1817), pp. 42, 76.

Knox shall be bounded by the Ohio from the great Cave¹ above mentioned to the mouth of blue River, thence up the said River and along the lines and boundaries separating the said County of Knox from the County of Clarke, in their whole extent to Fort Recovery, thence along the line separating the Indiana from the North Western Territory, until it will intersect a line drawn North East from the mouth of the great Kennoumic River aforesaid and along the said Line to the mouth of the Great Kennoumic River thence by a line running from the mouth of said River so as to strike the point of Intersection formed by a line drawn due east through the sink Hole spring above mentioned and a line drawn due north from the great cave above mentioned and along the last mentioned line to the said great Cave the place of Beginning.

February 4th.

The following persons were appointed Judges of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Clarke viz: Marston Green Clark, Abraham Huff, James Noble Woods² Thomas Downs and William Goodwin. The same persons were appointed Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace of the said County

John Gibson, Charles Tuley, and William Harwood were appointed Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the County of Clark February 4th. 1801.

February 4th. 1801.

The following appointments for Clark County were

¹The Great Cave; otherwise known as "Cave-in-Rock," in what is now Hardin County, Ill.

²James Noble Woods; from Kentucky; sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., pp. 403-405; see ante, p. 92.

made by the Governor. Samuel Gwathmey¹ prothonotary, Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace and orphans Court Jesse Rowland Judge of probate Davis Floyd² Recorder Thomas Downs Treasurer, Marston G. Clark Surveyor Samuel Hay Sheriff, Peter McDonald Coroner.

February 6th.

John Small³ Esqr. of Knox County appointed Adjutant General of the Militia in the Territory with the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Henry Hurst Esqr. appointed Major of Militia in the Territory February 6th. 1801.

William Mackintosh⁴ appointed Major of Militia in the Territory February 6th. 1801.

February 6th. 1801.

Nicholas Jarrol of St. Clair County appointed Major of Militia in Indiana Territory

February 9th.

William Mackintosh Esqr. appointed Territorial Treasurer.

May 9th.

The Governor Issued a proclamation forbidding all persons from settleing, hunting, and surveying on any of the Indian lands and requiring all officers Civil and Military

¹Samuel Gwathmey; born in Vir.; sketch English's Conq. of N. W., p. 997.

²Davis Floyd; born in Vir.; Dunn's Indiana, p. 327 and index; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 247, and sketch, p. 492; Hist. Posey Co., p. 423; Hist. Orange Co., p. 451; Indiana Gazetteer (1850), p. 101; Parton's Life of Aaron Burr, index.

³John Small; early American settler in Knox Co.; sheriff in 1790; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 170, 171, and see same, pp. 131, 136, 138, 242; Dunn's Ind., index.

⁴William McIntosh; born in Scotland; Dunn's Indiana, index; Woollen's Sketches, p. 378.

to remove any that should have settled, and prevent as much as possible any such attempts in future.

May 23rd.

The Governor Issued an order, that all public money in the hands of prothonotarys and Clerks of the Courts within the Territory, should immediately be paid into the hands of the Territorial Treasurer

June 10th. Doctor Samuel McKee¹ appointed Coroner of Knox County.

[4] June 22d. 1801.

The Governor Issued a proclamation for the continuing of the Courts at Springville in Clark County until a permanent seat of Justice for said County is fixed on.

July 20th. This day the Governor Issued a proclamation expressly forbidding any Trader from selling or giving any Spirituous Liquors to any Indian or Indians in the Town of Vincennes and ordering that the Traders in future when they sold Liquor to the Indians should deliver it to them at the distance of at least a mile from the village or on the other side of the Wabash River. and Whereas certain evil disposed persons have made a practice of purchasing from the Indians (and giving them Whiskey in exchange) articles of Cloathing, Cooking, and such other articles as are used in hunting viz; Guns powder, Ball &c. he has thought proper to publish an Extract from the Laws of the United States, that the persons offending against the Law may know the penalties to which they are subject he also extorts and requires all Magistrates and other Civil officers vigilantly to discharge their duties, by punishing, as the Law directs, all persons who are found drunk, or rioting in the streets or public houses, and requests and advises, the good Citizens of the Territory to aid and assist the Magistrates, in the execution of the

¹Samuel McKee; born Lexington, Ky.; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 68, 370.

Laws by Lodgeing information against, and by assisting to apprehend the disorderly and riotous persons, who constantly infest the streets of Vincennes and to inform against all those who violate the Sabbath by selling or Bartering Spirituous Liquors or who pursue any other unlawful business on the day set apart for the service of God.

August 3rd. Piere Gamelin Esqr. appointed a Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Knox.

John Ochiltree¹ appointed a justice of the general quarter sessions of the peace for the same county.

August 29th. William Wells appointed a Justice of the peace for the same county.

William Burnet appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

August 31st. Frequent complaints having been made to the Governor by the Indians of the great mischiefs which have arisen from the Traders frequenting their Hunting Camps, the Governor Issued a proclamation notifying them that a regulation has been made by the Executive of the United States which declares that all persons who receive Licenses to trade with the Indians should confine themselves to the Towns and not follow the Indians to their Hunting grounds and that in future the said regulations would be strictly Enforced, and requiring all concerned to govern themselves accordingly; and whereas he had received undoubted information that a number of persons who were now trading in the Indian Country without Licenses in Contempt of the Laws and authority of the United States he in the same proclamation Charged and required all officers Civil and Military Legally authorized to apprehend the persons and seize the goods of all such offenders, to the end that they may be dealt with according to Law.

¹John Ochiltree; Hist. Knox Co., p. 74, 173.

Sept. 1st. 1801. The Governor issued a dedimus to William Wells Esqr. to administer the oath of office to William Burnett same day a dedimus was Issued by the Governor to Lieut. Wiley of the artillary to administer the oath of office to Doctor Mitchel and Adehemar St. Martin who were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of St. Clair.

September 7th. the Governor Issued a pardon to Jonathan Freehart who was convicted of Settleing and Improveing on the lands belonging to the Indians at the Saline near the Ohio.

Sept. 15th. John Small appointed Surveyor of Knox County.

— 28th. A Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Randolph was Issued by the Governor to the Honorable Henry Vanderburgh a Commission to John Edgar and Piere Menard as his associates a Writ directing him the said Henry Vanderburgh Esqr. to admit the said John Edgar and Piere Menard as his associates a Writ of Si non Omnes to the same.

a Writ to the Sheriff of said County in pursuance of such commissions Same day, a Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the County of St. Clair was Issued by the Governor, to the Honorable Henry Vanderburgh Esqr. a commission to John Dumolin and Shedrach Bond Esqrs. as his associates.

A writ to the said Henry Vanderburgh Esq. directing him to admit the said John Dumolin and Shedrach Bond as his associates, a Writ of Si non Omnes to the same.

a Writ to the Sheriff of said County in pursuance of such Commissions.

October 27th. Jean Baptiest Barban was appointed by the Governor a Justice of the peace for the County of Randolph.

October 29th. Piere Compte appointed a Justice of the peace for the same County.

Same day Lewis Labosierre appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of St. Clair.

30th. Antoine Champs appointed a Justice of the peace for same County.

Nov. 3d. the Governor issued a dedimus to Isaac Darnell¹ to administer the oath of office to Champs & Labosier appointed Justices [5] of the peace for the County of St. Clair. Same day Joseph McFerran was Commissioned by the Governor as Clark of a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held at Kaskaskia for the County of Randolph on the 10th of the same month. Same day a Commission for Holding a Special Court of oyer and Terminer at Kaskaskia for the County of Randolph was Issued by the Governor to the honorable William Clark Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin Esqrs. and a writ to the Sheriff conformably thereunto.

November 28th. Robert Rennolds² Esq. was appointed a Judge of the Common pleas and a Justice of the General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the County of Randolph vice William Morrison Resigned.

Dec. 26th. David Robb³ was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

at the Circuit Court held at Cahokia for the County of St. Clair a presentment having been made by the Grand Jury to the Judges of said Court against John Dumolin Esqr. presiding Judge of the several Courts of Common pleas and quarter sessions of the peace for said County,

¹Isaac Darnielle; sketch, Reynolds' Ill., p. 221.

²Robert Reynolds; born in Ireland; father of John Reynolds, the celebrated pioneer historian and governor of Ill.; Reynolds' Ill., p. 300, and index; see also "My Own Times," by Gov. John Reynolds.

³David Robb; born in Ireland, July 12, 1771; sketch, Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe, p. 48; Hist. Gibson Co., pp. 49, 184.

for having in several instances therein enumerated, acted tyrannically corruptedly and Illegally whilst in the Execution of the duties of his said offices, with a request that the Court would communicate the same to the Governor; the Governor Issued a commission to Shedrach Bond, George Achison, James Lemon, William Biggs, John Francis Perrey Benjamin Ogle and Nicholas Jarrol Esqrs. or any three Justices of said County, to inquire into the said Charges and to hear all Testimony respecting such Charges having previously given fourteen days notice to the said John Dumolin Esqr. to attend, and to Transmit their proceedings and the Testimony, to the Governor and Judges of the said Territory at the next session of the Legislature to be holden at Vincennes in the County of Knox that further proceedings may be had therein by the Governor and Judges in the Legislative Capacity, as according to Law and Justice ought to be done.

January 29th. 1802.

Samuel Gwathmey Esqr. appointed Treasurer of Clarke County vice Thomas Downs Resigned.

The governor and Judges having met on the 28th. January 1802. and having continued in sessions until the 3rd. February the following Laws were enacted and passed by them viz.

1st. a law for the appointment of surveyors and their deputies.

2nd. A law allowing fees to the surveyors.

the originals of which were deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory February 3rd. 1802.

February 3rd. Ephraim Jordan resigned his office of Judge of the Court of Common pleas and Justice of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the County of Knox.

February 23rd. John Small Esqr. appointed Surveyor of the public lands Knox County.

Same day Davis Floyd of Clarke County was Commissioned and appointed by the Governor, to go to the State of Kentucky to demand and receive of the Executive of that State Martin Williams John Williams and ——— Chuchelow Charged with the murder of some Delaware Indians in this Territory and who fled from the same to Kentucky.

March 9th. A License was Issued by the Governor to James Hagan Esqr. (agreeable to the Laws of the Territory) to practice as an attorney at Law in the Courts within the Territory

March 10th. John Kinsey Esqr. appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

William Wilson appointed surveyor of the public lands of Saint Clair County.

March 12th. Lieut. Wiley appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of St. Clair. Same day A dedimus was Issued by the Governor to William Arundle to administer Generally, the oaths prescribed by law to different persons.

March 24th. A Commission of Oyer and Terminer was Issued for the County of Clark by the Governor to the Honorable William Clarke Esqr. one of the Judges of the Indiana Territory.

A Commission to Marston G. Clark and Abraham Huff as his associates

A Writ of sinon Omnes to the same

A Writ to the Sheriff of said County in pursuance of said Commissions

April 8th. The Citizens of the Village of Peoria on the Illinois River having presented a petition to the Governor, stating that a considerable quantity of Wood and prairie land adjoining the said Village, from whence they have been accustomed to procure hay and fuel, had been granted

by a Certain Mallier,¹ who stiled himself Commandant of Peoria to a number of Individuals by whom the said Citizens have been forbidden to Cut Wood, or Hay as usual, to their great Inconvenience and Injury; The Governor Issued a proclamation publicly notifying, that all the land included within a Square of six miles round the said Village is the property of the United States, that the said Mallier nor no other persons have ever been authorized by the United States to dispose of the land, and that the sales, and Concessions made by him are [6] Fraudulent and Void; And as the only agent of the United States in this Territory, he gave to the Citizens of the said Village permission to Cut wood and Hay upon any of the Public lands, which are not Enclosed or have not been yearly Enclosed, at the same time he expressly forbids any new settlement, plantation or farm to be made upon any part of the said six miles square, until it shall be authorized by the Government of the United States.

May 5th. The Sheriff of Knox County having reported to the Governor that a Certain John Williams, confined in the jail of the said County, on the Charge of murder, did on the night of the 4th. Instant Break the Jail, and from thence Effected his Escape, the Governor Issued a proclamation offering a Reward of three hundred Dollars, to any person or persons, who should apprehend the said Williams, and deliver him to the Custody of the Sheriff of said County, he also in the same proclamation Charges and requires all Sheriffs, Constables, and other Civil officers of the Territory to make diligent search for the said Culprit; and he requests the good Citizens of the Territory to give all the assistance in their power towards apprehending him, and as there is great reason to believe the said

¹Paulette Maillet; born at Mackinac, 1753; see Reynolds' Illinois, p. 122.

Williams was assisted by some Villian or Villians in making his Escape, the Governor offers a further reward of one hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will give information of any accomplice or accomplices of the said Williams in Breaking the Jail so that the offenders may be prosecuted with effect.

May 5th. A Commission was Issued by the Governor appointing John Hays¹ Sheriff of Saint Clair County vice George Blair resigned.

Same day a Commission was Issued by the Governor appointing David Espy of Clark County Judge of probate vice Jesse Rowland resigned.

May 26th. A Licence was granted by the Governor (agreeable to a law of the Territory) to Benjamin Parke² to practice as an Attorney in the Courts within the Territory.

June 9th. an ordinance was Issued by the Governor for fixing the seat of Justice of the County of Clark at the Town of Jeffersonville in the said County and directing that the Courts of Common pleas the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the peace and orphans Courts should be held there after the 1st. day of August next.

July 9th. The Governor Commissioned and appointed Doctor Jacob Kuykindall Coroner of Knox County vice Doctor Samuel McKee resigned.

July 20th. The Governor appointed the following gentlemen officers in, the Second Bat. 1st. Regt. of militia Knox County Luke Decker, Major, Christopher Wyant³

¹John Hays; born in New York, 1770; sketch, Reynolds' Illinois, p. 223.

²Benjamin Parke; born in New Jersey, 1787; sketch in Woollen's Sketches, p. 384; see also same, p. 373, and Dunn's Indiana, index; Hist. Knox Co., p. 175; Hist. Washington Co., p. 765; Hist. of Education in Indiana (Boone), index; first president of Ind. Hist. Soc.; Ind. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 1, index.

³Christopher Wyant; Representative Men of Indiana, index (under Chas. W. Jones); Hist. Knox Co., pp. 132, 173, 205.

Capt. Ephraim Jordan Capt. Parmenus Beckes¹ Capt. Abraham Fry Snapp Lieut. Isaac White² first Lieut. Noah Purcell³ Lieut., Daniel Pea Lieut., Benjamin Johnson 2d. Lieut., Andrew Purcell⁴ Ensign.

August 10th. A dedimus was Issued by the governor to Samuel Gwathmey of Clark County to administer the oaths prescribed by Law to the officers Civil and Military of said County.

" 12th. Abraham F. Snapp appointed and Commissioned Captain in the 2d. Batln. 1st. Regt. Knox County militia vice Christopher Wyant Resigned.

" 19th. Miles Hotchkiss appointed Corroner of Randolph County

the following persons were appointed officers of the militia Randolph County, and Commissioned by the Governor viz; John Edgar Lieut. Collonel, Piere Mehard Major, Nathaniel Hull Capt., Ralph Drury Lieut., John Marney Ensign, Jean Bapties Barbeaux Capt., Jacques Boutillet⁵ Lieut. Andrie Barbeaux Ensign, James Dunn Capt., Antoine La Chappalle Lieut., James Edgar Capt. William Dunn Lieut. Ephraim Bilderback Capt. LeRoy Elleal Lieut. James Hughes Ensign, Leven Cropper Capt. Thomas Levans Lieut. Parker Grosvenor Ensign John Crawford Lieut. Miles Hotchkiss Ensign

same day John Campbell and Robert Dickson were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of St. Clair.

August 19th. The following Gentlemen were appointed officers of the militia and Commissioned by the governor for St. Clair County John Dumolin Esqr. Lieut. Colonel.

¹Parmenus Beckes; early sheriff of Knox Co.; killed in duel; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 173, 245.

²Isaac White; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 78, 79.

³Noah Purcell; born in Vir.; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 81, 91.

⁴Andrew Purcell; born in Vir.; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 81, 91.

⁵Jacques Boutillet; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, index.

George Atchison Major, Baptiest Lancier¹ Capt. Michael Beaulieu² Lieut. Jean Beaulieu³ Ensign, Sanson Trotice Capt. Joseph Trotice⁴ Lieut. Ellene pensano⁵ Ensign, michael Longvel⁶ Capt. Jean Bpt. Chartrain⁷ Lieut. Jacques mayot Ensign, ——— Sybord⁸ Lieut. James Garrison⁹ Ensign, William Whitesides¹⁰ Capt. John Moore Lieut. William Scott¹¹ Ensign, Abraham Clark Capt. Isaac Inix Lieut. Geo. Dement¹² Ensign, William Bohler Whitesides,¹³ Capt. Saml Judy¹⁴ Ensign, Henry Fisher Capt. Bazel Gerard¹⁵ Lieut. michael Labatte Ensign.

Same day a dedimus was Issued by the Governor to Bazel Girard of St. Clair County to administer the oaths

¹Baptiste Saucier; born in France; Reynolds' Illinois, p. 286; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, p. 216, note.

²Michel Beaulieu; militiaman of 1790; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, index.

³Jean Beaulieu; militiaman of 1790; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, index.

⁴Joseph Trotier; born in Canada; Reynolds' Illinois, p. 108; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, p. 216, note.

⁵Etienne Pensoneau; born in Canada; Reynolds' Illinois, p. 362. (The name is properly Pinsonneau, but it appears permanently corrupted in Illinois.)

⁶Michel Longval; militiaman of 1790; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, index.

⁷Jean Baptiste Chartran; militiaman of 1790; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, index.

⁸Robert Sybold; Reynolds' Illinois, index; Chic. Hist. Soc. Collections, Vol. 4, p. 215.

⁹James Garrison (or Garretsen); Reynolds' Illinois, index.

¹⁰William Whitesides; born in North Carolina; Reynolds' Illinois, pp. 185-190.

¹¹William Scott; born in Vir., 1745; sketch Reynolds' Illinois, p. 205.

¹²George Dement; from Kentucky; Reynolds' Illinois, p. 192.

¹³William Bolin Whitesides; son of William, above; Reynolds' Illinois, p. 189.

¹⁴Samuel Judy; born in Maryland or Penn.; sketch Reynolds' Illinois, pp. 319, 322.

¹⁵Basil Girard (or Giard); Reynolds' Illinois, index.

prescribed by Law to John Campbell, Robert Dickson, Henry Fisher and Michael Labatte appointed to the offices in said County.

September 16th. A pardon was granted by the Governor to Michael Joseph, Convicted, at a Court of oyer and Terminer of the County of Knox, of an assault with an Intent to Commit a Rape on the Body of Betsey Joseph and who was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory to be imprisoned Six weeks and to pay a fine of fifteen Dollars to the Territory.

[7] September 17th. 1802. Davis Floyd appointed Sheriff Clark County vice ————— Isaac Shelby¹ appointed Recorder said County vice David Floyd appointed Sheriff.

24th. The following persons were appointed officers and Commissioned by the Governor in the 2d. Battalion. 1st Regt. militia Knox County viz. Philip Catt² Capt. Danl. Sullivan³ Lieut. Joseph Decker⁴ Ensign.

October 12th. A liscence was granted by the governor to Marston G. Clark of Clark County, to keep a ferry⁵ at Jeffersonville in said County.

October 24th. The Congress of the United States having by the act of the 30th. March, 1802. authorised the President of the United States to take such measures as he may deem Expedient for preventing the Introduction of ardent Spirits amongst the Indian Tribes, and the Governor of the Territory having received Instructions and authority from the President to suppress the sale of ardent Spirits to the Indians within the Territory, The Governor Issued his proclamation strictly Enjoining upon all traders and other

¹Isaac Shelby; nephew of Gov. Isaac Shelby of Kentucky (the hero of King's Mountain); sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 473.

²Philip Catt; Hist. Knox Co., p. 141.

³Daniel Sullivan; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 138, 142, 167, 208.

⁴Joseph Decker; born in Vir.; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 191.

⁵As to ferry, see Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 452.

persons, to forbear in future to sell any ardent spirits or Intoxicating Liquors to any Indian or Indians whatever; Such Traders as may heretofore taken Liquors into the Indian Country are allowed to remove the same after which period it shall be considered as an Infraction of the Regulations for the Government of the Indian Department, if any such ardent spirits are found in their possession and their Bonds will be forfeited accordingly.

November 10th. A liscence was granted by the Governor to John Edgar Esqr. of Randolph County to keep a ferry and to cross the Kaskaskia River where the ancient Ferry is on the road leading from Kaskaskia to Vincennes.

Nov. 11th. a liscence was granted by the Governor to Jacob A. Boyer to keep a ferry, and to cross the mississippi from his own land at the mouth of the Laigle Creek at the Town of Harrison in the County of Randolph to the opposite shore on the spanish side.

Nov. 22rd. Petitions having been presented to the Governor by a Considerable number of the Citizens of the Territory praying that a proclamation should Issue from the Executive authority for Calling a General Convention¹ for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of repealing the sixth article of Compact between the United States and the people of the Territory, and for other purposes, and proof having been adduced to the governor that a very large majority of the Citizens are in favor of the measures: the Governor in Compliance with their wishes Issued his proclamation notifying all whom it may concern that an Election will be held at the Respective Court Houses in Each County of the Territory on tuesday the 11th. day of December for Choosing representatives to

¹For account of this convention see Dunn's Indiana, pp. 302-308; for petition adopted, documents accompanying, and reports on, see Ind. Hist. Society's Publications, Vol. 2, pp. 461-476.

a General Convention, and the number of Representatives from the several Counties to be as follows Viz. from the County of Knox four, from the County of Randolph three, from the County of St. Clair three, and from the County of Clark two, and the Sheriffs of the several Counties are authorized and required to hold the Elections in their Respective Counties, and in Case of any of the Sheriffs are Candidates, then the election to be held by the Coroners.

November 24th. A proclamation was Issued by the Governor directing that the meeting of the delegates to the general Convention should be on monday the 20th. december at Vincennes for the above purposes.

December 25th. John Baird Esqr. was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor a Judge of the Court of Common pleas and Justice of the peace for the County of Randolph.

Same day James Morrison Esqr. was appointed and Commissioned by the governor to the same offices in Randolph County.

Same day John McClintoch appointed Corroner for the County of Clark.

January 24th. 1803. Whereas by an act of Congress passed on the 30th April 1802. Entitled an act to enable the people of the Eastern divisions of the Territory North West of the Ohio River, to form a Constitution and State Government, and that after the formation of said State, all that part of the north Western Territory which is not included within the Boundaries prescribed for said State, Shal be attached to and make a part of the Indiana Territory; it has Therefore become necessary for the convenience of the Citizens in the newly acquired Territory and for the due administration of Justice, that a new County should be laid off and Established, the Governor Issued a proclamation Establishing the boundaries as follows viz.

beginning at a point where an East and west line passing through the Southerly Extreame of Lake Michigan would intersect a North and South line passing through the most westerly bend of the said Lake, and thence north along the last mentioned line to the Territorial Boundary of the United States thence along the said boundary line to a point where a due east and west line passing through the Southerly extreme of Lake Michigan would intersect the same thence west along the last mentioned line to the place of begining and that the said County should be designated and Known by the name of the County of Wayne [8]

And the Inhabitants of the said County shall have and Enjoy (from the date hereof) all the rights privileges and Immunities whatsoever, which to a County and the Inhabitants thereof in any wise appertain; and each and every person within the bounds of said County, who hold Commissions Civil or military under the government of the north western Territory, at the time of the formation of the State of Ohio shall still continue to Execute and Enjoy their respective offices and the Justices of the Court of Common pleas of the General quarter sessions of the peace and orphants Courts shall (until otherwise directed) Continue to hold their respective Courts at such times and places at which they were accustomed to be held under the Government of the North Western Territory, and whereas the Governor has not received Sufficient Information respecting the settlements below the great miamie, to Enable him to form in that tract of Country included between a North line drawn from the mouth of the Big miamie River, the Ohio and the Indian boundary line running from a point oposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, he declares and Ordains that the same shall be attached and form part of the County of Clark, and that such persons within the said Bounds as may have held

Civil or Military Commissions under the Government of the North Western Territory are hereby appointed to the same offices respectively, in the County of Clark.

February 2d. A liscence was granted by the Governor to Joseph Decker Junr. to keep a ferry across White River.

George Leach was appointed a Judge of the quarter sessions of the peace and a Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Knox. vice Benjamin Beckes resigned.

March 2d. Uel Whitesides appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of St. Clair.

March 7th. A proclamation was Issued by the Governor for erecting a new County, by the name of the County Dearborne¹ in this Territory Bounded as follows to wit, Beginning at the mouth of the great Miami thence north along the line seperating the Indiana Territory from the State of Ohio, to the Intersection thereof with the Indian Boundary line runing from a point opposite the mouth of the River Kentucky thence along the last mentioned line to the Ohio river and up the said River to the place of begining, and ordering that until a permanent seat of Justice should be fixed on the Courts of Common pleas, of the General Quarter Sessions of the peace and orphans Court should be held at the Town of Lawrenceburgh.

The same day the following persons were appointed and Commissioned by the Governor, officers in and for said County viz. Benjamin Chambers,² John Brownson, Jere-

¹It included all of Indiana east of the Greenville treaty line. The same line forms the western boundary of the present Dearborn County. It crossed the eastern boundary line of Indiana one mile above the southeast corner of Jay County.

²Benjamin Chambers; born at Chambersburg, Penn.; a revolutionary soldier, second proprietor of Lawrenceburgh; Hist. Dearborn Co., pp. 101, 200, 241, 445; Dunn's Indiana, p. 326, and index.

miah Hunt, Jabez percival,¹ Barent Hulick and Richard Stevens Esquires Judges of the Court of Common pleas, General quarter sessions of the peace and orphans Court. William Major² and James McCarty appointed Justices of the peace for said County. Samuel C. Vance³ prothonotary, Clark of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace and orphans Court,—John Brownson Judge of probate, James dill⁴ recorder, Jonathan White Coroner, Benjamin Chambers Esqr. Lieut. Collonel Commandant of the militia

Same day A dedimus was Issued by the Governor to Saml. C. Vance Esqr. to administer the oaths required by law to said officers.

March 24th. the Governor and Judges having met in the Legislative Capacity, the following Law and Resolution were passed and enacted by them.

1st. A Resolution respecting certain parts of the Law Entitled a Law ascertaining and Regulating the Fees of the several officers and persons therein named.

2d. A Law in addition to a Law for Regulating Certain Fees.

March 25th. Sundrie petitions having been presented to the Governor, from a number of the Citizens of the County of Randolph, Complaining of the great distance from the seat of Justice of their County, and praying that the line⁵ dividing the Counties of Randolph and St. Clair

¹Dr. Jabez Percival; born in N. York, 1759; sketch, Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 165, and see same p. 113.

²William Major; Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 154.

³Samuel C. Vance; original proprietor of Lawrenceburgh; Hist. Dearborn Co., pp. 241, 242; Smith's Early Indiana Trials, p. 172; Sulgrove's Indianapolis and Marion Co., p. 153.

⁴Gen. James Dill; born in Ireland; sketch, Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 148; see Dunn's Indiana, index; Smith's Early Indiana Trials, p. 172.

⁵As to change of line see note, ante, p. 99.

may be so altered as to annex them to the latter, the Governor Issued a proclamation, declaring the line separating the Counties of Randolph and St. Clair shall begin on the Mississippi River four miles and thirty two Chains south of the point, where the present division line intersects the Mississippi Bottom, thence by a direct line to the Sink'hole Springs, thence by a line north sixty degrees East until it intersects a north line running from the great Cave on the Ohio River, and the alterations and boundaries so established shall take place from and after the first day of May next.

March 25th. Ephraim Carpenter was appointed Captain of Militia of Randolph County vize J. Dunn Resigned

William Kelly was appointed and Commissioned Adjutant of the 1st Regt. Randolph County Militia.

May 1803. The following persons were appointed officers for the County of Wayne and Commissioned by the Governor viz James May,¹ Francis Navarre, Jeane Marrie Bobiene,² James Henry, Jacob Visgar,³ Chabert Joncaire,⁴ Antoine Dequendre,⁵ John Dodemead,⁶ William McDowell Scott,⁷ and Mathias Henry Esquires Justices of the Court of general quarter sessions of the peace [9] James May, James Henry, Jacob Visgar, Chabert Joncare, William

¹James May; born in England; sketch, Michigan Biographies, p. 440.

²Jean Marie Beaubien; St. Clair Papers, Vol. 2, p. 498.

³Jacob Visgar (Visger, Wisger); prominent French resident; elected to legislature of N. W. Territory, Campbell's Mich., p. 219; Dillon's Ind., 391; see St. Clair Papers, Vol. 2, p. 500.

⁴Chevalier Francois Chabert de Joncaire; a noted French leader, Campbell's Mich., index; Dillon's Ind., p. 391; St. Clair Papers, Vol. 2, p. 499 (as Col. Chabert); Tanguay's Dictionnaire Genealogique, under "Chabert."

⁵Antoine Dequindre; Campbell's Mich., p. 321.

⁶John Dodemead; Campbell's Mich., pp. 196, 219.

⁷Dr. William McDowell Scott; born in Ireland; Campbell's Mich., index; St. Clair Papers, Vol. 2, p. 499.

McDowall Scott Esquires Judges of the Court of Common pleas, of Wayne County.

Peter Audrain¹ prothonotary Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace Recorder & Judge of Probate. Thomas McCrea Sheriff, Joseph Harrison Coroner & Francis Desreusseau Belcour Notary Public.

July 28th. 1803. The following persons were appointed officers of militia for the County of Wayne and Commissioned by the Governor viz Chabert Joneaire Lieut. Colonel, Jean Baptiest Cecot 1st Major, George McDougal² 2d Major Christopher Tuttle Adjutant, 1st Compy. Baptiest Jerome Lieut, Joseph Reaume Ensign 2d Company James May Capt. James Abott Lieut. Joseph Campeau Ensign 3d Company Antoine Beaubien Capt. Jacques Campeau Lieut. Barneby Campeau Ensign 4th. Company Jacob Visgar Capt. Jacques Lasselle Lieut, Gabriel Godfroy Junr, Ensign 5th, Company Francoise Navarre Capt. Joseph Menard Lieut, Jacques Nacare Ensign 6th. Company Gabriel Godfroy³ Captain Jean Baptiest Beaugrand Lieut, John Cissney Ensign 7th. Company Joseph Robin Capt., Romain Lachambre Lieut. Hyacinth Lafort, Ensign 8th. Company George Cottereal Capt, Jean Marie Beaubien Lieut. Piere Mini Ensign 9th Company Louis Campeau Capt. Jacques Lasor Lieut, Pettier Thunen Ensign 10th Company Louis St. Barnard Capt. Joseph Saucier Lieut. Baptiest Rivard Ensign, John Baptiest Cicot Junr.. Ensign.

August 15th. The following persons were appointed officers of the militia for the County of Dearborne and Commissioned by the Governor viz John Brownson Major

¹Peter Audrain; the clerical expert of the Detroit settlements; Campbell's Mich., p. 351; see St. Clair Papers (as Peter Adrian), pp. 434, 498.

²George McDougall; Campbell's Mich., index; St. Clair Papers, Vol. 2, pp. 499, 500.

³Gabriel Godfroy; Campbell's Mich., index.

William Hall, Fulton, Samuel,¹ Daniel Linn,² Barrent Hu-lick and Jeremiah Johnston Captains, Israel Standiford William Spencer, William Cheek, James Hamilton and William Allinsworth Lieutenants Gasham Lee, Thomas Fulton,³ Michael Flick, William Thompson and James Buchanan Ensigns.

August 10th. Liscense granted by the Governor to Isaac Decker⁴ to keep a ferry at his plantation on White River.

18th. John Harbin⁵ was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor as agent (agreeable to the law of the United States of the 12th February 1793) to receive from the Executive of the State of Tennessee, Robert Slaughter who stands indicted on the Records of the supreme Court of this Territory for the murder of Joshua Harbin at the same time Empowering and authorising said Harbin to Convey the said Slaughter after he shall have been legally delivered to him, to the Jail of the County of Knox in this Territory to be dealt with according to law.

The Governor at the same time wrote to the Governor of the State of Tennessee inclosing a copy of the Indictment of the Supreme Court and a Copy of the Commission of the said Harbin as agent, and requesting that he would have said Robert Slaughter delivered to Harbin to be dealt with according to law.

August 23rd. David Lamphere was appointed Sheriff of Dearborn County and Commissioned by the Governor.

¹Samuel Fulton; born in Penn., July 1, 1762; sketch Hist. Dearborn and Ohio Cos., pp. 440-441.

²Daniel Lynn (or Linn); Hist. Dearborn and Ohio Cos., pp. 100, 490.

³Thomas Fulton; Hist. Dearborn and Ohio Cos., p. 440.

⁴Isaac Decker; Hist. Knox Co., p. 86.

⁵John Harbin; Hist. Knox Co., p. 78.

" 30th, Jonathan McCarty¹ appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of dear Born.

James Hamilton recorder Same County.

John Brownson Esq. Major 1st. Regt Militia same County.

James Edgar appointed Sheriff Randolph County vice
—— Fisher resigned.

Sept. 20th. The following persons were Commissioned by the Governor officers of the militia for the County of Clark Marston G Clark Lieut. Collonel. Joseph Bartholomew² Major, John Owens Capt., William Phlasket³ Lieut. David Owens Ensign George Wood⁴ Capt., Isaac Shelby Lieut, Barzillai Baker⁵ Ensign, William Goodwin Capt. Robt. Burge Lieut, William Stacy Ensign, William Smith Capt. William Prather⁶ Lieut, John Morris Ensign Davis Floyd Capt. John Jackson Lieut, Rezin Redman⁷ Ensign.

Sept. 30th. Nicholas Harrison appointed and Commissioned by the Governor a Justice of the General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the County of Clark.

November 1st. Walter Wilson was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor, an Ensign in the militia of Knox County Same day George Wallace Junr. and

¹Jonathan McCarty; born in Tenn., Aug. 3, 1795, sketch, Hist. Fayette Co., p. 114; Smith's Early Indiana Trials, p. 163; Lanman's Biog. Annals.

²Joseph Bartholomew; Woollen's sketches, p. 189; Dillon's Indiana, p. 475, and index; Hist. Bartholomew Co., p. 313; Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe," index; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 350.

³William Plasket; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 520.

⁴George Wood; born in N. Carolina; sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 423.

⁵Barzillai Baker; founder of Charlestown; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., pp. 341, 345.

⁶William Prather; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 409; Representative Men of Indiana, index (under Hiram Prather).

⁷Rezin Redman; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 400; Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe," p. 112 (as Regin Redman).

30th, Jonathan McCarty¹ appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of dear Born.

James Hamilton recorder Same County.

John Brownson Esq. Major 1st. Regt Militia same County.

James Edgar appointed Sheriff Randolph County vice
—— Fisher resigned.

Sept. 20th. The following persons were Commissioned by the Governor officers of the militia for the County of Clark Marston G Clark Lieut. Collonel. Joseph Bartholomew² Major, John Owens Capt., William Phlasket³ Lieut. David Owens Ensign George Wood⁴ Capt., Isaac Shelby Lieut, Barzillai Baker⁵ Ensign, William Goodwin Capt. Robt. Burge Lieut, William Stacy Ensign, William Smith Capt. William Prather⁶ Lieut, John Morris Ensign Davis Floyd Capt. John Jackson Lieut, Rezin Redman⁷ Ensign.

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³William Plasket; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 520.

⁴George Wood; born in N. Carolina; sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 423.

⁵Barzillai Baker; founder of Charlestown; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., pp. 341, 345.

⁶William Prather; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 409; Representative Men of Indiana, index (under Hiram Prather).

⁷Rezin Redman; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 409; Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe," p. 112 (as Regin Redman).

Peter Jones¹ were appointed Justices of the Court of General quarter sessions of the peace and Judges of the Court of Common please for the County of Knox.

November 2d. Robert Buntin Esqr. appointed and Commissioned by the Governor Register of Knox County agreeable to the Law of the 1st May 1798.

Novr. 21st. George Newland of Clark County was appointed and Commissioned a Justice of the General quarter sessions of the peace for said County.

Novr. 26th, Henry Fisher appointed and Commissioned a Justice of Genl. Quarter Sessions of the peace for the county of St. Clair; Charles Reaume appointed to the same office at LaBay in St. Clair County.

[10] November 26th 1803. Nicholas La Batte appointed and Commissioned a Lieut. in the militia of St. Clair County. Jean Marie Querie Ensign of same County.

Deer. 24th. Davis Floyd and John Owins Of Clark County were appointed and Commissioned by the Governor, pilots to Conduct and pilot Boats over the Falls of the Ohio River in Said County, agreeably to a law of the Territory.

January 7th. 1804. George Fisher was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor a Judge of Court of Common pleas and Justice of the General quarter Sessions of the peace for the County of Randolph.

February 16th. Liscence granted to Danl. Haslewood of Knox County to keep a Ferry at his plantation on White River Said County.

February 18th. Liscence granted to Piere Menard of Randolph County to keep a Ferry over the Kaskaskia River from the lot of said Menard, (formerly the property of the Jesuits) to the opposite shore.

¹Peter Jones; early tavern keeper at Vincennes; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 173, 244.

April 4th. James McRoberts was appointed and Commissioned a Justice of the General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the County of Randolph.

6th. The Governor having received information that some evil disposed persons are about to transport from the Territory, certain indented servants of Colour¹ without their Consent first had and obtained, with a design as is supposed of selling them for slaves contrary to the law and dignity of the United States, he Issued a proclamation, forbidding and strictly enjoining the persons aforesaid from carrying into Execution their nefarious and inhuman design as they shall answer the same at their peril, and at the same time requireing and Commanding all magistrates and other civil officers to exert themselves in their several capacities in giving proper and necessary relief to all persons illegally confined for the purpose above mentioned and to secure and Bring to Justice the perpetrators for the Violation of Law and Humanity.

May 7th. A liscense was granted by the Governor to Sarah Lusk widow of James Lusk to keep a Ferry² across the Ohio River opposite to the one formerly kept by James Lusk in Randolph County.

June 1st. Jacob Hardin Gent. was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor a Justice of the General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the County of Knox.

" 26th. Thomas Newbery was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor, Coroner, of Randolph County vice Miles Hodgkiss Resigned.

July 15th. Joseph Wilkison was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor Coroner of Wayne County.

¹For account of this case see Dunn's Indiana, pp. 312-314.

²A celebrated ferry at site of town of Golconda, Pope Co., Ill.; Reynolds' Illinois, pp. 285, 286.

David Dunian, John Anderson were appointed and Commissioned Justices of the General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the same County.

July 18th, Richard Smith was appointed and Commissioned Sheriff of Wayne County.

July 19th. A liscence was granted by the Governor to Jacob Visgar of Wayne County to keep a Ferry from his land near to the Town of Detroit across the Detroit River to the opposite Shore.

August 4th. Benjamin Park Esqr. was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor, attorney General of Indiana Territory vice John Rice Jones Resigned.

Sundry petitions have been received by the Governor from persons Styling themselves Freeholders of the Indiana Territory expressing a desire of going into the second or representative grade of Government the Governor Issued a proclamation¹ directing the Sheriffs to hold an election in their several Counties on the 11th. September next in order to ascertain the wishes and desires of the Freeholders respecting the same.

Sept. 7th. James Clark Esqr. Counsellor of Law was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor to be prosecutor for the United States in the Case of the said united States against Robert Slaughter who is now a prisoner in the Jail of the County of Knox charged with the murder of Joseph Harbin late of said County.

" 8th. William Cotton² Gent. was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor a Justice of the General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the County Dearborn.

" 22nd. Job Guest appointed and Commissioned by

¹For account of this election see Dunn's Indiana, pp. 323, 324.

²William Cotton; born in Vir., March 13, 1776; emigrated to Ky. when young, to Ind. in 1798; sketch, Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., p. 991.

the Governor a Justice of the General quarter sessions of the peace for the County of Clark.

John Berry and Mathew Rider were appointed and Commissioned Lieuts. in the first Regt. Clark County militia

Josiah Eakin Ensign in the same. Same day Daniel McClure was appointed and Commissioned a Justice of General Quarter Sessions of the peace and a Judge of the Court Common pleas for the County of Knox.

Same day Danl. Sullivan appointed Sheriff of Knox County vice William Prince resigned.

November 23rd. James Hamelton was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor Sheriff of Dearborn County vice David Lampher who has left the County.

[11.] December 5th. 1804. Returns of the Election¹ held on the 11th Sept. last in the several Counties, having been made to the office of the Secretary of the Territory (that of the County of Wayne excepted in which there was no Election in Consequence of the proclamation not arriving in time, and appearing that there was a majority of one hundred and thirty Eight Freeholders in favor of the proposed Change of Government, the Governor Issued a proclamation in which he makes known and Declares the said Indiana Territory is and from henceforth shall be deemed to have passed into the second or representative grade of Government, and that the Good people of the Territory, from the date thereof are entitled to all the rights and priviledges belonging to that situation, and further appoints that on Thursday the third day of January next and Election shall be held in each of the several Counties in the Territory respectively for the purpose of Chooseing the members of the house of Representatives

¹For account of election and proceedings of assembly, see Dunn's Ind., pp. 326, 327.

and that the said house of representatives shall be composed of nine members of which there shall be Elected from the County of Knox Two from the County St. Clair one from the County of Randolph one from the County of Clark one from the County of Wayne three & from the County of Dearborn one, and that the said representatives Elected and every of them should meet at the Town of Vincennes on the first day of February next for the purpose of choosing members for the Legislative Council agreeable to the ordinance for the Government of the Territory.

January 1st. 1805. A Licence was granted by the Governor to Charles Kilgore of Dearborn County to keep a ferry from his own land opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River across the Ohio

February 16th. John Grovesnor was appointed a Justice of the General Quarter Sessions of the peace and a Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Randolph.

A licence was granted to Col. Francis Vigo¹ of Knox County to keep a Ferry from his land on North west side of the Wabash River and opposite to the Town of Vincennes across the said River.

March 18th. A licence was granted to John Campbell of St. Clair County to keep a Ferry on the East side of the Missisipi River directly opposite the Town of St. Louis and across said River.

April 8th. A licence was granted to Eneas McCallister to keep a ferry opposite the mouth of Green river across the Ohio.

April 18th. The Late Election held on the 3rd. of

¹Col. Francis Vigo; born at Mondovi, Sardinia, 1740; sketches, Dunn's *Indiana*, p. 139 and index; Reynolds' *Illinois*, p. 423; English's *Conq. of the N. W.*, index; St. Clair Papers, Vol. 2, p. 495.

January for a Representative to the General Assembly for the County of St. Clair Being, by the resolution of the said assembly declared to be null and void; and by the act of Congress passed at their last session, the County of Wayne is from and after the 30th. June next to be formed into a separate Territory; and in order that the said County of St. Clair may have the proportion of representatives in the Legislature to which its population Entitles it, and that the number of Representatives after the 30. June next may be made conformably to the Law Creating in the Indiana Territory The Governor Issued a proclamation for the holding of an election¹ for the County of St. Clair, on Monday the 20th May next, for two persons to represent said County in the house of Representatives for two years after the 30th June next and he also makes Known and declares, that from and after the said 30th June next the house of Representatives of the Territory shall consist of seven members.

April 22rd. David Badgley² Sr. and James Bankson were appointed Justices of the General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the county of St. Clair.

May 18th. Liscence was granted by the Governor to William Gourgs [Goings]³ Jr. of St. Clair County to keep a Ferry across the Ockaw Creek adjasent to the Turkey hills and the settlements of Goshen⁴ in said County.

May 25th. The following persons were appointed and Commissioned officers of the militia Clark County James Bland Capt. vice Owings resigned Thomas Bland Ensign

¹For election and assembly, see Dunn's Indiana, p. 327.

²David Badgley; born in Vir.; sketch, Reynolds' Illinois, p. 259.

³William Goings, Jr.; from Kentucky; sketch, Reynolds' Illinois, pp. 181-184.

⁴The Goshen settlements covered most of Madison County, Ill; see Reynolds' Illinois, p. 280.

vice Owins resigned. William Harrod Captain, George Newland Lieut. Joel Comly Ensign

June 4th. George Hobin residing near the Ohio was appointed and Commissioned a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

7th. The Governor Issued a proclamation for Convening the Legislature on the 29th July next

July 7th. James Ferguson was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor Coroner of Clark County vice John McClintoch resigned.

August 8th. Jonathan Antointy appointed a Justice of the peace Knox County. Same day a dedimus was Issued by the Governor to Gen. Saml. Hopkins to administer the oaths required by law to Jonathan Antony appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

13th. Justus Gibbs appointed Coroner Dearborn County vice [Jonathan White] Resigned same day Licence was granted Saml. C. Vance to keep a ferry from the upper end of the Commons of the Town of [Lawrenceburgh] Dear Born across the Ohio River.

[12.] August 13th. 1805. A Licence was granted Saml. C. Vance to keep a ferry across Tanners Creek near the mouth in Dear Born County.

17th. A licence was granted to James Ford of Randolph County to keep a Ferry from the place whereon he now resides in said County across the Ohio River.

24th. Jesse B. Thomas¹ and William Ross² were appointed Captains in the militia Dear Born County.

26th. this day the Governor prorogued the General Assembly of the Territory, to meet again on the last Monday in Octr. 1806.

¹Jesse B. Thomas; born in Hagerstown, Md., 1777; sketch, Reynolds' Illinois, p. 401 and note; Dunn's Indiana, index; Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 149; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 13, 94.

²William Ross; born in Scotland; sketch, Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 498.

September 2d. John Badollet¹ Esqr. was appointed Judge of the Court of Chancery, in and over the Indiana Territory.

4th. William V. Moormen was appointed a Justice of General quarter sessions of the peace for the County of Knox

same day James Johnson Esqr. of Knox County was appointed Treasurer of the Indiana Territory.

5th. Peter Jones of Vincennes Knox County appointed and Commissioned Auditor of the Territory.

—— Robinson appointed surveyor of Randolph County vice William Wilson whose commission is Revoked.

Sept. 7th. William Mills appointed Major of militia of Knox County.

24th. Isaac White and William prince were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Knox.

The following persons were appointed Officers of the militia Knox County, Abraham F. Snapp David Robb and Benjamin Park Captains.

The same day a dedimus was Issued to Isaac White Esqr. to administer the oaths Required by law to —— prince who was appointed a Justice of the peace of Knox County.

November 5th. Elihu Stout² & Wm. V. Moreman were appointed Judges Court Common pleas for the County Knox.

11th. The following persons were appointed officers of the militia of the County of St. Clair viz: Jean Palmier

¹John Badollet; born in Geneva, Switzerland; see Hist. Knox Co., pp. 69, 308.

²Elihu Stout; from Kentucky; proprietor and editor of the first newspaper published in Indiana; see Hist. Knox Co., pp. 259, 322; Representative Men of Indiana, index (under Henry S. Cauthorn).

Beaulin¹ Capt. Joseph Manegle² Lieut. Jean Bapt. Saucier Ensign Ettienne penceanneau Capt. Francis Trotier Lieut. Pierre Lize Ensign George Demint Lieut. Joseph Lemen Ensign.

12th. Arthur Morgan Ensign Saml. Kilncade³ Ensign George Achison Lieut. Coll. Comd. William Whitesides Major, John Moredock⁴ Major.

15th. Franklin Jarvis⁵ Capt. John Teale Lieut. William Scott Junr. Ensign.

10th December, Agreeably to a law of the Territory for organizing the inferior Courts, the following persons were appointed and Commissioned by the Governor viz:—for the County St Clair Shadrach Bond, Jean Francis Perry and Thomas Kirkpatrick⁶ Esquires Judges of the Court of Common pleas, John Hay Clerk of the Common pleas &c. Thomas Todd⁷ a Justice of the peace—

14th. For the County of Dear Born, Benjamin Chambers, Barnet Hulick, and William Majors Esqrs. Judges of the Common pleas and Samuel C. Vance Cleark of the Court of Common Pleas—

Same day James Ford and Robert Hays were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Randolph—Elisha Cabbot Capt. John Hays Lieut. and Jacob Self Ensign of a Company of militia Randolph County.

17th. A Council or Conference with certain tribes of Indians being about to be held, the Governor Issued his proclamation prohibiting any Citizen or other person from giving Bartering or selling and [any] ardent spirits or other

¹Jean Palmier Beaulieu; Reynolds' Illinois, p. 347.

²Joseph Managle (Managle, corrupted from Manegre).

³Samuel Kilncade (probably Kincade—Kinthead).

⁴John Moredock (Murdoch); sketch, Reynolds' Illinois, pp. 146-150.

⁵Franklin Jarvis; from Kentucky; Reynolds' Illinois, p. 205.

⁶Thomas Kirkpatrick; Reynolds' Illinois, index.

⁷Thomas Todd; Reynolds' Illinois, index.

intoxicating liquors to any Indian or Indians in the Town of Vincennes or within 30 miles of the same, until such Council or Conference shall be terminated on pain of being dealt with agreeably to the provisions of the law in that case made and provided—

21st. Evan Shelby¹ Thomas Downs and ——— Godwin Esqrs. were appointed Judges of the Common pleas for the County of Clark Saml. Gwathmy Clerk of the Common pleas same County.

Joseph Barthalemeaw Major promoted to Lieut. Colonel of the militia Clark County vice marston G. Clark who has removed out of the same. Isaac Shelby surveyor same County vice Marston G. Clark removed.

28th. Michael Jones² and piere Menard were appointed and Commissioned Judges of the Common pleas for the County of Randolph, Robt. Morrison Clerk of the Common pleas of the same County.

Dec. 31st. James Johnson, Luke Decker and George Leech Esqrs. were appointed and Commissioned by the Governor Judges of the Common pleas for the County of Knox, Robt. Buntin Esqr. Clark of the Common pleas same County.

January 1st. 1806. Joel Hardin was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor a Captain of a Company of militia of Knox County.

10th. The following persons were appointed and Commissioned officers of the militia for the County St. Clair viz:—James Ganchan Capt. Jheu [Jehu] Scott Lieut. George Achison Jr. Ensign, John Moore³ Capt. Enoch More Lieut. and William Cairns Ensign. For the County

¹Evans Shelby; born in Kentucky; nephew of Gov. Shelby of that state; sketch, Hist. of Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, pp. 476-478.

²Michael Jones; born in Penn.; sketch, Reynolds' Ill., p. 352 and index.

³John Moore; Reynolds' Illinois, index.

of Clark William prather Capt. vice Smith deceased William F. Tulley Lieut. John Work Junr.¹ Lieutenant vice Ryder removed, Hugh Espy² Lieutenant.

[13] January 25th 1806. James Lemon was appointed and Commissioned a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

February 28th George Fisher Esqr. appointed a Judge of the Common pleas Randolph County vice Michel Jones Resigned.

Saml. Cochran Esq. appointed a Judge of the Common pleas same County.

March 1st. The Honorable Thomas T. Davice [Davis]³ appointed Chancellor in and for the Indiana Territory vice John Badollet Esqr. resigned.

March 8th. Saml. Gwathmey appointed recorder of Clark County vice Shelby resigned.

March 15th. Robt. Gill appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

same day A License was granted to William Spencer of Knox County to keep a ferry across the river Embarrass about half a mile Below where the present road leading from Vincennes to Kaskaskia Crosses the said River in Knox County.

27th. Charles Hyde Esqr. of the County of Clark was appointed Notary Public of said County.

April 11th. The following persons were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of DearBorn, Justus Gibbs, James Adair Senr.⁴ Benjamin Drake, John Temple-

¹John Work, Jr.; born in Penn.; son of John Work who constructed the famous tunnel mill-race in Clark Co.; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., pp. 343-344.

²Hugh Espy; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 494.

³Thomas Terry Davis; appointed associate judge of Territorial court in 1803; Dunn's Indiana, index; Lanman's Biog. Annals.

⁴James Adair, Sr.; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 94, 99.

ton¹ and Richard Rue & Robert Elliot for the County of St. Clair, and Robt. Evans² Knox County.

Joseph Hannah appointed Captain and James adair Junr. Lieut. of the militia Dearborn County.

19th. James Galbraith and paul Herlston Esqrs. were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Randolph.

May 3d. A Dedimus was Issued by the Governor to piere menard of Randolph County Esqr, to administer the oaths required by law to Robert Morrison appointed Clerk of the Common pleas of said County. A Dedimus was also Issued by the Governor to Michael Jones Esqr. of the same County to administer the Oaths required by law to the Judges of the Common pleas, the Justices of the peace, and to all other officers Civil and military of the same County.

A Commission was Issued by the Governor to John Hays Esqr. of St. Clair County to administer the oaths required by law to John Hay appointed Clerk of the Common pleas of said County.

Ephraim Bidderback and Raphille Drury were appointed Captains, Andrew Barbeau³ and Robert Kidd⁴ Lieutenants Piere Conte,⁵ John Worley and Jesse Griggs⁶ Ensigns, in the Militia of Randolph County.

¹John Templeton; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 100, 116.

²Robert Morgan Evans; born in Vir., 1783; one of founders of Evansville; sketch, Hist. Vanderburgh Co., p. 100; Elliott's Hist. of Evansville and Vanderburgh Co., p. 49; Hist. Gibson Co., pp. 53, 155; Representative Men of Indiana, index.

³Andre Barbeau; militiaman of 1790; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, p. 222.

⁴Robert Kidd; one of Clark's soldiers; Reynolds' Illinois, index.

⁵Pierre Comte; militiaman of 1790; Chic. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 4, p. 222.

⁶Jesse Greggs; Reynolds' Illinois, p. 357.

10th. A License was granted by the Governor to John Pritchard of Randolph County to keep a ferry across Big Bay River in said County where the Road leading from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia crosses the same.

June 21st. Davis Floyd Esqr. was appointed Major of militia Clark County.

same day A proclamation was Issued by the Governor and a Reward of three hundred dollars offered to any person or persons who should apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Knox County James Red a prisoner Confined in the Jail of Said County, charged with the murder of a Delaware Indian, and who on the night of the 18th ulto Escaped from the same, and a further reward of one hundred Dollars for the discovery of any accomplice or accessory (Before the Fact) to the escape and a full and perfect pardon on Conviction of the accomplice or accessory.

July 4th. James Edgar Sheriff of Randolph County was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor agreeably to a law of the United States of the — 1793, Agent to demand and receive from the Executive of Louisina Michael Squires, Charged with the murder of Abraham Stanley of Randolph County and to Convey the said Squires to the said Jail of the County of Randolph.

7th. The following persons were appointed and Commissioned officers in the militia of the County St. Clair James More¹ Capt. Enoch Moore 1st Lieut. Jacob Ogle 2d Lieut. Henry Moore Cornet of a Troop of Horse.

in the infantry John Higgins Capt. James Stockton² Lieutenant William Pruitt Ensign William Pruitt Captain, Samuel Kenney Lieut. Valentine Brazil Ensign and Shadrach Bond Junr.³ Adjutant.

¹James Moore; born in Maryland; Reynolds' Ill., index.

²James Stockton; from Tennessee; Reynolds' Ill., Index.

³Shadrach Bond, Jr.; subsequent governor of Illinois; born in Maryland, 1773: sketch, Reynolds' Illinois, p. 323; Dunn's Ind., index.

July 12th. Piere Menard Esqr. of Randolph County was appointed Lieut. Collonel Commandant of the militia vice John Edgar resigned.

15th. Abraham Lander was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

same day a dedimus was Issued by the Governor to James Karr to administer the oath required by law to the above named Abraham Lander.

19th. patrick Shields¹ was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark. same day James Adair Senr. was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County dearborn.

22d. Aquilla Rogers was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

[14] July 23d. 1806. A Dedimus was Issued by the Governor to Colonel Francis Vigo of Knox County to administer the oaths required by law to the officers of the Militia of Knox County.

Same day Daniel Sulevan was appointed Capt. of militia Knox County vice philip Catte resigned.

26th. Noah Purcell appointed Capt. 1st Batn. of the 1st Regt. Knox County militia.

same day James Galbrath Esqr. was appointed and Commissioned by the Governor Coroner of Randolph County.

same day A proclamation was Issued by the Governor prohibiting the sale of ardent Spirits to any Indian or Indians at this place or within 30 miles of the same during the Conference or Council which is about to be held with the diferent tribes of Indians.

28th. William Rogers was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Randolph.

¹Patrick Shields; born in Vir.; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., pp. 239, 266, 269.

August 2d. Andrew Purcell was appointed Lieutenant and John Decker¹ Ensign in the militia of Knox County.

8th. Ephraim Jourdan was appointed Major of the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of the militia of the County of Knox vice William Mills resigned.

15th. Wilson Montgomery was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox and Frederick Graeter² a Justice of the peace for the County of Randolph.

16th. The following persons were appointed officers in the militia of Clark County viz:— John Owens Major of the 2d Battl. of the 1st Regt. Charles Beggs³ Capt. Aron Prather⁴ 1st Lieut. James Lemon 2d Lieut. and Peter Bloom Cornet of a Troop of Horse of said County.

21st. George Claypoole appointed a Capt. in the 1st Btln. of the 1st Regt. Knox County Militia.

Sept. 3. Eli Hawkins⁵ was appointed Lieut. and John Hogue⁶ Ensign in the — Batn. 1st Regt. Knox County militia.

4th. Joseph Legerwood was appointed Capt. Adam Lesmore Lieut. and William McClanaghan Ensign of the militia Knox County.

8th. Isaac White⁷ Esqr. appointed Capt. vice Hardin removed, John Murphy Lieut. and John Devinport Ensign in the Militia of the County of Knox.

20th. Walter Wilson appointed a Lieutenant of the militia 2d Batn. Knox County.

Oct. 3d. Justus Gibbs appointed major of the 2d Batn. of the 1st Regt. of the Militia Dearborn County.

¹John Decker; born in Virginia; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 85, 86, 167.

²Frederick Graeter; born in Germany; Hist. Knox Co., p. 343.

³Charles Beggs; born in Virginia; Dunn's Ind., index; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 341; Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe," index.

⁴Aaron Prather; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, pp. 400, 494.

⁵Eli Hawkins, born in Maryland; Hist. Knox Co., p. 581.

⁶John Hogue; Hist. Knox Co., p. 91.

⁷Isaac White; Hist. Knox Co., p. 78.

4th. Daniel Decker was appointed Lieut. and Henry Hopkins Ensign in the 2d. Batn. Knox County militia.

11th. James Galbraith Esqr. appointed sheriff of Randolph County vice James Edgar resigned.

24th. William Prince appointed Capt. in the 1st Regiment of the militia Knox County.

Novr. 18th. The following persons were appointed officers of the militia of the County of Clark viz:— Rezen Redman Capt. viz Godwin resigned. John McCoy Lieut. and Absalom Hart Ensign Robert Robertson Capt. vice G. Wood resigned Eli Robertson Lieut. and Thomas Chappell Ensign. Josiah Aikin Capt. vice Davis Floyd promoted, Joseph Bowman Ensign, John Anderson Capt. Jacob Fout Capt. and David Fout Ensign.

19th. Audrien Langlois Henry Levens¹ and Joseph Evermaull were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Randolph James Finney appointed Coroner of Randolph County vice Galbrath resigned.

December 1st. The following persons were appointed officers in the militia Randolph County viz David Anderson² & Thomas Levins Capts. parker Governor Lieut. Isaac Levens Ensign.

Same day John Douchett was appointed a Justice of the peace and Peter Stacey Coroner of Clark County.

12th. Willis W. Goodwin appointed sheriff of Clark County vice Davis Floyd resigned.

24th. The following persons were appointed officers in the militia in the county of Dearborn viz Thomas McCoy,³ Benjamin M. piatt⁴—— Captains, William Whitesides,

¹Henry Levens; born in Penn.; sketch, Reynolds' Ill., pp. 137-139.

²David Andersen; from S. Carolina; Reynolds' Ill., p. 352.

³Thomas McCoy; sketch, Young's Hist. Wayne Co., p. 189.

⁴Benjamin McCullough Piatt; born Bloomsbury, N. J., Dec. 26, 1779; subsequently prominent citizen of Cincinnati, see "Cincinnati, Past and

Hugh Carson, ——— Golea Lieuts. John Whitesides, William Cunningham, Thomas Dawson William Buchanan Ensigns. John Livingston and Samuel Fulton appointed Justices of the peace for said County.

27th. License was granted to James McKoy of Dearborn County to keep a Ferry at his Farm in said County across the Ohio River nearly oposite the Town of Williamsport in Kentucky.

29th. Parmenus Baekes was appointed Sheriff of Knox County vice Daniel Sullivan resigned.

January 1st. 1807. A Liscence was granted to Eli Langford to keep a ferry on the East side of the Missisipi in St. Clair County above the mouth of the Mississouri and two miles from the pyesaw Rock.

15th. License was granted to James Galbraith Esqr. of Randolph County to keep a Ferry on the East side of the Mississippi on the Road leading from Kaskaskia to St. Genevieve on the land of Piere Menard Esq. across the river.

[15] January 15th. 1807. Absalom Cox¹ was appointed Lieutenant and Robert Huggins² Ensign in the militia of Randolph County.

30th. License was granted by the Governor to James Gillihan of St. Clair County to keep a Ferry on the East side of the Missisipi River about 16 miles above the ferry at St. Lewis and Cross at a place known by the name of the Big Rush Island. Same day Israel McGready was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

February 19th. Walter Wilson and ——— of Knox

Present"; father of Donn Piatt; a biography was published at Washington, D. C., in 1887, by his granddaughters, Mrs. Thos. Kilby Smith of Philadelphia, and Mrs. John Morris of Baltimore.

¹Absalom Cox; from S. Carolina; Reynolds' Illinois, p. 352.

²Robert Huggins; from S. Carolina; Reynolds' Illinois, p. 352.

County were appointed Justices of the peace for said County.

March 14th. John Hays and Caldwell Cairns¹ were appointed Justices of the peace for the County St. Clair.

17th. Peter Jones Esqr. was appointed Lieutenant and Christian Graeter Ensign of a Company of Light Infantry in the Town of Vincennes Knox County.

March 24th. John Boon and James Long were appointed Justices of the peace for the County St. Clair.

April 11th. Charles Jouvett and John Kinzey were appointed Justices of the peace for the County St. Clair.

Same day Hamlet Ferguson² and Thomas Ferguson³ were appointed Justices for the County of Randolph.

April 18th. The following persons were appointed officers in the militia of Clark County—viz John Johnson Capt. John Smith Lieut. and James Hickman Ensign Enoch Boon Captain Paul French Lieut. and Robert Donlow Ensign. same day John Finley was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County St. Clair.

25th April. The Honorable Waller Taylor⁴ Esqr. appointed Major in the militia in the Indiana Territory.

27th. Robert Mackintire was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark. A Licence was granted to Clement Nance⁵ to keep a ferry on the land where he now resides, and across the River Ohio about four miles below Clarksville in Clark County.

¹Dr. Caldwell Cairnes; born in Penn.; sketch, Reynolds' Ill., p. 360, and index.

²Hamlet Ferguson; Reynolds' Ill., p. 390.

³Thomas Ferguson; Reynolds' Ill., p. 368.

⁴Waller Taylor; born in Vir.; subsequently U. S. Senator from Indiana; had been appointed territorial judge for Indiana in 1806; see Dunn's Ind., index; Woolien's Sketches, index.

⁵Clement Nance; born in Virginia; sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., pp. 86, 255, 258.

28th. Liscensee granted to William Smith of Clark County to keep a ferry across the Ohio, at the mouth of the 8 mile Creek opposite the Salt landing Kenty. and 14 miles below the Rapids. License granted to Jacob Richardson of the same county to keep a ferry at No. 10 N.W. side of the Ohio above the mouth of Salt River.

May 2d. John Shively appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

23d. Licence was granted to John A. Miller of Knox County to keep a Ferry across the potoka River in the said County on his land. No. a qr. Sect. 25 Towns. 1 South range 11 west.

25th. Jabez Jones appointed Justice of the peace Knox County.

1st June. David White was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of St. Clair.

2 “ John B. Hay appointed Recorder of Knox County, vice John Gibson Junior removed out of Territory.

6 “ License was granted to William Hawkins of Knox County, to keep a Ferry across the West fork of White River on his own land in said County.

30 “ John Smith was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

License was granted to William Jones of Clark County, to keep a Ferry across the Ohio River at the mouth of Knob Creek.

July 1st. Jacob Winemiller¹ was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

“ 2d. John Thompson,² appointed Pilot at the Rapids of the Ohio River in Clark County.

¹Jacob Winemiller; Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Posey Co.), p. 251.

²John Thompson; see note, p. 172.

July 2d. License was granted to Joseph Bowman, to keep a Ferry from the landing near the spring in the town of Jeffersonville in Clark County, across the Ohio to the Public road at the mouth of Bear Grass.

July 8. John Shields was appointed Captain, William Smith Lieutenant and Fielding Cromwell Ensign in the first Regiment of the militia of Clark County.

July 10. Dennis Pennington,¹ appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

“ “ License was granted to Joseph Oatman² of Clark County to keep a Ferry across the Ohio four miles below Clarksville.

July 11. License was granted to Ebenezer Sovereign of Knox County to keep a Ferry across the Patoka at the place whereon he now lives in said County.

July 30. Samuel Omvelvaney,³ was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Randolph.

[16] 14 August, 1807. William Bruce⁴ appointed Captain in the first Battalion of the first Regiment of the militia of Knox County, vice Abraham F. Snapp resigned.

5 [15] August 1807. Henry Brinton, was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

18 August 1807. Michael Brouillette,⁵ was appointed Captain in the first Battalion of the first Regiment of the Militia of Knox County. Vice Alexander Valle resigned.

20 August 1807. John Terrell was appointed Captain, Henry Brinton Lieutenant, and William Coleman Ensign,

¹Dennis Pennington; born in Vir., 1775; sketch, Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Harrison Co.), p. 326; Dunn's Ind., index; Smith's Early Trials, p. 394.

²Joseph Oatman; born in Vir.; this was the chief ferry below the falls; see Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, pp. 152, 167, 168—sketch, 244: also 256.

³Samuel Omelvaney; born in Ireland; sketch, Reynolds' Ill., p. 285.

⁴William Bruce; born in Penn., 1776; sketch, Hist. Knox Co., p. 417.

⁵Michael Brouillette; born in France; sketch, Hist. Knox Co., p. 313.

in the Second Battalion of the first Regiment of the militia of Knox County.

22 August 1807. The following persons were appointed Officers in the Militia of Dearborn county viz. Jeremiah Johnson Major, James Buchanan, Enoch Smith, and George Craig Captains. Robert Scandland, John Thompson and ————— Lieutenants, Enoch McCarty,¹ Samuel Arnet, and Norris Canfield Ensigns. on same day Gresham Lee Captain, Joseph Howard Lieutenant, John Griffin Ensign, was appointed in the militia of Clark County.

Johnathan McCarty was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Dearborn, Same day John Rychart was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

24 August 1807. Johnathan Taylor Esq. appointed Major, in the third Battalion of the first Regiment of the Knox County Militia, and ————— Captain ————— Lieutenant, and ————— Ensign, in the same Battalion, and Regiment. on the same day Johnathan Taylor Esqr. was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox, and a dedimus was Issued by the Governor directed to him to administer the oaths required by law to all such Officers of the 3d Batl. of the 1st Regt. of the Militia of said County who have not yet taken the Oaths of Office. On the same day ————— was appointed Lieutenant, and ————— Ensign, in the first Battalion of the first Regiment of Knox County militia.

28 August 1807. Saml. Simpson Kennedy was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of St. Clair.

31 August 1807. David Wilkins, was appointed Lieutenant, and James Neal Ensign in the first Battalion of the first Regiment of Knox County militia.

¹Enoch McCarty; born in Tenn.; Hist. Fayette Co., p. 114; Smith's Early Indiana Trials, p. 163; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 14, 15.

4 September 1807. Walter Wilson, was appointed Captain, Squire Patterson and Benjamin B. Beckes Lieutenants in the second Batallion of the first Regiment of Knox County militia.

9 Sept. 1807. Charles Johnson, was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

14 Sept. 1807. Benjamin Mac Piatt, was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Dearborn. Same day Thomas Scott was appointed Lieutenant, and Jonathan Purcell Jr. an Ensign, in the militia of Knox County.

15 Sept. 1807. George Craig Esq. appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Dearborn.

[17] 5th October 1807. Andrew Purcell, was appointed Captain, of a Company in the second Batallion of the first Regiment of Knox County Militia, vice Daniel Sullivan resigned.

7 October 1807. The following persons were appointed Officers in the Militia of Randolph County viz. Robert Robinson Major of the first Batallion of the first Regiment, of said County, James Galbraith Esq. Captain, William Boone first Lieutenant, Abijah Levett second Lieutenant of a Company of Volunteers in said County.

Same day James Finney Esqr. appointed a Judge of the Court of Common pleas of Randolph County, vice Samuel Cochran resigned.

26 October 1807. Pierre Bono,¹ was appointed Captain, in the first Batallion of the first Regiment of Knox County Militia.

Michael Brouillet was appointed Captain, Pierre Andre Lieutenant, and Jean Bt. Barois Ensign of a Volunteer Company of said County.

Same day Isham D. Gillham was appointed Captain,

¹Pierre Bonneau; Hist. Knox Co., p. 120.

William Kenney first Lieutenant, John D. Gillham 2nd Lieutenant, and John Scott Cornet, of a Volunteer Troop of Horse of the County of St. Clair.

3 November 1807. James Snock Esqr. was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

Same day John Harbison Esqr. appointed Major, John Stewart, Thomas Chappell, and John Morris Lieutenants, Willis Ashby, William Pittman, and David Stewart Ensigns in the militia of Clark County, and William Harrod Esqr. was appointed Captain, George Newland Lieutenant, and Joel Coombs¹ Ensigns, of a Company of Volunteers in the Militia of Clark County.

24 November 1807. The Honbl. Waller Taylor was appointed Judge of the Court of Chancery vice Thomas Terry Davis Esquire deceased.

2 December 1807. William Wilson appointed a Justice of the Peace and Jacob Horner Coroner, for the County of Dearborn.

10 February 1808. A warrant was Issued by the Governor directed to the Sheriff of Dearborn County, Commanding him the said Sheriff to deliver the body of a certain ——— a Prisoner Confined in the Jail of said County (a fugitive from Justice from the state of Kentucky and who is charged with the crime of Horse stealing) to such person as may be appointed by the Executive of the said State, their Agent to receive him agreeably to the Laws of the United States.

3 March 1808. Jonathan Taylor and Isaac White Esquires were appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Randolph.

16th March 1808. Paul Casselberry² appointed Justice of the peace for Knox County.

¹Joel Coombes; born in Penn.; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 547.

²Paul Casselberry; born in Pennsylvania; Hist. Vanderburgh Co., p. 242.

17 March, 1808. Enoch McCarty, was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Dearborn.

Same day Samuel Simpson Kennedy, was appointed Captain, William Gillham Lieut. and William Kinney¹ Ensign of a Company of Grenadiers of St. Clair County.

Same day William Vauter² was appointed Captain, James Robb Lieutenant, and Esquire Hall Ensign of a Company in the Militia of Clark County.

23 March 1808. David Robison was appointed Coroner of Randolph County.

[18] 25 March 1808. John Smith was appointed Captain, George Roberts lieutenant, and William Pennington Ensign; and James Hickman Lieutenant & John Hickman Ensign, of the Militia of Clark County.

Same day Peter Jones Esqr. appointed Captain of the Vincennes Light Infantry Vice Wm. Prince resigned.

10. May, 1808. A commission was Issued by the Governor directed to the Honbl Henry Vanderburgh and Waller Taylor Esquires Judges of the Supreme Court, Authorizing them or any one of them (agreeably to a Law of the Territory) to hold a Court on the twenty third day of May (instant) at Vincennes in the County of Knox, for the trial of Abigail Rough, a Prisoner confined in the Jail of said County charged with the crime of murdering her child

12 May 1808. Shadrach Bond Jr. Was appointed Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas for the County of St. Clair Vice Shadrach Bond Senr. resigned.

¹William Kinney; born in Kentucky, 1781; subsequently lieutenant governor of Ill.; sketch Reynolds' Ill., p. 333.

²William Vawter; born in N. Carolina—afterwards E. Tennessee—April 2, 1783; twin brother of James Vawter, and younger brother of John Vawter; full sketches of the Vawters will appear in "Madison Memorabilia," by Miss Drusilla L. Cravens, of Madison, to be published early in 1901.

18 May 1808. William Vauter was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

21 May 1808.

Jacob Warrick¹ was appointed Captain, Hugh McGary² Lieutenant, and John Warrick Ensign, of a Company in the 2nd Batl. 1st Regiment of Knox County Militia.

Same day John Johnson³ Esqr. of Knox County, was appointed Attorney General of this Territory to Prosecute in behalf of the United States, Abigail Rough a Prisoner confined in the Jail of said County, charged with the crime of murdering her infant child.

24 May 1808. Robert Warfth, was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Knox.

2 June 1808. Thomas Randolph⁴ Esqr. Councillor at Law, was appointed Attorney General of the Indiana Territory, vice Benjamin Parke Esqr. Appointed by the President of the United States, one of the Judges of the General Court of said Territory

3. June 1808. ———— was appointed Captain ———— Lieutenant, and ———— Ensign in the Militia of Clark County.

12 June 1808. John Hay Esquire was appointed Notary Public for the County of St. Clair.

Same day Thomas T. Gayness and Chambers Foster were appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Dearborn.

¹Jacob Warrick; born in Kentucky; sketch. Hist. Gibson Co., pp. 56, 196; Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe," index; killed at Tippecanoe; Warrick County named for him.

²Hugh McGary; from Kentucky; sketch, Hist. of Evansville and Vanderburgh Co. (Elliott's), p. 23.

³John Johnson; born in Virginia; prominent lawyer of Vincennes; see Dunn's Ind., index; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 60, 176; Ind. Hist. Soc. Pubs. Vol. 2, index.

⁴Thomas Randolph; born at Richmond, Vir., 1771; sketch, Woollen's Sketches, p. 391; Dunn's Ind., index.

29 June 1808 John Beggs¹ was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

1 July 1808. Charles Smith was appointed Lieutenant, Vice Christian Graeter² resigned, and Parmenas Beckes Ensign, Vice Homer Johnson resigned, in the Vincennes Light Infantry company.

6 July 1808. Paul French was appointed Captain Vice ——— Boone resigned. Robert Denbo Lieutenant, and John Parkison Ensign, Elijah Hurst Lieutenant, and Robert Rusk Ensign, and Charles L. Byrns Captain vice John Johnston resigned, in the Militia of Clark County.

on the same day the Governor revoked the Commissions of Davis Floyd as Major of the Militia of Clark County and as Pilot at Rapids of the Ohio in said County.

[19] 6 July 1808. The President of the United States having appointed George Fisher of Randolph County and Shadrach Bond Jr. of St. Clair County Esquires, Members of the Legislative Council and they having signified to the Governor their intention of resigning their seats in the House of Representatives of this Territory: The Governor Pursuant to a Law of the Territory Issued a writ of election directed to the Sheriffs of the said County, Commanding & Authorizing them to hold an Election in their respective Counties, on Monday the twenty fifth instant for the Purpose of Electing a member in each of said Counties to serve in the House of Representatives for the residue of the time for which the said George Fisher and Shadrach Bond Jr. were elected to serve.

Same day Jacob Zenor³ was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

¹John Beggs; born in Vir.; Dunn's Ind., index.

²Christian Graeter; born in Germany; Hist. Knox Co., p. 343.

³Jacob Zener; a lieutenant at the battle of Tippecanoe; Woollen's Sketches, p. 188; Hist. Washington Co., p. 676; Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe" (as Zenoe), index.

Same day the Governor having received official information that a certain John Coffman a citizen of the County of Knox in this Territory, was shot and murdered, by William Walker, John Fisher and Adam Berger (and other Persons whose names are unknown) Citizens of the State of Kentucky, and that after committing the Murder they returned to the said State, he wrote to the Governor of Kentucky, and demanded of him that the said Persons should be delivered (Agreeably to the Laws of the United States) to Jacob Coffman whom he had appointed his agent to receive them.

14 July 1808. George Robinson, was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Knox.

16 July 1808. John Vawter¹ was appointed a justice of the Peace for the County of Clark, vice William Vawter resigned.

17 August 1808. Proclamation was Issued by the Governor for the meeting of the Legislature on Monday the twenty sixth day of September ensuing, requiring the attendance of the Members in the Town of Vincennes on that day.

Same day Daniel Grass² was appointed a Justice of the Peace of the County of Knox.

17 August 1808. Bailey Anderson Junr. was appointed Captain, Enoch Berry Lieutenant, and Hiram Maines Ensign in the Militia of Knox County.

7 September 1808. Archibald Thompson³ was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Randolph.

¹John Vawter; born in part of N. Carolina, now known as E. Tennessee, Jan. 8, 1782; Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Jefferson Co.), p. 323; Smith's Early Trials, p. 393; a full sketch will appear in "Madison Memorabilia," by Miss Drusilla L. Cravens, of Madison, to be published early in 1901.

²Daniel Grass; from Kentucky; sketch, Hist. Spencer Co., pp. 258, 295; Hist. Warrick Co., pp. 22, 23, 26, 34, 42, 43, 54, 55, 63.

³Archibald Thompson; born in S. Carolina; Reynolds' Ill., p. 352.

24 September 1808. William Jones was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Knox.

3 October 1808. William Fouk was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Randolph.

5 October 1808. David Anderson appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Randolph, and Wharton Rector was appointed Captain in the Militia of said County, vice Ralph.

15 October 1808. Daniel Sullivan was appointed an Ensign in the Batl. 1st Regiment of the Knox County Militia.

22 October 1808. William Prather was appointed Major in the first Batl. of the first Regiment of Clark County Militia; and Samuel Latton appointed Cornet of a Troop of Horse of the same Regiment.

Same day A Dedimus was Issued by the Governor directed to Robert M. Evans Esq. authorizing him to administer the oaths required by law to Captain Jacob Warriek and the officers in his company of Knox County Militia.

[20] 26 October 1808. Shadrach Bond jr. Esqr. appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the first Regiment of the Militia of St. Clair County, Vice George Acheson deceased; and George Acheson Lieutenant, and William Blair¹ Ensign, in the same Regiment; and Jacob A. Boyer was appointed a Justice of the Peace for said County.

27 October 1808. Nicholas Bole was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of St. Clair; and Absalom Little² was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

29 October 1808. At a special term of the General Court Held at Vincennes for the County of Knox, on

¹William Blair; Reynolds' Ill., index.

²Absalom Littell; born in Penn.; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., pp. 393, 394.

thursday the thirteenth instant, Abraham Hiley¹ of said County was tried and convicted of the murder of John Coffman of said County, and was sentenced by the said Court to suffer death on this day. the Governor Issued his warrant to the Sheriff of said County commanding him to respite and postpone the Execution of the said Hiley until Tuesday the second day of November ensuing when between the hours of 10 & 12 o'clock a m of that day he was commanded to carry into effect the sentence of the said Court.

30 October 1808. This day the Governor Granted and Confirmed a full and Perfect Pardon, to the above mentioned Abraham Hiley, of, and from the Murder and Felony in the Record of the conviction aforesaid contained. And the Governor Issued his warrant directed to the Sheriff of the County of Knox, Commanding him, if he had no other Just cause to keep the said Hiley, forthwith to discharge Him the said Hiley from his confinement.

3d November 1808. Jehu Scott was appointed Captain in the Militia of St. Clair County to rank as Captain from the —— day of —— And Dennis Pennington, John Smith, and John Boone, were appointed & commissioned Justices of the Peace for the County of Harrison.²

Same day, Aaron Bowman, was appointed Pilot at the Rapids of the Ohio in Clark County vice Davis Floyds Commission having been revoked. And James Brown was appointed a Justice of the Peace for said County.

28 November 1808. Benjamin D. Price, and William Polke were appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Knox.

¹Abraham Haley; he was twice on the scaffold with the rope around his neck, but finally released; Hist. Knox Co., p. 175.

²Harrison county was organized by Act of Oct. 11, 1808. It included all lands from the Ohio to the Indian boundary line in the four ranges east of the second principal meridian (present line between Perry and Crawford counties at the Ohio river), and part of the fifth range.

8 December 1808. The following persons were appointed Officers of the County of Harrison Viz Patrick Shields first Judge, John George Pfrimmer second Judge and Moses Boone third Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of said County. Samuel Black Coroner, and Spier Spencer¹ Sheriff of the same County. the same day the Governor Issued a General Commission to the aforesaid Judges, Authorizing and Empowering them, or any two of them, to hold Courts of Common Pleas for said County. And a *Dedimus* was issued by the Governor directed to John Smith Esquire, authorizing him to Administer the Oaths required by Law to all the Civil Officers in the aforesaid County.

12 December 1808. The Governor having received Official information that Rice Jones² Esqr. of the Town of Kaskaskia in the County of Randolph, was on the Seventh instant murdered in the said place by a certain Doctor James Dunlap of said Town, who has since fled to upper Louisiana, the Governor wrote to the Executive of said Territory, to have the aforesaid Dunlap apprehended and to give him the earliest intelligence of his being apprehended that he might send an agent to receive him.

[21] Proceedings of the Executive Commencing 1st January 1809.

January 13th 1809. John Harbison Esquire was appointed a Major Commandant of the Militia of Harrison County.

¹Spier Spencer; from Kentucky; killed at battle of Tippecanoe; Woollen's Sketches, pp. 188, 189; Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe," p. 67; Spencer county named for him.

²Rice Jones; born at Brecon, Wales, Sept. 28, 1781; son of John Rice Jones; sketch, Reynolds' Ill., p. 172, including account of murder; Dunn's Ind., index; the story, in a much modified form, is woven into Mrs. Catherwood's *Old Kaskaskia*; best sketch, and account of duel and murder is in Vol. 4, Chicago Hist. Soc. Collections, p. 271.

A dedimus was issued by the Governor empowering the said John Harbison to administer the oaths required by Law to the officers of the Militia of the said County, who now or hereafter may be appointed:

the following Persons were appointed Officers in the Militia of the same County to-wit,

_____	Captains,
_____	Lieutenants,
_____	Ensigns.

John Oatman,¹ was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Harrison, & also the following Persons were appointed Justices of the Peace in and for said County to wit, _____

January 16, 1809. A Pardon was granted by the Governor to William H. Fitz Freeman, of Clark County who was sentenced by the Court of said County to receive Corporal Punishment, to Pay a fine to the Territory and remain in Jail until the sentence of the said Court was complied with, the latter part is what the Governor pardoned, and issued his Warrant commanding the Sheriff of said County to liberate the said Fitzfreeman.

David Hoover² was appointed a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Dearborn.

A Pardon was granted by the Governor to Wappenuchkinewa an Indian of the Wea Tribe who was committed a prisoner to the Jail of Knox County for stealing Horses, and at the same [time] the Governor issued his warrant to the Sheriff of said County commanding him if he has no other cause of detention to liberate the said Wappenuchkinewa.

¹John Oatman; born in Vir.; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 244.

²David Hoover; born in N. Carolina, April 14, 1781; sketch, Hist. Wayne Co. (Young's), pp. 28, 346; an autobiographical sketch, in pamphlet, was published by his grandson, Isaac H. Julian at Richmond, Ind., in 1857.

Moses Hoggatt¹ was appointed a Justice of the County of Harrison.

————— was appointed a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Knox.

January 17th 1809. ——— was appointed Captain ——— Lieutenant of a company of Militia of the County of Clark.

Giles Hull was appointed Captain of a company of Militia in the county of Randolph vice Captain Rector resigned.

William Alexander was appointed a Justice of the peace in and for the County of Randolph. Joel Combs was appointed Captain, Josiah Williams Lieutenant and ——— Ensign. of a company of Militia in the County of Randolph.

George F. Pope² was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and Recorder of Harrison County.

William D. Little was appointed a Justice of the peace in and for the County of Harrison. George Beck³ was appointed Captain, Jac. Miller Lieutenant and John Beck⁴ Ensign in the Militia of the County of Harrison.

March 16, 1809. Eneas McAllister⁵ was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Knox, and John Clendening⁶ was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Dearborn.

[22] March 21st 1809. The following Persons were appointed Officers in the Militia of Clark County, to wit.

Robert Evans Captain, Vice Captain Bland resigned,

¹Moses Hoggatt; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 708, 722, 732.

²George F. Pope; Hist. Washington Co., p. 733.

³George Beck; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 694, 928.

⁴John Beck; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 676, 679, 680, 681, 694.

⁵Aeneas McAllister; Hist. Vanderburgh Co., p. 26.

⁶John Clendening (or Clendenning); Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 90, 91.

Peter Covert¹ Lieutenant and John Crockett Ensign, also Jacob Fouts² Captain, Vice Captain Anderson resigned, and William Kelly Lieutenant, and Also John Norris³ Captain vice William Prather promoted, Mathias Crum Lieutenant and John McNaught Ensign, and John Thompson Captain, Vice Captain Eakins resigned, and John McClintock Junr. Ensign.

The following Persons were appointed Officers in the Militia of Dearborn County to wit. Robert Pratt Major, James Dill Captain, Chambers Foster Lieut. and Thomas Foster Ensign, also James McGuire⁴ Captain ——— Lieutenant, and ——— Ensign.

March 30th. 1809. William McCormick⁵ was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Knox, and Thomas Levins of said County was appointed to administer the usual Oaths of Office to said McCormick.

April 4th. 1809. Whereas by the late division of the Territory it has become necessary to make a new apportionment of the Representatives to the General Assembly, the Governor Issued his Proclamation,⁶ directing and declaring that the House of Representatives, shall at the next General Assembly be composed of eight Members, of which the County of Knox shall furnish three, the County of Clark two, the County of Dearborn two, and the County

¹Peter Covert; born in New Jersey; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, pp. 374, 550.

²Jacob Fouts; born in N. Carolina, Jan. 14, 1782; sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 534.

³John Norris; one of the persons attacked at the Pigeon Roost massacre; sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 525.

⁴James McGuire; born at Dundalk, Ireland, May 10, 1785; sketch, Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 509; on Aug. 29, 1810 (see post), again commissioned captain and served as drill master for Dearborn county troops; for account of his company, see Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 200.

⁵William McCormick; Hist. Knox Co., p. 589.

⁶See Dunn's Indiana, pp. 387, 388.

of Harrison one, and that an election should be held in the different counties on Monday the 22d of May next for the purpose of Electing an additional member to the Counties of Knox, Clark, Dearborn and for the one hereby assigned to the County of Harrison agreeably to the Laws of the Territory.

April 7th, 1809. Abraham Kuykendall, was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Knox.

April 10th 1809. Congress Having by an Act passed at their last session, empowered the Governor to divide the Indiana Territory into five districts each of which to be entitled to one member to represent them in the Legislative Council, the Governor Issued his Proclamation¹ declaring that the County of Dearborn shall form one district, the County of Clark one district, the County of Harrison one district, the Townships of Bosseron, Palmyra and Vincennes in the county of Knox one district, and the Townships of Harrison, White River, Wabash and Ohio in the said County of Knox, one district; he at the same time Ordered that the members of the Legislative Council should be Elected, in the several districts on Monday the 22d of May next, at the same time the additional members to the House of Representatives are to be elected.

April 11th, 1809. Joseph Paddock was appointed Adjutant to the first Batalion of the Militia of Harrison County.

April 17th, 1809 ——— Anbre was appointed Captain and Joseph Ledgerwood Ensign in the Militia of Knox County.

[23] May 10th 1809. ——— was appointed Captain, James Howell Lieutenant and William Connell Lieutenant, and Adam D. Livingston Ensign, in the Militia of Dearborn County. John Hay² was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

¹See Dunn's Indiana, p. 388.

²John Hay; from Kentucky; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 351.

Proceedings of the Executive commencing 4th of July 1809.

Jabez Percival was appointed Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Dearborn Vice Hulick resigned.

22d July 1809. William Erwin was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Harrison.

23d August 1809. A conference being about to be held at this place with sundry tribes of Indiana the Governor agreeably to the Laws of the Territory issued his Proclamation, prohibiting the sale of spirits or any other intoxicating Liquors to any Indian or Indians at Vincennes or within thirty miles of the same during the said conference.

On the same day A pardon was granted to Aaron Bowman, of Clark County who was convicted and fined Ten dollars for having piloted a Boat over the Rapids of the Ohio contrary to the laws of the Territory.

8th August 1809. The circumstances of the Territory requiring the meeting of the Legislature the Governor Issued his proclamation,¹ requiring the attendance of the members of the Legislative council and House of Representatives at Vincennes on Monday the 16th of October next accordingly.

19th October 1809. A commission was issued by the Governor to the Judges of the supreme Court, requiring them or any one of them to hold a special Court of Oyer & Terminer at Jeffersonville in the County of Clark, on the first Tuesday in November next for the trial of John Ingram² a prisoner confined in the Jail of said County for Horse stealing.

¹As to this legislature, see Dunn's Indiana, pp. 400, 401.

²John Ingram; convicted, sentenced to be hanged, pardoned (see post), but narrowly escaped death as pardon arrived when he was on the scaffold; found to be a deserter, returned to army and killed by Indians; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 431.

21st of October 1809. James Young¹ was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Harrison. Jeremiah Meeks, Jesse Davenport, John Ireland, Abraham Elliott and John Cox, were appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Dearborn; And a dedimus was issued by the Governor directed to David Hoover requiring him to administer the oaths required by law to last named Justices of Dearborn County. On the same day Stanhope Roister was appointed Justice of the Peace for the County of Dearborn.

Commissions were delivered to the Lieut. Col. Chambers Commanding the Militia of Dearborn County, to be filled up by him with the names of such persons companies may elect, for the following Officers to wit, one Major, Four Captains, Three Lieutenants & Five Ensigns.

22d November 1809. John Ingram having been convicted and sentenced by the Court, held at Jeffersonville, for County of Clark, to suffer death on the first day of December next, the Governor issued a writ directed to the Sheriff of said County, commanding him to postpone the execution of said Ingram until the fifteenth of December next.

29 November 1809. The following persons are appointed Officers of the Militia for the County of Clark, Rezin Redman Major, Samuel Smock Captain, John Blendard, Squire Hall, James McIntire & Andrew Gilvick Lieutenants.

9th December 1809. The Governor having received petitions from a number of the most respectable citizens of the Clark County praying that he would grant a pardon to John Ingram a person under sentence of death in the Jail of said County, He this day granted a full & perfect pardon unto the said Ingram.

¹James Young; born in North Carolina.

[24] December 30th 1809 John Evans¹ was appointed Surveyor and James Jack a Justice of the Peace for the County of Harrison. & Michael Smith Captain, Jacob Miller Lieutenant & Frederick Wemard Ensign in the Militia of the said County of Harrison.

17 January 1810. A pardon was granted by the Governor to Pikansuak, an Indian of the Wea Tribe, a prisoner confined in the Jail of Knox County.

9 February 1810. General W. Johnston² & Isaac Montgomery,³ were appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Knox.

14th February 1810. Edmund H. Taylor was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark. Andrew Wilkins was appointed a Lieutenant, in the 1st Battln. 1st Regt. of the Militia of Knox County.

21st February 1810. Congress by a Law passed on the 15th of december 1809 having empowered the Governor of the Indiana Territory to apportion the members to the House of Representatives of the said Territory and to cause an Election to be held for the same, also to cause an election for members to the Legislative council in case of vacancies, the Governor issued a proclamation⁴ wherein he declares & makes known, that the House of Representatives of the said Territory, shall consist of nine members of which the County of Dearborn shall furnish three, the County of Clark two, the County of Harrison one & the County of Knox three, the Governor also appointed Monday the second day of April next, for an election to be

¹John Evans; Hist. Washington Co., p. 695.

²General Washington Johnston; born in Vir.; prominent in law, in public life, and in masonry; Dunn's Ind., index; sketch, Hist. Knox Co., p. 187; Woollen's Sketches, index.

³Isaac Montgomery; from Kentucky; sketch, Hist. Gibson Co., pp. 155, 190.

⁴As to this legislature, see Dunn's Ind., p. 404.

held in each County respectively for the said members of the House of Representatives, also for five members to the Legislative Council to wit one from each of the counties of Dearborn, Clark, & Harrison, and one from each of the Districts of Knox County, agreeably to his proclamation of the 4th of April 1809.

10th March 1810. ————— was appointed Captain, ————— Lieutenant & ————— Ensign, in the Militia of Harrison County.

5th April 1810. John McDonald,¹ was appointed a Justice of the Peace of Knox County. And John McCandless was appointed Sheriff of Knox County, Vice Parmenas Beckes resigned. and Thomas Davis was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Harrison.

10th April 1810. Lewis Jones was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Dearborn, and Blank Commissions, for 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants & three Ensigns for Officers in the Militia of Dearborn County.

11 of April 1810. A dedimus was issued to George F. Pope Esqr. of Harrison County to administer the Oaths prescribed by Law to all civil Officers who may be appointed, also to such Officers as have been appointed and who have not taken said Oaths.

13th of April 1810. William Prince was appointed Auditor of the Indiana Territory vice Peter Jones resigned: and Newton Edwards Westfall, was appointed Coroner of Knox County vice Jacob Kuykendall resigned & Homer Johnson was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battln. of the 1st Regt. of Knox County Militia to take rank as such 14th May 1809.

17 April 1810. William Prince Esqr. was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Knox.

21st April 1810. The following persons were appointed

¹John McDonald; Hist. Pike and Dubois Cos., p. 476.

Officers in the Militia of Harrison County. Hiram Westfall Capt. vice John Smith resigned. Hugh Shaw Lieut. vice Harbeson resigned; Ruben Wright Lieut. vice Pennington resigned. Jonath Keller Lieut. vice Cunningham resigned; William McIntire Ensign vice Keller promoted, Robert Beverly Lieut. vice Hickman resigned ——— Erwin Ensign vice Hickman resigned.

[25] April 25th 1810. A pardon was granted by the Governor to Joseph Polk, who was convicted by the Court of Common pleas of Dearborn County for Perjury.

2d May 1810. Samuel Vance was appointed Surveyor of Dearborn County Vice ——— resigned & Samuel Gill was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Knox, and David Mills was appointed Captain, Samuel Aldridge¹ Lieutenant & James Duck Ensign in the Militia of Knox County.

5 May 1810. William Hargrove² was appointed captain, William Barker Lieutenant, & Isaac Flenner³ Ensign in the 2d Battln. of the 2d Regt. of the Militia of Knox County. The following Promotions were made in the Militia of Knox County, to wit Ephraim Jordan Lieut. Col. Commandant 1st Regt. Noah Purcell Major of the 1st Battl. of 1st Regt. Joseph Ledgerwood Major 2d Battl. of 1st Regt. Luke Decker Lieut. Col. Commandant Vice Col. Vigo resigned. Senior Lieut. of the County and attached to the 2d Regt. on account of his residence. David Robb Major 1st Battl. & 2d Regt. George Claypoole Major 2d Battl. of 2d Regt.

May 18th 1810. J. Kintzee & Charles Jouette appointed Justices of the Peace in & for the Indiana Territory.

23d May 1810. Spier Spencer was appointed Captain,

¹Samuel Aldridge; Hist. Posey Co., p. 266.

²William Hargrove; born in S. Carolina, 1775; sketch, Hist. Gibson Co., pp. 51, 154, 219.

³Isaac Flenor; Hist. Warrick Co., pp. 29, 30.

George F. Pope Lieutenant & Beverly Hurst Ensign, in the Militia of Harrison County and Andrew Gilveek was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

12th June 1810. John Beck was appointed Lieut. and George House Ensign in the Militia of Harrison County, and Pierce Chamberlain was appointed a Justice of the peace for the said County of Harrison.

13 June 1810. William Dubois was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Dearborn.

16 June 1810. Hugh McGary was appointed Captain James Waggoner Lieutenant & Thomas Whetstone Ensign in the — Regiment of Knox County Militia.

16 June 1810. Andrew Wilkins was appointed Captain, Charles Polke¹ Lieutenant, and William Lemmon & Samuel McClure & John Scott Ensign in the 1st Regiment of Knox County Militia.

16 June 1810. Julius Elmus Wiggins was appointed Captain, Enoch Berry Lieutenant and Berry Cantwell Ensign — Regiment of Knox County Militia, Samuel Conner² Captain, Daniel Ryan Lieutenant, and John Crawford Ensign in the same Regiment, Henry J. Mills Captain, John Kirk Lieutenant and Thomas Neely Ensign in the same Regiment, and Daniel Comer Captain, James Carr Veale³ Jnr. Lieutenant, and ——— Wallace Ensign in the 1 Regiment of Knox County Militia.

18 June 1810. Thomas Levens was appointed Captain in the 1 Batl. — Regiment of Knox County Militia and ——— Lisman was appointed Captain 2d Bataln. 1 Regiment of Knox County Militia.

18 June 1810. A dedimus was issued to Lieut. Col. Luke Decker commanding the ——— Regiment of Knox

¹Charles Polk, born in Vir.; Hist. Knox Co., p. 529.

²Samuel Connor; from Kentucky; Hist. Perry Co., pp. 589, 780.

³James Carr Veale (written also Veal); Hist. Knox Co., pp. 586, 588, 591.

County Militia to Administer the Oaths required by Law to the Officers of said Regiment who have not taken the same. A dedimus was issued to David Robb Major 1st Batn. ——— Regiment of the Knox County Militia of the same tenor & purport.

18 June 1810. ——— was appointed Captain, ——— Lieutenant and ——— Ensign 1st Batn. ——— Regt. Knox County Militia.

21 June 1810. A conference being now holding with several Indian Tribes at Vincennes, the Governor agreeably to a Law of the Territory issued his proclamation prohibiting and forbidding all persons from giving or selling any ardent spirits or other intoxicating Liquors to any Indian or Indians at Vincennes, or within thirty Miles of the same, during the continuance of said conference.

[26] 21st June 1810. Daniel McClure, was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Knox Vice George Leech Esquire resigned, and Conrad Crum¹ was appointed Lieutenant & Isaac Plough Ensign 1 Bataln. of the ——— Regiment of Knox County Militia and Peter Jones was appointed Captain, Charles Smith Lieut. and Par Beckes Ensign of the said Militia.

22 June 1810. Pierre Bonnault was appointed Captain William Dapron Ensign in the 1st Bataln. of the 1st Regiment of Knox County Militia. A dedimus was issued to James Crow of Knox County to administer the Oaths required by Law to such Officers of the 2d Bataln. ——— Regt. of the Militia of said county as may not have taken the same.

25th June 1810. Nathaniel Robbins was appointed Captain & James McCutcheon² Ensign in the 1 Bataln. 1 Regt. of Knox County Militia.

¹Conrad Crum; Hist. Knox Co., p. 86.

²James McCutchan; from Vir.; born in Ireland; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 308.

26th June 1810. William Carruthers was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox, and John ——— was appointed ensign in the 1st Batln. of the 1st Regiment of Knox County Militia.

27 June 1810. William Carlton was appointed Lieutenant and Thomas Allsup Ensign 2d Batln. of the — Regt. of Knox County Militia.

3d July 1810. William Ross Senr. was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Dearborn.

Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory, commencing July 4th, 1810. 35th Year American Ind:—
 ——— Appointed a Justice of the Peace for Clark County.

July 11th. Marston G. Clark Apptd. & Commissioned Coroner of Clark Coy. Vice Peter Stacy decd.

Samuel McKinley Apptd. & Commissioned Justice of the peace for same County.

14th General W. Johnston Apptd. & Commissioned Justice of the Peace Knox County.

30th Justus Sentwel Apptd. & Commissioned Lieutenant in the Militia of Dearborn County.

30th Noyes Canfield Apptd. & Commissioned Ensign in the Militia of same.

August 1st. Joseph Kennedy¹ Apptd. & Commissioned Justice of the peace for Knox County

“ 13th. A Conference being about to be holden with sundry Indian Tribes at Vincennes, the Governor, agreeably to the Law of the Territory, Issued a proclamation prohibiting the giving or selling of any ardent spirits or other intoxicating Liquors to any Indian or Indians at Vincennes or within thirty miles of the same, during the continuance of said Conference.

¹Joseph Kennedy; Hist. Posey Co., p. 266.

August 28 ——— Apptd. & Commissd. Lieut. Colo. Comdt. of the Militia of Dearborn County.

August 28 ——— Apptd. & Commiss. Major in the 1st Bat. of same.

“ 29 A Pardon was granted by the Governor.

“ 22d James McGuire Apptd. & Commissd. Captain in the Militia of Dearborn County.

James Allen¹ Apptd. & Commissioned Livetenant in the same.

John Payn² Apptd. & Commissioned Ensign in same.

Joseph Washington Morrison Apptd. & Commissioned Captain in the Militia of Dearborn County.

Jeremiah Cornly Apptd. & Commissioned Livetenant in the same.

Lirmond Bessey Apptd. & Commissioned Ensign in same.

James Allen was appointed Justice of the peace same County.

September 22. Benjamin Park Esq. was appointed Captain of Cavalry in the first Regiment of Indiana Militia.

Thomas Emerson appointed first Livetenant in same.

“ John McCandless appointed second Livetenant in same.

John Balthus³ appointed Coronet in same.

27th. Thomas Ferry was appointed Captain—— Harrison County.

[27] September 28th, 1810. A proclamation was issued by the Governor appointing Monday the the 12th day of November next for the meeting of the Legis-

¹James Allen; Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 509.

²John Payne; Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 509.

³John Bolthus (or Balthis); Hist. Knox Co., pp. 84, 208.

lature, and requiring the attendance of the members of the Legislative Council and of the house of Representatives and each and every of them on that day in the Town of Vincennes accordingly.

October 2nd. Michael Smith was appointed a Captain in the Militia of Harrison County to take rank as Captain from the 10th day of March 1810.

October 3rd. Samuel Flanahan was appointed an Ensign in the Militia of Harrison County Vice Beverly Hurst resigned.

———— was appointed Ensign the Militia of Harrison County.

October 10th. Wilson Lagore was appointed Captain in the first Battalion in the first Regiment of the Militia of Indiana.

Robert Buntin Junior Livetenant in the same.

Henry McGee appointed Ensign in the same.

James McFarland was appointed a Captain in the Militia of Clark County.

Booth Thomas was appointed Livetenant in same.

James Gaddass was appointed Ensign in same.

Jonathan Purcell Junr. was appointed Livetenant in the first Regiment of Indiana Militia to rank as such from the 6th of May 1810.

November 14th. John Thomas Chunn was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

The following persons were appointed officers in the Militia of Harrison County.

Joseph Paddock appointed Lieut. Colonel of the first Regiment of the Militia of Harrison County.

Paul Beck appointed first Major in same.

George Beck second Major in same.

John Beck appointed Captain in same vice Beck promoted.

William Rodsman appointed a Captain in the second Battalion, first Regiment of Indiana Militia. Alexander Little¹ appointed Livetenant in same.

William Reddick appointed Ensign in same.

William Pitt appointed Ensign in same Regiment.

Robert Burge appointed Captain.

James Myers appointed Livetenant.

Elijah Wright appointed Ensign.

November 16th. James Shields was appointed Livetenant and Adjutant of the first Battalion in the first Regiment of the Militia of Harrison County.

December 6th John Creek, Eli Henderson, and John Baker were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Franklin.²

James McConnell was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

" 13th. William Cotton, George Craig, John ———, Samuel Smock, Samuel McKinley, Thomas McFarland, and Jesse Evans Justices of the peace for the County of Jefferson.³

[28] December 13th 1810. John Allen was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Franklin.

John Cox, Jeremiah Meeks, Abraham Elli, Isaac East were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Franklin.

¹Alexander Little; Hist. Washington Co., p. 736.

²By act of Nov. 27, 1810, all of Dearborn and Clark counties north of the line between townships 7 and 8, on the Ohio line (the present north line of Dearborn county), was cut off and formed into the two new counties of Wayne and Franklin. They extended west to the then Indian boundary which was a line parallel with, and twelve miles west of, the Greenville treaty line. The dividing line between them was the line between townships 11 and 12, running through what is now Union county.

³By act of Nov. 23, Jefferson county was established, including the lands on the Ohio from Log Lick creek (near the center of what is now Switzerland county) to Clark's grant, and running back to the Indian boundary.

David Hoover, John Ireland and Jesse Davenport were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Wayne.

December 14th. Jacob Warwick was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

Solomon Manwaring¹ was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Dearbourn vice Chambers resigned.

Benjamin McCarty,² John Templeton and Thomas Brown Judges of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Franklin.

John Paul³ was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common pleas for the county of Jefferson.

John Vawter was appointed Sheriff for same County.

Robert McTrotter, Ralph Cotton and Elisha Goloy were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Jefferson.

James Noble⁴ was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Counties of Wayne and Franklin.

James Dill was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Counties of Dearbourn and Jefferson.

¹Solomon Manwarring; born in Delaware, 1776; sketch, Hist. Dearborn and Ohio Cos., pp. 533, 822.

²Benjamin McCarty; from Tennessee; Hist. Fayette Co., p. 114; father of Enoch and Jonathan McCarty; Smith's Early Indiana Trials, p. 163; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 12, 74, 92.

³John Paul; born in Germantown, Penn., Nov. 12, 1758; sketch, English's Conq. of the N. W., p. 941; Woollen's Sketches, p. 179; a very full sketch will appear in "Madison Memorabilia," early in 1901, now in preparation by Miss Drusilla L. Cravens, of Madison.

⁴James Noble; born at Battletown, Vir.; sketch. Woollen's Sketches, p. 178; one of the first senators from Indiana; Representative Men of Indiana, index.

James Scott¹ was appointed prosecuting attorney for Clark County.

December 18th. John Paul was appointed recorder for the County of Jefferson.

William McFarland was appointed first Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Jefferson.

Samuel Smock was appointing second Judge of same court in same County.

William Cotton was appointed third Judge same.

Robert Hanna² Junr. was appointed Sheriff for same County.

————— Clerk of the Court of Common pleas and recorder for the County of Franklin.

James M. Campbell was appointed a Justice of the peace for Clark County.

Peter Flemming,³ Aaron Martin and Jeremiah Meeks were appointed Judges of the Court of Common pleas, George Hunt was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common pleas and recorder.

Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory commencing the 1st of January 1811.

William McFarland was appointed a Major in the first Battalion, first Regiment. of the Militia of Jefferson County.

¹James Scott; afterwards judge of the supreme court; Woollen's Sketches, pp. 19, 57; Dunn's Ind., index; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 350.

²Robert Hanna; born in S. Carolina, Apl. 6, 1786; afterwards senator from Indiana; Woollen's Sketches, p. 191; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 100; killed by cars, Nov. 19, 1858; sketch in Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 22, 1858; Nowland's Early Reminiscences of Indianapolis, p. 193; Smith's Early Indiana Trials, pp. 28, 163. The entry probably should read "Franklin county" instead of Jefferson. See above authorities.

³Peter Fleming; Hist. Wayne Co. (Young's), pp. 30, 87.

David Hilless¹ was appointed a Captain in same Battalion & Regiment.

Richard Tolbot was appointed a Livetenant in same Battalion & Regiment.

Jesse Gray and Enoch McCarty, Ensigns in same Battalion & Regiment.

2nd. John Johnson was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

[29] January 4th 1811.

John Hurst Junr. was appointed Coroner of the County of Harrison, vice ——— removed out of the County.

7th. Thomas Randolph Esqr. was appointed prosecuting attorney for County of Knox.

21st. Isaac Shelby was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common pleas, and recorder for the County of Clark, both commissions of same date.

Robert Henderson was appointed surveyor.

William Dunn, John Maxwell, Daniel Robbins and Michael Munroe were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Jefferson.

31st. Richard McMahan was appointed first Livetenant of a rifle company in the first Regiment of the Militia of Harrison County, vice George T. Pope resigned.

Thomas Randolph Esqr. was appointed prosecuting attorney for the County of Harrison.

A pardon was granted and three fines remitted by the Governor to John Davison of ——— County who was indicted by the Court of said County.

¹David Hillis; born 1785; afterwards lieutenant governor of Ind., and prominent surveyor of public lands; sketch, Woollen's Sketches, p. 173.

February 2d. Writs were issued by the Governor to the Sheriffs of the different Counties directing them to hold an election¹ on the first Monday in April insuing for a delegate to represent this Territory in the twelfth Congress of the United States & also for members to the House of representatives of said Territory created by resignations.

4th. The following persons were appointed Officers in the first Battalion, first Regiment of the Militia of Jefferson County.

Elisha Golway,² James Arbuckle, Samuel Carr, & Perry Green Magner Captains. Lewis Golay, Williss Stucker, James Robb³ and John Francis Siebenthal,⁴ John Fields, Samuel Alexander and William Dolson Ensigns.

11th. Richard M. Heth was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common pleas and recorder for the County of Harrison, both commissions same date.

March 4th. The following persons were appointed officers for the County of Franklin. Anthony Halverstall, Coroner, Landon Robertson surveyor, Saml. Rockefeller,⁵ John Hall, Andrew Tharp Benjamin Smith, John Ewing⁶ Isaac Wilson, John Fugate Justices of the peace.

John Cline and William Hall were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Jefferson.

¹For account of this election, see Dunn's Ind., pp. 408-410.

²Elisha Golay; born in Switzerland, Oct. 26, 1783; sketch, Hist. of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., p. 1215; see also same, pp. 995, 1018.

³James Robb; born in Ireland; Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe," p. 49.

⁴John Francis Siebenthal (de Siebenthal); born in Switzerland; Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., pp. 995, 1019, 1269.

⁵Probably Samuel Rockafeller; born in New Jersey; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 15, 92.

⁶John Ewing; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 100.

Moses Wiley was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Dearbourn.

Jesse Henley¹ was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

John Wallice was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

[30] March 7th, 1811. William Flint was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

11th. Zachariah Lindley² and John Dougherty were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Harrison.

15th. ———— was appointed Sheriff of Dearborn county vice, ————.

The following persons were appointed officers in the first Regiment of Militia in Jefferson County.

William McFarland Livetenant Colonel, Samuel Smock and David Helm Majors, Thomas McIntire Captain, Josiah Blankingship Livetenant, George Nevill Ensign; Enoch Thomas, James Anderson, Samuel Scares, and Samuel Ryker³ Justices of the peace for same County.

21. William Gamble was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Knox.

26. Thomas Berry was appointed a Captain ——— Livetenant and ———— Ensign in a rifle company in the Militia of Harrison County.

Robert Capland was appointed a Justice of the peace for Harrison County.

——— McGee was appointed a Justice of the peace for said County.

¹Jesse Henly; born in N. Carolina, July 3, 1796; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., pp. 416, 421, 535.

²Zachariah Lindley; Hist. Washington Co., p. 719; first sheriff of Orange Co.; Hist. Orange Co., pp. 377, 449, 450.

³Samuel Ryker; Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Jefferson Co.), p. 323.

April 5. The following persons were appointed officers in the Militia of Clark County. William Patrick¹ John McCoy, William Montgomery,² and James Bigger Captains, John Jenkins, John Herrod, Henry Socles and John Chunn Livetenants, Thomas Jacobs, Joseph Carr,³ Joseph Bowers and Joseph Stilwell Ensigns.

A pardon was granted to Michael Smith of Harrison County.

12. Stanhone Royster was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Franklin.

17. John Thompson⁴ was appointed a Justice of the peace for Clark County.

22. The following persons were appointed officers in the 7th regiment of the Militia of Indiana Territory.

James Noble Livetenant Colonel, Stanhone Royster, and Stephen C. Stephens Majors, Peter ———, Benjamin Smith, Samuel Arnell, John Gun, Benjamin Sailor, William Templeton,⁵ Samuel Lee and Thomas Brown Captains, John W. Dorsey, James Jones, William George, Charles Royster, Robert Swan, Bazil Gater, William Wilson John Clinton Livetenants, Joseph D. Clements, Robert Adams, Robert Royster, William Hainly, William Norris,

¹William Patrick; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 409, 493.

²William Montgomery; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 531.

³Joseph Carr; born in Penn.; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 525.

⁴John H. Thompson; from Kentucky; afterwards lieutenant governor and secretary of state; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 351.

⁵William Templeton; born in S. Carolina, April 30, 1786; sketch, Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 116.

George Rudisel,¹ George Gilman and Norris Williams Ensign.

April 26. ————— and William Branham were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Harrison [31] April 29th, 1811. Daniel Graham was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Clark Vice Thomas Downs resigned

April 29th. The Governor having received official information that a certain Laurent Bazadone of the Town of Vincennes in the County of Knox is now confined in Jail for the supposed murder of a Muscou Indian, and also a certain ——— Moseby of the same County is also confined in Jail on suspicion of Felony—the Governor pursuant to a law of this Territory issued a writ to the Judges of the Supreme court directing them to hold a court of Oyer & terminer on Monday the — day of May for the trial of the said prisoners

April 30. Squire Patterson was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Knox.

May 21st. James Ferguson was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clark.

Martin West and Jesse Spurgin were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Harrison.

Justus S. Sertwell Captain, Noyer Canfield Livetenant and Daniel Bordman Ensign in the Militia of Dearbourn County. Enoch Blasdel² Livetenant and Charles Stevens Ensign in the Militia of said County of Dearbourn.

May 22. Williamson Dunn³ Esquire was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common pleas of Jefferson County Vice William McFarland resigned.

¹George Rudicil (Rudicel, Rudisell); Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 524; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 79.

²Enoch Blasdel; born in Virginia; Hist. Dearborn and Ohio Cos., p. 632.

³Williamson Dunn; born in Kentucky, Dec. 25, 1781; sketch, Woolen's Sketches, p. 400.

May 28. Benjamin Miller was appointed Captain, William Sullivan Livetenant, William McClelland Ensign, and William Vauter and George Craig Captains and William Watson Livetenant all of the Militia of Jefferson County. Jesse L. Holman¹ was appointed prosecuting attorney for the County of Dearborn vice James Dill resigned.

May 29 John Parvin was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark

June 1st. Joseph Montgomery was appointed Captain John Waller Livetenant and Leander Desin Ensign in the second Battalion in the second Regiment of Knox County.

June 12. Robert Robertson was appointed Major in the first regiment Clark County Militia Vice John Owings resigned. George Twilly Livetenant and Joseph Stroud Ensigns in the Militia of Clark County.

June 20. John Tipton² was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Harrison

[32] June 20th 1811. The following persons were appointed officers in the Militia of Harrison County.

Richard McMahan first Livetenant George F Pope second Livetenant of a rifle company, Hiram Boone Captain George Wooster Livetenant George McIntosh Ensign, Henry Duval Captain, Charles Bushey Capt. Zachariah Lindley Captain James Macvay Livetenant and Charles Battey Ensign, Andrew House Captain John Goldsby Livetenant and John Carter Ensign.

Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory commencing with 4th of July and ending 31st December 1811.

¹Jesse L. Holman; born at Danville, Ky., Oct. 24, 1784; subsequently U. S. district judge of the supreme court, etc.; sketch, Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 152; Representative Men of Indiana, index.

²John Tipton; born in Tennessee, Aug. 14, 1786; afterwards senator from Indiana; sketch, Woollen's Sketches, p. 185.

July 10th James Lemon was appointed Sheriff of the County of Clark vice Goodwin resigned.

A dedimus was issued by the Governor to ——— one to ——— and one to ——— of Harrison County.

July 11th. John Millburn¹ was appointed Captain in the 2nd Battalion of the fourth regiment Indiana Militia.

July 16 James Black² and Charles Carson were appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Knox.

Alexander Meeks was appointed prosecuting attorney for the County of Jefferson. Stephen Mapes was appointed Captain in the second Battalion of the fourth regiment Indiana Militia.

22d. Francis Boyer was appointed Captain, Ambrose Mallet Lieutenant and Lewis Denoyon Ensign in the first Battalion of the first regiment

July 26. Squire Patterson was appointed Captain, Charles Thorn Livetenant and Joshua Thorn Ensign in the first Battalion of the fourth regiment

John Buckner Pittman was appointed Captain, vice Robert Robertson promoted, John Haris Livetenant vice Thomas Chapple resigned Joseph Gibson Ensign vice William Pittman resigned, second Indiana regiment.

Richard M. Heth was appointed Captain, Joseph Denbo Lieutenant and Abraham Watson Ensign of the light Infantry fifth Indiana Militia.

Gerardin Ryker³ was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Jefferson.

August 7. Rezen Redman was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common pleas vice William Goodwin resigned for the County of Clark.

¹John Milburn; born in Vir.; sketch, Hist. Gibson Co., p. 52.

²James Black; born in N. Carolina; Representative Men of Indiana, index (under Milton Black); Hist. Posey Co., p. 265.

³Gerardus Ryker; Woollen's Sketches, p. 173.

9. A Commission of Oyer & Terminer was Issued by the Governor directed to the Judges of the General Court requiring them or any one of them to hold a special [33] Court at the Town of Corydon in the County of Harrison on the 27th of August for the trial of Henry Banister¹ a prisoner confined in the Jail of said County for the murder of Moses Phipps.

George F. Pope was appointed prosecuting attorney for the County of Harrison vice Thomas Randolph Resigned.

20. Martin Huckleberry² was appointed Coroner and Salmon Fuller a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

21. The Governor issued his proclamation postponing the meeting of the Legislature from the first Monday of October the time to which it was prorogued, until Monday the 28th of same month.

September 9th. George Wallice Junr. was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Vincennes Troop of Light Dragoons, vice John McCandless resigned.

10. Jesse Fugate was appointed Captain, John Francis Seibenthall Lieutenant, Henry Salyers Lieutenant, Daniel Hickman Lieutenant John Lanham Ensign, Edward Turner Ensign, Caleb Coudry Ensign all of the Sixth Indiana Regiment. Abraham Hickman was appointed Captain, William Huff Captain Richard Williams Lieutenant, Elliot Hardon Captain, Thomas Carter³ Lieutenant and Lewis Johnson Ensign of a rifle company of the Seventh Indiana Regiment.

¹Henry Barrister; taken on change of venue to Clark county, and convicted of manslaughter on Moses Phipps; sentenced to be branded with the letter "M" in the left hand, and sentence executed; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 432.

²Martin Huckleberry; sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 526.

³Thomas Carter; Hist. Spencer Co., p. 271, 272.

16. Isaac Montgomery was appointed Lieutenant Isaac Fleener Ensign Thomas Montgomery¹ Ensign Shubel York Captain and Samuel Kennedy² Livetenant of the fourth Indiana Regiment.

William Kelly was appointed Captain, Philip Boyer Lieutenant Daniel Stark Ensign, Tobias Miller Captain of the second Indiana Regiment.

19. Joseph Macon was appointed Ensign, John Johnson Captain vice Brinton resigned, George Teverbaugh Lieutenant of the fourth Indiana Regiment.

John Thompson first Lieutenant, Henry Botorff³ second Lieutenant Mordicai Swainey Coronet of the second Regiment.

Joseph Brown was appointed Adjutant, Joseph Clark quarter Master Chapman Doneslow Serjent Major.

20. Joseph Hamilton Daviess⁴ was appointed major of Dragoons. George Hunt was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Smith Hunt first Major ————— second Major Benson Miner Capt. John Plummer Lieutenant Baltzer Sybrook Ensign of a rifle company.

William Whitehead Captain William Hunt Lieutenant James Shaw Captain John Montgomery Lieutenant, Jonathan Gilbert Ensign, Richard Lewis Captain Charles Morgan Lieut. Jesse Garret Ensign and blank Commis-

¹Thomas Montgomery; from Kentucky; sketch, Hist. Gibson Co., p. 196.

²Samuel Kennedy; Hist. Posey Co., p. 266.

³Henry Battorff; born in Penn., 1790; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 551.

⁴Joseph Hamilton Daviess (he spelled his name Daveiss—see his pamphlet, "A View of the President's Conduct Concerning the Conspiracy of 1800," published at Frankfort, Ky., 1807). He had been U. S. district attorney for Kentucky, and was removed by President Jefferson, presumably from a disagreement arising from Burr's conspiracy. He offered his services to Gov. Harrison for the Indian war, and was killed at Tippecanoe. *Annals* Hist. U. S., index. Daviess county was named in honor of him. See sketch in Pirtle's "The Battle of Tippecanoe," index; and as to spelling of name, Dillon's Ind., pp. 458, 459; Parton's Life of Burr, index.

sioner for the compleat Companies all of the Eighth Regiment.

October 14th. The Governor Issued his proclamation further postponing the meeting of the Legislature of the Territory until the Eleventh day of November next.

November 19th. John Wright¹ was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Harrison.

December 3d. James Smith² was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Knox.

December 10. Charles Campbell,³ William Spencer, Decker Crozier, were appointed Captains, William Caldwell, Daniel Aikins, William Truesdell⁴ John M. Dorsey, John Jackson Lieuts. Stephen I. Paine, Thomas Gordon, Jeremiah Murphy, John Fenton, William Ricketts,⁵ [en-signs] of the third Indiana Regiment.

[34] Two blank Commissions were issued for Captains. two for Lieutenants, two for Ensigns of the third Indiana Regiment.

Timothy Davis, Amos Boardman and Ezekiel Jackson were appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Dearbourn.

December 16. James McCay & Jacob Rhodes⁶ were appointed Captains John Wilson Lieutenant and Samuel Burnet Ensign of the sixth Indiana Regiment. John Maxwell was appointed Coroner and Joshua Deputy and Abraham Long Justices of the peace for the County of Jefferson.

¹John Wright; Hist. Washington Co., p. 816.

²James Smith; born in Vir.; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 60.

³Charles Campbell; born in Vir., July 19, 1773; Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., p. 1166.

⁴William Truesdell; Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., p. 1166.

⁵William Ricketts; Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 449.

⁶Jacob Rhoads; Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Jefferson Co.), p. 323.

Abraham Kimberlin¹ was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

Caleb Newman and Samuel Lewis were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Harrison.

Zachariah Glover was appointed Captain, James Levison Lieutenant and William Noble Ensign of the seventh Indiana Regiment.

William Huff was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Franklin.

Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory Commencing the 1st of January and ending 30th. of June 1812.

John Weathers was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

28. William McFarland was appointed Colonel of the sixth Regiment of the Indiana Militia.

Divid Hillis was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the same Regiment.

John Vawter was appointed Major of the same Regiment.

George F. Pope Esqr. was appointed prosecuting attorney for the County of Harrison vice Thomas Randolph deceased.

William Owen was appointed Lieutenant in the second regiment Indiana Militia vice Joseph Clark resigned.

30. A dedimus was Issued to Richard M. Heth Esqr. of Harrison County to administer the oaths prescribed by Law to the Officers Civil and Military of said County who not have taken said oaths.

John Hurst was appointed Sheriff of Harrison County vice Spier Spencer deceased.

February 3. James Smith was appointed Captain Lewis

¹Abram Kimberlain; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 415.

Harmon Lieutenant and Zachariah Lucas¹ Ensign in the fourth Regiment Indiana Militia.

8th. Andrew Fait was appointed pilot at the Rapids of the Ohio, Clark County.

26. Samuel Gwathmey was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

William Bowman was appointed pilot at the Rapids of Ohio, Clark County.

March 5. The following persons were appointed Officers in the fourth Regiment of Indiana Militia. Richard Quinley Captain, Robert Barnaby Captain John Russell Lieut. Stephen Phipps Ensign Temple C. Ryan Lieutenant, Abraham Watts Ensign Robert Bartley Lieutenant, Caleb Newman Captain William Wright Lieutenant, Baxter Sparks Ensign, Henry Fullenwider Captain, James Wooten Lieutenant, James Riddle Ensign, Isaac Halman Lieutenant Isaac Ruth second Lieutenant.

John Tipton was appointed Captain of a rifle company Harrison County.

Samuel Flanagan appointed first Lieutenant of the same company.

Jacob Zenor appointed second Lieutenant of the same Company.

Philip Bell was appointed Ensign of the same company.

[35] March 5th 1812. Abraham I. Fisk was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Franklin.

16th. Joseph Bowen was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

Frederick Shoultz was appointed Captain in the County of Franklin.

17th. James Dill was appointed Colonel of the third Regiment of Indiana Militia.

¹Zachariah Lucas; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 61.

Enoch Smith was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the third Regiment of Indiana Militia.

Decker Crozier was appointed a Major in the same Regiment.

Isaac Polke¹ was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Dearbourn.

25. William Harland was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Wayne.

28. Daniel Sullivan was appointed a Justice of the peace for Knox County.

April 13th. Robert Robertson was appointed Colonel of the Militia of Clark County.

John McCay was appointed Major in the second Regiment of Militia.

John Purcell was appointed Captain in the third Regiment Militia.

John Sparks was appointed Lieutenant in the same Regiment.

Thomas M. Breckenridge appointed Ensign in the same Regiment.

Nathaniel Hindon was appointed a Captain in the seventh Regiment.

John Winchel was appointed a Lieutenant in the same Regiment.

David Gable was appointed an Ensign in the same Regiment.

William Ramsey was appointed Ensign in the same Regiment.

John Coffe was appointed Ensign in the same Regiment.

James McGinnes was appointed Ensign in the same Regiment.

John Ireland was appointed a Captain in the eighth Regiment.

¹Isaac Polk; early school teacher; Hist. Dearborn and Ohio Cos., p. 421.

Robert Galbreath appointed a Lieut. in the same Regiment.

John Smith and Absalom Harvey Ensigns in the same Regiment.

John M. Adams was appointed a Justice of the peace for the County of Harrison.

Peter McIntosh was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Harrison.

A dedimus was issued by the Governor to Isaac Shelby to administer the oath prescribed by law to the Officers Civil and Military for the County of Clark who may not have taken the said oath.

16. John Rice was appointed Captain, William Pill Lieutenant and Elijah Wright second Lieutenant in the fifth Regiment.

21. Waller Wilson was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of fourth Regiment.

22nd. Benjamin Beckes was appointed Captain of a rifle company in the fourth Regiment Indiana Militia,

John Marshall was appointed Lieutenant in same company.

Ashbury Alexander¹ was appointed Lieutenant in same company.

William Gamble was appointed Ensign in same company.

25. Henry Mills was appointed Captain in the fourth Regiment Indiana Militia.

27. Aaron Young & Wiat Anderson was appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Knox.

Robert Ellison was appointed Justice of the peace for the County of Harrison.

Samuel Wash was appointed Lieutenat and James Ruly an Ensign in the second Regiment Indiana Militia.

¹Ashbury Alexander; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Pike Co., p. 384.

28th. Robert M. Evans was appointed Colonel of the fourth Regiment.

May 7. Thomas Mun was appointed Captain in the fourth regiment.

Henry McGee was appointed Captain in the first regiment.

[36] May 16th 1812. George R. C. Sullivan¹ was appointed a Lieutenant in the first regiment.

John Moore was appointed Ensign in the same regiment.

21st. Elias Barker was appointed Captain David Broomfield Lieutenat & William Holbrook [Holbrook] Ensign in the fourth regiment Indiana Militia.

Charles Simmons was appointed Captain William Nelson Lieutenant and Henry Edwards Ensign in the fourth regiment.

24. Nicholas Ragun and William Holms was appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Franklin.

John Tipton was appointed Major John Hughes Captain and Israel Butt Lieutenant and Andrew Lopp Ensign in the fifth regiment.

Jacob Zener was appointed Captain Pierce Chamberlin Lieutenant and Thomas Clark second Lieutenant of rifle Company in the fifth regiment.

William Morgan was appointed Ensign in the seventh regiment.

Joshua Harland was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Franklin.

Henry Salliers was appointed Captain John Lanum Lieutenant & Robert McCay Ensign in the sixth regiment Indiana Militia.

¹George R. C. Sullivan; from Kentucky; first clerk and recorder of Warrick Co.; Hist. Warrick Co., p. 53; prominent lawyer of southern Ind.; Hist. Knox Co., p. 423, and sketch, same, p. 196.

April 2nd. Blank commissions were issued for one Captain one Lieutenant and one Ensign in — Regiment the return of which were not made to this office.

June 1st. Ephraim Jordan was appointed Colonel, Thomas Scott Lieut. Colonel and Wilson Lagore Major of the first Regiment Indiana Militia.

4. Edmund Scull was appointed Surgeon for the first Regiment Ind. Militia.

The following persons were appointed Officers in the second regiment of Indiana Militia.

Jacob Peirceall Captain Joseph Linn Ensign, Joel Combs Captain John Blair Captain Christley Bridgewater Lieutenant Henry Collier Ensign & William Montgomery Major in the second Regiment

Willis Stucker was appointed Captain and Andrew Storm Lieutenant in the fifth regiment Indiana Militia.

Lewis Harman was appointed Captain Samuel Anderson Lieutenant Thomas Montgomery Ensign James Stewart Lieutenant and Thomas Alcorn Ensign all in the fourth regiment.

18. A writ was Issued by the Governor directed to the Hon. Waller Taylor and Benjamin Park Esqrs. Judges of the General Court directing them or either of them to hold a Court at Charlestown in the County of Clark for the trial of John Irvin¹ a person confined in the Jail of said County for the murder of Joseph Mulott.

17. James Noble was appointed Colonel and Stanhope Royster Lieutenant Colonel of the seventh regiment Indiana Militia.

Samuel Arnold was appointed Major of the seventh Regiment.

¹John Irwin; convicted of murder of Joseph Malott and sentenced to be branded in the left hand with a red hot iron; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 432.

Frederick Shoultz, John Briseu, and Nathaniel Allarcage were appointed Capts. James Briseu Lieutenant and Nathaniel Winchell Ensign in the seventh regiment Indiana Militia.

Nathaniel Veach and Samuel ----- were appointed Justices of the peace for the County of Harrison.

N. B. Eighteen blank Commissions have been delivered to the Governor the names of whom have not yet been returned to this office. The field Officers therein named to take rank from the 28th of January 1812 and the other Officers to take rank from the 28th of January, 1812, and the other officers to take rank from the date of their commissions.

[37] July 4th, 1812. Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory commencing the 4th of July and Ending on the 31st December 1812.

Hugh McGary Commissioned Major of the fourth Regiment.

Samuel Kennedy Commissioned Captain in the same regiment.

Alexander Mills Commissioned Lieutenant in the same regiment.

August 4th. Jesse Wells Commissioned Ensign in same regiment.

12. William Jones appointed assistant Quarter Master for the Militia in service.

Lieutenant Daniel Sullivan appointed Adjutant General & Brigade Major to the Militia in service.

14. Pierre Andre commissioned Captain in the first Regiment Ind. Militia.

18. Hyacinth Lasselle¹ commissioned a Lieutenant in same regiment.

¹Hyacinthe Lasselle; born at Kekionga, the Indian village at the site of Ft. Wayne, Ind., 1777; sketch, Dunn's Ind., p. 436, and index.

Francois Mallet Commissioned Ensign in same regiment.

22. John B Pittman Commissioned Captain of Volunteer Mounted rifle company of the second Regiment Indiana Militia.

Henry Giles Commissioned First Lieutenant in same.

John Owens Commissioned second Lieutenant in same.

Davis Floyd Commissioned Ensign in same.

27. Ratcliff Boon¹ Commissioned Lieutenant in the fourth regiment.

John Lance Commissioned Ensign in same regiment.

A dedimus issued to Major Hugh McGary to administer the oaths to the officers of his Battalion not already sworn.

Sept. 6. Captain Benjamin Park appointed Aiddecamp to the commander in chief.

General W. Johnson appointed Judge Advocate to the troops in Indiana.

John D. Hay Commissioned Captain in the Indiana Militia and appointed Aiddecamp to the commander in Chief.

7. Doctor Robert Allison appointed surgeons mate to Indiana Militia in service.

25 William Bruce Commissioned Major in the first regiment of Indiana Militia.

William Wallice Commissioned Lieutenant in same regiment.

Ephraim Thompson Commissioned Ensign in same regiment.

26. Toussaint Dubois² Commissioned major Commandant of the spies in Indiana.

¹Ratcliff Boon; born in Georgia, Jan. 18, 1781; afterwards governor of Ind.; sketch, Woollen's Sketches, p. 42.

²Toussaint Dubois; Dillon's Ind., pp. 439, 463; Hist. Dubois Co., p. 478; a memorial address on Toussaint Dubois, by Geo. R. Wilson, delivered at Huntingburgh, July 4, 1900, will be found appended to the Hist. of Pike and Dubois Cos. in the Indiana State Library.

October 3. General W. Johnson Commissioned Captain in the Indiana Militia & appointed Aidecamp to the commander in Chief.

19. William Lewis Commissioned Lieutenant in the second regiment of Indiana Militia.

William Cline commissioned Ensign in same.

Neely Beem commissioned Ensign in same.

Sept. 11. Ensign Davis Floyd appointed Deputy Quarter Master General for the troops in Indiana.

October 21. Charles Smith commissioned Lieutenant in the Indiana Militia and appointed Adjutant General p. t. and Brigade Major.

Joseph Bartholemew commissioned Colonel Commandant of the second Regiment Indiana Militia to rank from the date of his former commission.

25. George Copley commissioned Captain in the fifth regiment of Indiana Militia.

Thomas Rose commissioned Lieutenant in same regiment.

[38] October 25th 1812. Joseph Nayall commissioned Ensign in the fifth regiment Ind. Militia.

27th. Charles Matthews commissioned Captain in second regiment.

Francis Jeffries commissioned Captain in same.

John Blizzant commissioned Captain in same.

John Ferries commissioned Captain in same.

John Carr¹ commissioned Lieutenant in same.

James Downs commissioned Lieutenant in same.

John F. Ross commissioned Lieutenant in same.

Martin Huckelberry commissioned Ensign in same.

¹John Carr; born in Penn., 1793; afterwards general of militia, representative in Congress, etc.; sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 332; commissioner to locate capital; Hist. Atlas Ind. (Clark Co.), p. 280.

November 4. John Miller commissioned a Judge of the Court of common pleas for the County of Clark.

Jesse L. Holman commissioned prosecuting attorney for the County of Jefferson.

5. Lieutenant Daniel Grass of the fourth regiment Indiana Militia resigned.

William Black¹ commissioned Lieutenant in the fourth regiment Indiana Militia.

Thomas Tobin² commissioned Ensign in the same regiment.

Randall Wilson commissioned Ensign in the same regiment.

6. Joseph Paddocks commissioned Colonel Commandant of the fifth regiment Indiana Militia.

Paul French Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of same regiment.

16. William Prince commissioned Captain in the Indiana Militia to take rank from the 16th of October last

20. William Cummins commissioned Ensign in the fourth regiment.

22. Able Westfall commissioned Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Knox.

Decemr. 18. A proclamation issued convening the Legislature of the Territory at the town of Vincennes on the first Monday of February 1813.

22d. James Sparks was commissioned prosecuting attorney for Franklin and Wayne counties.

Willis W. Goodwin was commissioned a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory commencing the 1st of January and ending the 30th of June 1813.

¹William Black; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Posey Co., p. 265.

²Thomas Tobin; Hist. Perry Co., pp. 589, 796.

Isaac Shelby was appointed Muster Master & Inspector of the second Regiment Indiana Militia 30th October 1812 omitted in last report.

Jany. 6. John Owens commissioned Captain in the second regiment to take rank from the 19th October last.

John Crockett commissioned Ensign in same regiment.

12. Samuel Hays commissioned Coroner for the County of Knox vice N. E. Westfall removed from the County.

14. Lieutenant Daniel Sullivan Commissioned Colonel of the Indiana Militia & appointed Adjutant General.

22. John Prather¹ Commissioned a Justice of the peace for Clark County.

20. General W. Johnston Commissioned Auditor of Public Accounts of the Indiana Territory.

25. John Prather Commissioned Captain in the second Regiment.

Samuel McClintick commissioned Lieut. in same.

William G. Gulick commissioned same in same.

Samuel Patterson Commissioned Ensign in same.

[39] February 1st 1813. Being informed by George F. Pope prosecuting Attorney for the County of Harrison, that Polly Howell was confined in the Jail of that County for the murder of her Bastard Child, Issued a writ to the Judges of the General Court or any one of them to hold a special Court in said County on the 22nd of February for the trial of said prisoner.

2d. John Walker commissioned Captain John Hart Lieutenant and James Warm Ensign in the Eighth regiment Indiana Militia.

John Bradbourn Commissioned a Justice of the peace for the County of Franklin.

Abraham Elliot commissioned a Justice of the peace for Wayne County.

¹John Prather; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 409.

William L. Williford commissioned a Justice of the peace for the County Wayne.

3. Thomas Rodgers commissioned Coroner Harrison County.

8. Robert Swan commissioned Captain in the seventh regiment.

Larkin Sims commissioned Captain of rifle company in same.

William Prince commissioned Auditor of Public Accounts, vice General W. Johnston resigned.

11. David Foutz Commissioned a Justice of the peace in Clark County.

William Montgomery Commissioned same in same.

12. William Spencer commissioned Captain of rifle company in the third Regiment.

John Jackson Commissioned Captain in third regiment.

William Ross Commissioned Captain in same.

Thomas Davis commissioned Lieutenant in rifle corps same.

Henry Wallick commissioned Lieutenant in third regiment.

Nathan Brinton commissioned same in same.

John Paine commissioned Ensign in rifle corps in the third regiment.

William Bills commissioned Ensign in the third regiment.

The foregoing eight persons to take rank from 4th April 1812.

James Chisen Commissioned Ensign in the third regiment rank from the 19th of January 1813.

John Goodwin commissioned Ensign in the third regiment.

17. John F. Ross commissioned prosecuting attorney of Harrison county vice George F. Pope resigned.

18. David Fanisin Commissioned a Justice of the peace for the County of Clark.

Robert Hanna commissioned Captain in seventh Regiment.

James Wilson commissioned Ensign in same.

John Zenor Commissioned Captain in the fifth Regiment.

20. William Caldwell commissioned Justice of the peace for the County of Dearbourn.

Daniel Linn Commissioned Justice of the peace same county.

15. Nathaniel Claypole¹ Commissioned Lieutenant in the Indiana Militia rank from date.

26. Samuel Alexander Commissioned Captain in sixth regiment.

David Stuecker commissioned Ensign in same regiment.

Samuel Alexander commissioned Justice of the peace Jefferson County.

27. John Morgan commissioned Justice of the peace Harrison County.

Haram C. Boon Commissioned Major, John Wright Captain, George McIntosh Captain, William McMahon Lieutenant, Stephen T. Beeman Lieutenant, John Stewart Ensign and William McIntire Ensign in the fifth regiment Indiana Militia.

[40] March 3rd. 1813.

John McMaddon Commissioned a Justice of the peace for Knox County.

10. Joseph Allen commissioned County surveyor for the county of Franklin

13. Samuel Ryker Commissioned Lieutenant in sixth regiment Militia.

David McCay commissioned Ensign in same.

¹Nathaniel Claypool; Hist. Warrick Co., pp. 34, 53, 61.

16. John Walton commissioned Ensign in first regiment militia.

April 1st. William Harrington,¹ Isaac Montgomery, & Danl Putman² commissioned Judges of the court of common pleas for the County of Gibson.³

Albert Badollett Clerk of same in same.

same recorder in same.

James Crow commissioned Sheriff in same.

Henry Hopkins commissioned Coroner in same.

John Johnson commissioned prosecuteing attorney in same.

Eneas McAllister, James Mars & Bailey Anderson⁴ commissioned Judges of the court of common pleas for the County of Warwick.

George R. C. Sullivan Commissioned Clerk of same in same.

same commissioned recorder in same.

Samuel R. Mars commissioned Sheriff in same.

John Johnson Commissioned prosecuteing attorney in same.

Parmenas Beckes commissioned Sheriff of Knox County
Issued a proclamation continuing the Justices of the

¹William Harrington; born in N. Carolina; sketch, Hist. Gibson Co., pp. 55, 155.

²Daniel Putnam; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 156.

³By act of March 9, 1813, the part of Knox county south of White river and a line intersecting it two miles south of the present north boundary of Dubois county was cut off and made into the counties of Gibson and Warrick. They were divided by an east and west line, six miles south of the one that now divides them, continued from the Wabash to the second principal meridian, which was the east line of both. This division line is what is known as "Rector's base line," and was the first base line run in southern Indiana. It starts from the intersection of the Ohio river by the second principal meridian (dividing line of Crawford and Perry Cos.) and strikes the Wabash at New Harmony, in Posey Co.

⁴Bailey Anderson; from Kentucky; Hist. Warrick Co., p. 24; Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Warrick Co.), p. 320.

peace heretofore appointed in Knox County in office in Gibson & Warwick Counties.

Issued a Commission to James Mars Esqr. to administer the oaths of office, Civil & Military in Warwick County.

Pt. Andre's company of rangers accepted 27th March

William Dunn's company accepted the 29th March.

William Hargrove's company accepted the 5th of April

14. A dedimus issued to Albert Badollett clerk of the court of common pleas of Gibson County to administer oaths of office in said county.

16. Benjamin Beckes Commissioned a Judge of the Court of common pleas for the County of Knox vice James Johnson resigned.

17. Nathaniel Claypolle commissioned Clerk of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Warwick vice G. R. C. Sullivan resigned.

Same commissioned recorder of same vice same.

22. Drew on the contingent fund of the Indiana Territory in favor of Elihu Stout for eleven dollars and fifty cents for proclamations and Blanks.

Drew on same in favor of Parmenas Beckes for two Dollars paid express to Charles Town carrying Militia orders.

Drew on the same on the 1st of April in favor of Davis Floyd for Eighteen Dollars, cash advanced by him to Express to the Eastern Counties of the Territory.

[41] May 25th. 1813.

His Excellency Thomas Posey¹ having arrived at this place, the following persons were by him appointed and commissioned viz.

¹Thomas Posey; born in Vir., July 9, 1750; sketch, Woollen's Sketches, p. 21; Dunn's Ind., p. 417; see Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 493; Representative Men of Indiana, index.

John Barker Commissioned coroner of Gibson County vice Henry Hopkins resigned.

David Robb Commissioned a Justice of the peace for same county.

John Johnston commissioned a Justice of the peace for same.

John Brazelton¹ commissioned same for same.

Hazeal Putman commissioned same for same.

Jesse Emmerson² commissioned same for same.

Anthony Griffin commissioned same for same.

Thomas Montgomery commissioned same for same.

Joseph Montgomery commissioned same for same.

Robert Allen commissioned same for same.

William Barker commissioned a Captain in the fourth regiment.

John Basleton Commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Thomas Alcorn commissioned same in same.

James Montgomery commissioned Ensign in same.

29. General W. Johnston was commissioned Treasurer of the Inda. Territory vice James Johnston resigned.

June 4. Stephen Johnston Paine commissioned a Captain in third regiment.

Spencer Wiley commissioned a captain in same.

George Nicholls commissioned a captain in same.

Charles B. Cannon commissioned a Lieutenant in same

William Webb commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Erasmus Powell commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Robert Ross commissioned a Lieutenant of rifle company in same.

William Flake³ commissioned an Ensign in same.

Thomas Breckinridge commissioned Ensign in same.

¹John Braselton; born in Georgia; sketch, Hist. Gibson Co., pp. 60, 156.

²Jesse Emerson; from Kentucky; sketch, Hist. Gibson Co., p. 61.

³William Flake; Hist. Dearborn Co., pp. 479, 480.

John Tipton was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the fifth regiment. vice Paul French resigned.

John Depauw¹ was commissioned a Major in same.

Thomas Denny was commissioned a Captain in same vice Captain House resigned.

Absalom Sargent was commissioned a Captain in same.

James McKinny was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Joseph Shields was commissioned a Lieutenant in same vice Randall Smith Broke.

Elijah Veach was commissioned an Ensign in same.

Richardson Hencely was commissioned an Ensign in same.

John Rigney was commissioned an Ensign in same.

John Depauw was authorized by the Governor to swear into office all persons appointed in the fifth regiment Inda. Mila.

John Bell was commissioned a Captain of a rifle company in the fifth regiment.

[42] June 8, 1813. William Cunningham was commissioned a second Lieutenant in a rifle company in the fifth regiment.

June 9th. Christopher Harrison² was commissioned a Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the County of Jefferson

John Vawter was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel of the sixth regiment.

Elisha Golay was commissioned a Major in first Battalion of the sixth regiment.

¹John De Pauw; born in Kentucky; son of Chas. De Pauw, friend and associate of Lafayette; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 230; Representative Men of Indiana, index (under W. C. De Pauw); Hist. Washington Co., pp. 676, 758.

²Christopher Harrison; born at Cambridge, Maryland, 1775; afterwards lieutenant governor of Indiana; sketch, Woollen's Sketches, p. 160.

John F. Seibenthall was commissioned a Captain in same.

Luc Oboscer¹ was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Richard Hopkins was commissioned a Captain in same.

Er. Cox was commissioned an Ensign in same.

William Vawter was commissioned a Captain in same.

William C. Bramwill commissioned an Ensign in same.

Willis Stucker was commissioned a Major of second Batalion in same.

George Campbell commissioned a Captain in same.

Abraham Long commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

William Chambers was commissioned an Ensign in same.

Edward Maxwell was commissioned a Captain in same.

John Crothers was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

William D. McCullough was commissioned an Ensign in same.

Franklin Perry was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

John Gudgell commissioned an Ensign in same.

William Nicholas was commissioned a Captain in same.

John Field was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Felix Monroe was commissioned an Ensign in same.

10th. Rezen Redman commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the second regiment.

William Gano Gulick commissioned Captain in same.

Abraham Kimberlin was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Daniel Peyton was commissioned an Ensign in same.

14th. Benjamin Parke was commissioned a Judge of the Court of Chancery

James Scott was commissioned a Judge of same same.

¹Luke Oboussier; one of the original Swiss settlers of Veray; Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., pp. 993, 1001.

15. John Millbourn was commissioned a Justice of the peace for Gibson County.

Hoseah Smith¹ was commissioned same for same.

John Marshall was commissioned same for same.

John Waller was commissioned a Captain in the fourth regiment

Thomas S. House was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Peter Jones was commissioned an Ensign in same.

Miles Armstrong² was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Davis Floyd was commissioned Auditor of public Accounts vice William Prince resigned.

28. George Brisco was commissioned a Justice of the peace Warwick County.

John Cummins was commissioned same for same.

[43] July 1st, 1813.

A writ was of Election was Issued by the Governor directed to James Lemon Esqr. to hold an election on the 2nd. day of August next for a representative for this County vice James Scott resigned.

Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory commencing the 4th of July and ending the 31st of December 1813.

1813. July 6. Enoch Blazdell was commissioned a Captain in the 3rd regiment.

Thomas Tate was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

James Green was commissioned Ensign in same.

Henry Bryan was commissioned Surveyor for the County of Wayne.

8. Thomas Brown was commissioned a Captain in the 7th regiment.

¹Hosea Smith; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Pike Co., pp. 251, 483.

²Miles Armstrong; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 61.

Matthew Brown was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Samuel Tappin was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

John Miller¹ was commissioned same in same.

John Maple² was commissioned an Ensign in same.

George W. Wood was commissioned same in same.

John Ward was commissioned same in same.

John Brown was commissioned same in same.

William Glidewell was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

John Stevenson was commissioned a Justice of the peace for the County of Warrick.

10. Benjamin V. Beckes³ was commissioned Sheriff for the County of Knox.

A dedimus was issued to William Prince Esqr. authorising him to administer the Oaths of Office to the Hon. Benjamin Park as Chancellor and Benjamin V. Beckes as Sheriff of Knox County.

14. Timothy Davis was commissioned an Ensign in third regiment.

John Talbot was commissioned Surveyor for Warrick County.

Charles Carson was commissioned Coroner for same county.

George Tobin⁴ was commissioned a Justice of the peace for the County of Warrick.

August 2. Thomas Tate was commissioned a Captain in the 3rd, regiment vice Enoch Blazdell resigned.

Elijah Walden was commissioned a Lieutenant in same, vice Thomas Tate promoted.

[44] James Rand was commissioned an Ensign in the third Regiment vice James Green resigned.

¹John Miller; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 90.

²John Maple; born in Penn.; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 102.

³Benj. V. Beckes; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 70, 82, 151, 167, 173, 208, 210.

⁴Geo. Tobin; Hist. Perry Co., pp. 589, 617, 796.

Obadiah Stevens was commissioned an Ensign in same, vice James Chisen resigned.

John Norris was commissioned an Ensign in the 7th Regiment.

A dedimus was issued to Samuel C. Vance authorising to swear into office all officers of the peace in Dearbourn County.

William McCullough was commissioned a Lieutenant in the 6th regiment.

William Wales was commissioned an Ensign in same.

John M. Johnson was commissioned same in same.

George French was commissioned a Captain in the fifth regiment vice Zachariah Lindley resigned.

John McVey was commissioned a Lieutenant in same, vice James McCoy resigned.

Jesse Fulton was commissioned an Ensign in same, vice Chs. Bailey resd.

7. William Prince was commissioned prosecuting Attorney for the County of Knox.

Same was commissioned Notary Public for same.

A dedimus was issued to the Honl. Benjamin Park authorising him to swear into office all civil officers of Knox County.

13. Samuel Ledgerwood was commissioned a Captain in 5th regiment.

Dawson Blackmore was commissioned a Justice of the peace for the County of Jefferson.

James Ward was commissioned same for same.

16. Samuel Huston¹ was commissioned Captain in the 2nd regiment.

Benoni Wood was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

James Johnston was commissioned an Ensign in same.

¹Samuel Huston; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 676, 701, 722, 738.

Uriah Winchell, Lewis Tackett & Josiah Elkins were commissioned Captains, John Carson, William Weatherholt¹ & John B. Stinson² were commissioned Lieutenants, and William Worthington, Daniel McLaughlin,³ George Linkzwiler⁴ & William Cummins were commissioned Ensigns in the fourth regiment.

Sept. 4. Robert M. Evans was commissioned Clerk of Gibson County.

Same was commissioned recorder of same.

6. Benjamin Shields was commissioned a Lieutenant in 5th regiment.

Samuel Flanagan was commissioned Captain of a rifle company in the fifth regiment.

Jacob Zenor was commissioned Major of the third Battalion in the fifth regiment.

Runnels Fielden was commissioned an Ensign in 8th regiment.

Joel Ferguson was commissioned same in same.

Joseph Spencer was commissioned same in same.

David Canady was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

[45] Joseph Lewis was commissioned a Lieutenant in 8th regiment.

John Patterson was commissioned a Captain in same.

Absalom Carr was commissioned Ensign in a rifle Company in the second regiment

James Robinson was commissioned a second Lieutenant in same.

Joseph Stilwell was commissioned Lieutenant in same.

¹William Weatherholt; Hist. Perry Co., pp. 589, 590, 596.

²John B. Stinson; early sheriff of Vanderburgh Co.; Hist. Vanderburgh Co., p. 52.

³Daniel McLaughlin (or McGlothlen); Hist. Perry Co., pp. 591, 595, 617.

⁴George Linxweiler; born in Germany, 1768; sketch, Hist. Vanderburgh Co., pp. 615, 651.

Jarvis Fordyce was commissioned an Ensign in 2nd regiment.

Joseph Carr was commissioned Lieutenant in same.

John Hamilton was commissioned Ensign in same.

Samuel Patterson was commissioned Captain in same.

10th. Nixon Oliver¹ was commissioned Captain in 7th regiment.

Charles Willdrige was commissioned Lieut. in same.

Robert T. Taylor was commissioned Ensign in same.

Christopher Harrison was commissioned Captain in 6th regiment.

Patrick Wilson was commissioned a Captain in same.

William C. Bramwell was commissioned Lieutenant in same.

Thomas T. Stribling was commissioned Ensign in same.

James Dill was commissioned Clerk for Dearbourn County.

A dedimus was issued to James Dill Esqr. authorising him to administer the oath or oaths of office as prescribed by law to all officers Civil and Military in Dearbourn County.

James Dill was commissioned Notary Public for Dearbourn County.

A writ was issued to James Hamilton Sheriff of Dearbourn County to hold an Election in said County for a member to the house of representatives in the room of James Dill resigned.

General W. Johnston was commissioned Colonel in the Militia of Indiana Territory & appointed Adjutant General.

11. A writ was issued to each of the Sheriffs of Knox, Gibson & Warrick counties directing them to hold an election in their respective counties for a member to the house of representatives to fill the vacancy occasioned by

¹Nixon Oliver; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 91.

the resignation of Robert M. Evans on Monday 1st of November next.

Ezra Gard¹ was commissioned a Justice of the peace for the County of Dearbourn.

18. Jonathan Lyon² was commissioned Sheriff for Jefferson County.

Jacob Rhoads was commissioned coroner for same.

Samuel Smock was commissioned Colonel of the 7th regiment.

A writ was issued to Jonathan Lyon Sheriff of Jefferson county directing him to hold an Election on Monday the 1st day of November next for a member to the assembly, vice W. McFarland resigned.

[46] September 26, 1813. Andrew Shirk was commissioned an Ensign in the seventh regiment.

Felix Monroe was commissioned a Lieutenant in the 6th regiment.

Thomas Arbuckle was commissioned an Eusign in same.

October 7. John Francis Defour³ was commissioned surveyor for Jefferson County.

November 6. A writ was issued by the Governor, directed to the Honl. Waller Taylor & James Scott, or either of them, directing them to hold a court of Oyer & Terminer on Monday the 15th Instant at the Court House in Clark County, for the trial of Hugh Espy for the crime of horse stealing and Richard Aston & Josiah Taylor for the crime of Arson, which persons are now confined in the Jail of said County

¹Ezra Guard; born 1786; Hist. Dearborn Co., pp. 413, 737.

²Jonathan Lyon; born in Penn.; sketch, Hist. Washington Co., p. 867, and see same, pp. 738, 760, 766; Hist. Atlas of Ind., p. 323.

³John Francis Dufour; born in Switzerland, May 15, 1783; founder of town of Vevay; Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., pp. 995, 1017, 1116; Representative Men of Indiana, index (under Perret Dufour).

Benjamin Park was commissioned Major of the squadron of Horse of the Indiana Territory.

William Prince was commissioned prosecuting attorney for Gibson County.

Samuel Reaugh was commissioned Surveyor for Harrison County.

Samuel Hogue, Hazael Putman & Patrick Calvert¹ were commissioned Lieutenants & Jesse Thomas an Ensign in the fourth regiment.

11. Jesse Durham² was commissioned a Lieutenant in the 5th regiment

Noah Wright³ was commissioned a Captain in same.

John Carter was commissioned an Ensign in same.

John Marrs was commissioned same in same.

George Wiman was commissioned same in same.

Edward C. Hunter⁴ was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

Samuel Marrs⁵ was commissioned same in same.

20. William Vardaman was commissioned a Captain in the 7th regiment.

John Wilson was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

John Hughes was commissioned an Ensign in same.

James Wilson was commissioned a Lieutenant in same.

David Noble was commissioned an Ensign in same.

Joseph Montgomery was commissioned a Judge of Gibson County Court.

¹Patrick Calvert; born in Tennessee, 1784; Hist. Vanderburgh Co., pp. 670, 672; Hist. Posey Co., pp. 301, 302.

²Jesse B. Durham; from Kentucky; Hist. Jackson Co., pp. 382, 647.

³Noah Wright; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 676, 723, 765.

⁴Edward C. Hunter; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 676, 686.

⁵Samuel R. Marrs; first sheriff of Warrick Co.; Hist. Posey Co., p. 311, 351; Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Posey Co.), p. 251.

John Waller was commissioned a Justice of the peace for Gibson County.

Decr. 10. John Quick¹ was commissioned a Justice of the peace for Franklin County.

John Whitworth was Do Do of Do Do Do

29. John Weathers was commissioned Sheriff of Clark county vice James Lemon resigned.

[47] Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory for the half year commencing 1st. January and ending 1st July 1814.

January 3rd. David Robb commissioned Surveyor of Gibson County.

Nathaniel Claypool Comd. Clerk of the Circuit Court of Warrick County.

Robert M. Evans Commissioned same for Gibson County.

Robert Buntin " same for Knox County.

Richard M. Heth " same for Harrison County.

Daniel Bell Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of rifle company in the 5th regiment.

Noah Mathena Ensign in same.

David McCay Captain 6th regiment.

Abraham McCay Lieutenant same.

William Johnson Ensign same.

Thomas Castleberry² Justice of the peace Warrick County.

David Brumfield³ same for same.

Samuel Snyder⁴ same for same.

Daniel Lyner same for same.

Elias Roberts prosecuting attorney same.

¹John Quick; born in Maryland, 1780; sketch, Representative Men of Indiana, index; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 16, 89, 99, 115.

²Thomas Evans Casselberry; born in Penn.; Hist. Vanderburgh Co., p. 242.

³David Brumfield; Hist. Vanderburgh Co., p. 670.

⁴Samuel Snyder; Hist. Warrick Co., p. 33.

6th. Benjamin McCarty Comd. first Judge of the Circuit court of Franklin County.

Thomas Brown Com. 2nd. Ditto of same in same.

Joshua Harland Commissioned 3rd same of same.

Enoch McCarty " Clerk of same for same.

Peter Fleming " first Judge of same for Wayne County.

Jeremiah Meeks " second " of same of same.

Aaron Martin " third " same of same.

George Hunt¹ Commissioned Clerk of same for same.

William Major first Judge of the Circuit Court of Dearborn County.

Isaac Dunn² ——— second do of same for same.

Solomon Manwaring third do for same.

James Dill Comd. Clerk of same for same.

Samuel Smock com. first Judge of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County.

William Cotton " second do of do for same.

Christopher Harrison third do of same for same.

John Paul Comd. Clerk of same for same.

[48] January 7, 1814. William Cartright Comd. a Lieutenant in the 7th regiment.

Evan Shelby Comd. first Judge of the Circuit Court for Clark County.

Rezon Redman " 2rd do of do for same.

John Miller " 3rd do of same for same.

Isaac Shelby " Clerk of same for same.

¹George Hunt; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Wayne Co. (Young's), p. 149; Dunn's Ind., pp. 393, 394, 398.

²Isaac Dunn; born in N. Jersey, Sept. 25, 1782; sketch, Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 697; see Ind. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. 1, index; Smith's Early Indiana Trials, p. 173.

Isaac Blackford¹ Comd. Clerk of same for Washington County.²

William Truesdel Comd. Captain in the third regiment.

William Caldwell " same for same.

Claiborne Allen " same for same.

John Fenton " Lieutenant for same.

Timothy Davis " same for same.

James Weaver " Ensign for same.

John Settles " same for same.

Nathan Taylor Comd. a justice for Harrison County.

Eneas McAllister Comd. first Judge of the Circuit Court for Warrick County.

James Marrs comd. 2nd. do of same for same.

Bailey Anderson comd. 3rd. do of same for same.

Luke Decker comd. first Judge of same for Knox County.

Abel Westfall Comd. 2nd. do of same for same.

Benjamin V. Beckes comd. 3rd do of same for same.

William Harington comd. first do of Gibson.

Joseph Montgomery " 2nd. do of same for same.

Daniel Putman " 3rd do of same for same.

Patrick Shields " first do of same for Harrison County.

Moses Boone " 2nd do of same for same.

Peter McIntosh " 3rd do of same for same.

10. John Depauw comd. Colonel of the 9th regiment.

Thomas Denny " Captain in same "

¹Isaac Blackford; born at Bound Brook, N. Jersey, Nov. 6, 1786; afterwards judge of the supreme court of Ind., and author of Blackford's reports; sketch, Woollen's Sketches, p. 344; Southern Law Review, N. S. Vol. 6, p. 907; Hist. Knox Co., p. 185.

²By act of Dec. 21, 1813, supplemented by act of Sept. 1, 1814, Washington county was established, bounded north by Indian boundary; east by present line between Jackson and Jennings counties continued south to present Clark county; southeast by present Clark county; south by present line between Washington and Harrison continued to second principal meridian; west by said meridian.

Samuel Huston comd. same in same.

George French " same in same.

Absalom Sargeant¹ " same in same.

John Beck " same in same.

Henry Dewalt² " same in same.

[49] Charles Busey³ Commissioned a Captain in the 9th regiment.

John Royce⁴ " same in same.

Thomas Pitts " Lieutenant in same.

John Cooley " an Ensign in same.

A dedimus was issued to Col. John Depauw to administer the oaths of office to all officers in the ninth regiment.

Jonathan Lindley⁵ Comd. first Judge of the Circuit court for the County of Washington.

Moses Hoggatt comd. second do of same for same.

Simeon Lamb " third do of same for same.

William Hoggatt⁶ commissioned Sheriff of Washington County.

11. Isaac Blackford comd. recorder of same.

A dedimus issued to Isaac Blackford to swear into office all civil officers of the County of Washington.

15. Dennis Pennington & David Craig were comd. Justices of the peace for Harrison County.

A dedimus issued to Davis Floyd to administer the oaths of office to Richard M. Heth, and one to Richard M. Heth

¹Absalom Sargent; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 676, 705.

²Henry Dawalt (or Dewalt); born in Penn.; sketch, Hist. Washington Co., p. 913, and see same, pp. 676, 677, 683, 722, 737.

³Chas. Busey; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 676, 690, 691.

⁴John Royce (or Royce); Hist. Washington Co., pp. 676, 686.

⁵Jonathan Lindley; born in Penn.; Hist. Orange Co., pp. 379, 414, 415, 420; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 707, 733.

⁶William Hoggatt; clerk of Orange Co.; Hist. Orange Co., pp. 415, 453; Hist. Washington Co., p. 738.

to swear into office all officers civil and Military in Harrison County.

Same issued to Enoch McCarty of Franklin County.

20th. Hugh McGarey comd. Colonel of the 10th regiment.

Guillielmus Wiggins comd. Lieutenant Colonel of same.

Samuel Connor comd. Major 1st. Batalion in same.

Thomas E. Castleberry comd. Major 2 " in same.

Ratliff Boon " Captain in same.

Elias Altizer " same in same.

William Buck " same in same.

James Hammius " Lieutentant in same.

John Lout " same in same.

John Luce¹ " Ensign in same.

John Morton " same in same.

Jesse Spurgin comd. Justice of the peace for Washington County.

James Young " " " " same.

Robert Ellison " " " " same

John Wright " " " " same.

David Foutz Comd. Justice of the peace for Washington County.

24. William Hoggatt comd. Major 1st. Battallion 9th regiment.

[50] Jeremiah Rankin commissioned Captain in the 9th regiment.

Dennis Callehan " Lieutenant in same.

John Morris " Ensign in same.

Samuel Marrs " Captain in same.

John Cunningham " Lieutenant in same.

John Marrs " Ensign in same.

25. George Nichols comd. Justice of the peace for Dearbourn County.

¹John Luce; Hist. Warrick Co., p. 28.

Alexander White comd. same for same.

Thomas Wardle comd. surveyor for same.

A dedimus was issued to John R. Beates to swear Enoch McCarty into office as Clerk of Franklin County.

Same issued to Enoch McCarty to swear into office all officers Civil & Military in Franklin County.

Same to Nathaniel Claypoll for same for Warrick County.

Same to Robert M. Evans for same for Gibson County.

Same to Robert Buntin for same for Knox County.

Same to Isaac Shelby for same for Clark County.

Same to John Paul for same for Jefferson County.

Same to James Dill for same for Dearborne County.

Same to George Hunt for same for Wayne County.

Joseph Culton comd. a Justice of the peace for Harrison County.

27. Robert Catlin Comd. a Justice for Washington County.

31. James Dill comd. Clerk of the Circuit court of Dearborne County during good behavior.

Decker Crozier comd. Colonel of the third regiment.

Charles Munroe comd. Ensign in the sixth regiment.

Alexander Lewis " same in same.

February 3rd. Francis Mallet comd. Captain in the first regiment.

Pierre Bruellett¹

" Ensign in same.

Laurient Bruellett

" Lieutenant in same.

James Lisman

" Ensign in same.

John Flint²

" Ensign in same.

William Collins³

" same in same.

Samuel Chambers

" same in same.

¹Pierre Brouillette; born in Knox Co., Ind., 1782; Hist. Knox Co., 218.

²John Flint; Hist. Atlas of Franklin Co., pp. 79, 89, 100.

³William Collins; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 192.

Jesse Hadden	comd. Lieutenant in same.
[51]February 8th. Clift Glazebrook ¹	" Captain 9th regiment
Jesse Roberts	" same for same.
William Kennedy	" same for same.
Jesse Durham	" same for same.
John Storm	" Lieutenant in same.
John Maxwell	" same in same.
John Cox	" same in same.
James McKinney ²	" same in same.
Dory Catlin	" " " "
John Robertson	" "
George Hattabaugh ³	" "
Samuel Young	" "
Joseph Maxwell	" Ensign " "
Jesse Fulton	" " " "
John Rigney	" " " "
Samuel Catlin ⁴	comd. Ensign in same.
Richard Beem ⁵	" " "
Thomas Thompson ⁶	" "
Joseph Young	" "
William Cline	" "
John Carter	" "
Noah Wright	Captain of a rifle company in same.
Elijah Wright	Lieutenant of same in same.
George Holesapple	Ensign in same.
Alexander Little	3rd Batallion of same.

11th. A dedimus was issued to George Beck Esqr. to swear Robert Catlin into office as a Justice for Washington County.

¹ Clifton Glazebrook; Hist. Washington Co., p. 676.

² James McKinney; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 676, 704, 724, 783.

³ Geo. Hattabaugh; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 679, 701.

⁴ Samuel Catlin; Hist. Washington Co., p. 679.

⁵ Richard Beem; Hist. Jackson Co., p. 101.

⁶ Thomas Thompson; Hist. Washington Co., p. 700.

Morris Morris comd. a Captain in 2nd Regiment.

A dedimus issued to Isaac Montgomery Esquire to swear into office Robert M. Evans, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Gibson County.

14th. John Bayer comd. a Lieutenant in 2nd regiment.

17th. William Lindley¹ comd. surveyor for the County of Washington.

24. Waller Taylor comd. Colonel of the Militia and appointed Adjutant General.

26. A dedimus issued to Henry Devalt to swear Justices in Washington.

March 1. Samuel Fulton comd. of the 3rd Regiment.

[52] Conrod Salor² comd. Captain in the 7th regiment.

James McGinnis	"	"	"	same.
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Bazel Gater	"	"	"	"
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George Rudisell	"	Lieutenant	"	"
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John Vanblaricum ³	"	"	"	"
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James Robertson	"	"	"	"
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Thomas Breckinridge	"	"	"	"
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George W. Millis	"	Ensign	"	"
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Thomas Salor	"	"	"	"
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Aaron Richardson	"	"	"	"
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William Bell	"	"	"	Rifle company.
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Robert Wicoff	"	"	"	"
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7th. Jesse Roberts comd. Major second Batalion 9th regiment.

John Maxwell	"	Captain	"	same.
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Joseph Maxwell	"	"	Lieutenant	"
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Harvey Findley	"	"	Ensign	"
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¹William Lindley; born in N. Carolina, March 28, 1797; Hist. Orange Co., pp. 376, 378, 592; Hist. Washington Co., p. 684, 761, and sketch, p. 806.

²Conrad Sailor; of Sailor's block-house, three miles below Brookville; Hist. Atlas of Franklin Co., pp. 74, 79.

³John Vanblaricum; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 12, 92, 95.

John Gaskins	comd.	Lieutenant same.
12. Thomas Breckinridge		Captain 7th regiment.
Robert P. Wicoff	"	Lieutenant in same.
Elijah Edes	"	Ensign in same.

27. Eneas McAllister " First Judge, James Marrs comd. 2nd Judge, & Bailey Anderson comd. 3rd. Judge of the Circuit court of Warrick County, whose former commissions was burned in the post office at Vincennes.

Edmund Hagan comd. a Justice of the peace for Gibson County.

Gervase Heazleton¹ comd. same for same.

31. Joel Combs. comd. Colonel 2nd regiment.

Roger Brown comd. 3rd. Judge of the Circuit court for Dearborn County.

April 16. John B. Drennen comd. Justice of the peace for Knox County.

18. Jeremiah Lamb comd. coroner for Washington county.

Amos Thorburgh, William Robertson, Jesse Roberts, Samuel Chambers, Zachariah Lindley, Edmund Hunter, John Beck, Enoch Parr, John M. Coleman, Godlove Camp, Samuel Huston, John Ketchum, & Cornelius Williamson were commissioned Justices of the peace for the County of Washington.

19. Jeremiah Hunter comd. Ensign in 5th regiment.

[53] April 21st. Samuel Work² & John Carr comd. Captains, John Crocket & James Weer comd. Lieutenants and Abraham Henthorn & John Carr comd. Ensigns in the second Regiment.

22. James McCay comd. Justice of the peace for Clark county.

¹Gervas Hazleton; founder of the town of Hazleton; Hist. Gibson Co., pp. 184, 187.

²Samuel Work; born in Penn.; sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 535.

John Tipton comd. Colonel of the 5th regiment.

29. William Helm¹ comd. Colonel of the 11th regiment.

Lewis Johnston comd. Major of the first Batl. in same.

Daniel Heaton comd. Captain in same.

William Webb comd. Lieutenant in same.

Noah Beachan " same in same.

Forest Webb " Ensign in same.

Thomas Yowell " " "

May 12. Josiah Eaken comd. Captain 2nd regiment.

Jeremiah Jacob comd. Lieutenant in same.

Robert Cunningham " Ensign in same.

14. William Prince comd. Captain in Squadron of cavalry.

John McClure " 1st Lieutenant in same.

Samuel Emmerson " 3rd same in same.

Thomas McKie comd. Justice for Harrison County.

William Hargrove comd. Colonel 4th regiment.

John Smith comd. Major second Batalion same.

James Stewart " Captain in same.

Levie Jourdan " Lieutenant in same.

Zachariah Lucas " Ensign in same.

James Kenedy " Lieutenant in same.

Miles Armstrong " Captain in same.

James Montgomery " Lieutenant in same.

Thomas Alcorn " Captain in same.

George Huntsinger " Ensign in same.

Henry Edwards " Lieutenant in same.

24. Samuel Patterson Comd. a Justice for Jefferson County.

William M. Owens comd. 2nd Lieutenant in Squadron of Cavalry.

¹William Helm; from Kentucky, sketch, Representative Men of Indiana, index (under Jefferson Helm).

John Weathers comd. Coronet in same.

Ambrois Mallet comd Captain in first regiment.

Lewis Denoyon comd. Lieutenant in same.

Pierre Gamlin comd. an Ensign in same.

June 1. James Tatton comd. a Lieutenant in 5th regiment.

James Watson comd. Ensign in same.

[54] June 1st. James Edwards comd. an Ensign in the fifth regiment.

3rd. William Scarce comd. Colonel of the eighth regiment.

Thomas Brown Major in the 11th regiment.

Robert Swan comd. Captain in same.

Abraham Neighbours same in same.

Peter Winchell comd. same in same.

Samuel Ely " same in same.

Matthew Brown comd a Lieutenant in same.

William Glidewell " same in same.

Samuel Hanna " same in same.

James Minor comd. same in same.

14. Pleasant Harris comd. Ensign in the 8th regiment.

Thomas Wischart	"	"	"
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Robert T. Taylor	"	"	"
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David Noble	"	"	"
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David Carr	"	"	"
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John Carr	"	"	"
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Basil Bentley comd. Sheriff of Jefferson County.

24. Jacob Rhodes " Captain in the 6th regiment.

David Milburn ¹	"	Ensign in the 4th	"
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Michael Carmack	"	Captain	" " "
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Daniel Grass comd. Judge of the Circuit Court of War-
rick County.

John Briscoe Justice for Franklin County.

¹David Milburn; born in Vir.; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 52.

William Prince prosecuting attorney for Warrick County.
 Peter Wilkinson Justice of the peace for same.

Nathan Ashworth¹ same for same.

Thomas Duckworth² a Lieutenant in the 10th regiment.

William Skelton³ Ensign in same.

Daniel Miller a Lieutenant in same.

John B. Stinson a Captain in same.

Charles Jones⁴ Ensign in same.

John French Lieutenant in same.

Seth Hargraves Captain in same.

William Elliott Ensign in same.

John Marrs Lieutenant in same.

George McHenry Captain in same.

[55] Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory for the half year commencing the first of July and ending the 31st of December 1814.

July 2nd. Josiah Eaken commissioned Major of the first Batalion 2nd. Regiment.

Robert A. New⁵ comd. a Captain in same.

William Twilley comd. Ensign in same.

7. James Young commissioned 2nd. Judge of the circuit court for Washington County.

9. Thomas Scott Comd. Colonel of the first Regiment.

Davis P. Shook " Lieutenant in the third Regiment.

13. Henry Jinkinson comd. Captain of a rifle company in the 7th regiment

George Williams comd. Ensign of same in same.

George Nichols comd. Major of the first Battalion in the third regiment.

¹Nathan Ashworth; Hist. Posey Co., p. 266.

²Thomas Duckworth; Hist. Posey Co., p. 441.

³William Skelton; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 58.

⁴Charles Jones; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 198.

⁵Robert A. New; first secretary of State of Indiana; Dillon's Ind., p. 562; Ind. Gazetteer (1850), p. 101.

25. Edmund C. Hunter & James McKinney, Thomas Ewing & Robert McIntire Commissioned Justices of the peace for the County of Washington.

George Shannon & John Francis Defour comd. Justices of the peace for the County of Jefferson.

Williamson Dunn comd. Judge of the circuit court of Jefferson County.

29. John Leary comd. Lieutenant, Richard G. Pares comd Ensign, Jesse Elston comd. Ensign, James Bedwell comd ensign. & Joseph Lewis comd Captain in the 8th regiment.

August 9. Benjamin Elliot comd. Captain of the 11th regiment.

John Lee comd. Lieutenant in same.

Philip Bradshaw comd. Ensign in same.

Thomas Carter comd. Captain in same.

Charles Davis comd. Lieutenant in same.

Rezen Davis comd. Ensign in same.

William Morgan comd. Captain of a rifle company in same.

John Vance comd. Lieutenant in same.

John Reed " Ensign in same.

10. John Milroy comd. Captain in the 9th regiment.

16. A writ was issued to John Weathers Esqr. Sheriff of Clark County commanding him to hold an Election in the said County on saturday the 27th Instant to elect a representative to represent the said County in the General Assembly.

James Rawlins,¹ Martin H. Tucker, & Elijah Hurst comd. Justices for Harrison County.

James B. Slaughter² comd. Coroner for Harrison County.

¹James Rawlins; Hist. Lawrence Co., p. 42.

²Dr. James Brooks Slaughter; born in Kentucky, 1792; Representative Men of Indiana, index (under Dr. W. W. Slaughter).

James McGuire, Charles B. Cannon, & William White comd. Captains,

James Canaday, Thomas Burk comd. Lieutenants, & William Weathers, John McCreany, James McKittrick Ensigns, & John Daniels Captain all of the third regiment.

September 3rd. James Dill com. Clerk of the circuit court for the County of Dearborne.

[56] George Hunt comd. Clerk of the circuit court of Franklin County.

John Walker comd. a Justice of the peace for Dearbourn County.

Charles B. Cannon comd. a Captain in the third regiment.

Thomas Burk comd. a Lieutenant in same.

William White a Captain in same.

William Weathers an Ensign in same.

John McGuire a Captain in same.

James Conaway a Lieutenant in same.

David McKittrick an Ensign in same.

13. Edward R. Maxwell comd. a Lieutenant in the 6th regiment.

Williamson Dunn comd. a Captain in same.

James Jordan " Ensign in first regiment.

Friend Spears¹ " same in same.

William Gamble " Lieutenant in same.

Abraham Rodarmell² " same in same.

Samuel Hogg " Captain in same.

Jeremiah Gregory " Ensign in same.

John Stringer " Lieutenant in same

Robert Hay " Captain in same.

John Bush " Ensign in same.

¹Friend Spears; Hist. Knox and Daviess Cos., pp. 584, 587, 588.

²Abraham Rodarmel, Hist. Knox and Daviess Cos., pp. 551, 583.

James Duckworth¹ comd. Major of 2nd Batalion 10th regiment.

Timothy Downan² " Ensign " " same.

George Oatman " Ensign " " 5th regiment.

James W. Gather " Lieutenant in same.

Isaac Meek " same in eighth regiment.

Reynold Fielden " Ensign in same.

Thomas E. Castleberry comd. Colonel of 10th regiment.

Isaac Shelby " Clerk of the circuit court for clark county

14. Daniel Grass comd. first associate Judge of the circuit court Warrick County.,

Hugh McGarey comd. 2nd. do for do

Charles Polk³ comd. first Associate Judge of the circuit court for Perry⁴ County.

James McDaniel⁵ comd. 2nd do for do.

Solomon Lamb⁶ comd. clerk of the Circuit court of sd. Perry County.

Samuel Conner comd. Sheriff of same.

Thomas E. Castleberry First associate Judge of the Circuit court of the County of Posey.⁷

¹James Duckworth; Hist. Posey Co., p. 441.

²Timothy Downen; Hist. Posey Co., p. 441.

³Charles Polk; a Baptist minister; member constitutional convention of 1816; Hist. Perry Co., pp. 589, 599, 725, 791.

⁴By act of Sept. 7, 1814, Perry county was created including all lands east of the line between ranges 5 and 6 west (present line between the northern townships of Spencer and Warrick counties), and the second principal meridian, and between the Ohio river and an East and West line drawn six miles north of the present north boundary of Spencer county.

⁵James McDaniel; Hist. Perry Co., pp. 592, 593, 599, 616, 617.

⁶Solomon Lamb; born in New York; sketch, Hist. Perry Co., p. 744.

⁷By act of Sept. 7, 1814, Posey county was created including all lands from the line running between the 10th and 11th ranges west (running through the city of Evansville) and the Wabash river, and between the Ohio river and the south line of Gibson county.

[57] Daniel Linn¹ comd. 2nd. associate Judge of the Circuit court for the County of Posey.

John Carson comd. Sheriff of same.

Willis C. Osborn comd. first associate Judge of the Circuit court of the County of Gibson.

Jesse Emmerson comd. 2nd same of same.

Robert M. Evans comd. Clerk of the circuit court of same.

A Dedimus issued to James Smith Jr. to swear Robert M. Evans into office, as Clerk of the Circuit court of Gibson County.

A Dedimus issued to Ratliff Boon, to swear into office the Judge, Clerk, & Sheriff of Posey County, also the Judges Sheriff & Clerk of Warrick County & also the Judges, Clerk & Sheriff of Perry County.

Isaac Blackford comd. Circuit Judge of the first Circuit Court,

Jesse L. Holman comd. same for the second Circuit.

Elijah Sparks² comd. same for the third Circuit

15. Daniel Sullivan comd. first associate Judge of the Circuit court of Knox County.

James B. McCall comd. 2nd. do for same.

Thomas Polke comd. coroner for Knox County.

A dedimus issued to William Polke to swear into the office the Judges of the Circuit Court of Knox County also Thomas Polke coroner of the same, & the Clerk of the circuit court for said County when appointed.

Jonathan Lindley comd. first associate Judge of Circuit Court for the County of Washington.

Simeon Lamb comd. second associate Judge for the Circuit Court for the County of Washington.

¹Dan (or Dann) Lynn; Hist. Posey Co., pp. 301, 304; Dunn's Ind., p. 425.

²Elijah Sparks; born in Vir., 1770; sketch, Hist. Dearborn Co., p. 149, also pp. 412, 916; see Dunn's Ind., p. 418.

Basil Prather¹ comd. Clerk of the circuit Court for the County of Washington.

William Cotton comd. first associate Judge of the Circuit court for Switzerland County.²

James McClure comd. 2nd do for do.

John Francis Dufour comd. Clerk of the Circuit court for same county.

John Francis Seibenthall comd. Sheriff of same.

Elisha Golay comd. surveyor of same.

Ralph Cotton Comd. Coroner of same.

[58] September 15th. Richard M. Heth comd. of the Circuit Court for the County of Harrison.

Christopher Harrison comd first associate Judge of the Circuit Court for the County of Jefferson.

William Dunn Comd. 2nd. for ditto.

John Paul comd. Clerk of the Circuit court for same county.

16. a Dedimus issued to William Hendricks³ to swear into office John Paul Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County.

a Dedimus issued to John Francis Dufour to swear into office all officers Civil & Military that are or may be appointed for the County of Switzerland.

a Dedimus issued to William Cotton to swear John Francis Dufour into office as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County.

¹Basil Prather; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., pp. 409, 493; Hist. Washington Co., pp. 723, 739.

²By act of Sept. 7, 1814, the county of Switzerland was created, with its present boundaries, except that the jut at the northwest corner extended six miles farther north.

³William Hendricks; afterwards governor of Indiana; uncle of Thos. A. Hendricks; born at Ligonier, Penn., 1783; Woollen's Sketches, p. 51; Life of Thos. A. Hendricks (Holcombe and Skinner), Chap. I; Representative Men of Indiana, index.

William Major comd. first associate Judge of the Circuit Court of Dearborn County.

Isaac Dunn comd. 2nd. ditto for ditto.

Daniel Lane comd. first associate Judge of the Circuit court of Harrison County.

Patrick Shields comd. 2nd Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of Harrison County.

Aaron Martin comd. first associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Wayne County.

Peter Fleming comd. 2nd. ditto for ditto.

John Whitsworth comd. first associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Franklin County.

Arthur Dickon comd. 2nd ditto for ditto.

a Dedimus issued to Isaac Dunn to swear into office Elijah Sparks & Jesse L. Holman Circuit Judges of the Circuit Court

A Dedimus issued to James Noble to swear into office the Judges of the Circuit Court for franklin County and also the Clerk when one shall be appointed.

A dedimus issued to Aaron Martin to swear into office George Hunt Clerk of the Circuit court for Wayne County.

A Dedimus issued to Dennis Pennington to swear into office the Judges & Clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison County.

[59] September 17th, 1814. Willis W. Goodwin comd. Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Posey.

Same comd. recorder for same.

Basil Prather comd. Recorder for Washington County.

William Reed¹ comd. Captain in the ninth regiment.

Valentine Baker Lieutenant in same.

John Craig same in same.

Joshua Taylor Ensign in same.

¹William Reed; born in Penn., 1779; Hist. Orange Co., p. 637.

Isaac Rogers same in same.

John Miller comd. First associate Judge of the circuit court of the County of Clark.

William Goodwin comd. 2nd. Judge of same for same.

17. Allan B. Thorn comd. Colonel and appointed Adjutant General.

John Ward comd. a Lieutenant in the 11th regiment.

Edgehill Burnside¹ comd. same in same.

21. A dedimus issued to John R. Beaty Clerk of Franklin County to administer the oath of Office to Civil & Military officers of sd. County.

29. A dedimus issued to Isaac Dunn of Dearborne County to administer the oaths of Office to James Dill Clerk of sd. County.

21. A commissioned issued to Benjn. Smith as associate Judge of Franklin County and to John R. Beaty as Clerk of the same.

October 6th. Benjamin V. Beckes commissioned Majr. 1st Batl. 1st Regt. I. M.

James Jenkins commissioned Captain in the same.

Robert Buntin commissioned Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County.

7th. Thomas Clerk comd. Captain 2nd Batl. 7th Regt. Vice Nexon Oliver resignd.

John T. Littell comd. a Justice of the peace for Clark County.

10th. John Francis Dufour comd. recorder of Switzerland County.

Ralph Cotton Justice of the peace in same.

Robert M. Trotter Justice of peace in same.

Elijah Golay com. same in same.

¹Edghill Burnside; born in S. Carolina; father of Gen. A. E. Burnside; sketch in Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, under Ambrose E. Burnside; also Biog. and Geneal. Encyc. of Ind., index; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 14, 79.

Adam Young commissioned a Captain in 10th regt. I. M.

William Cumming do Captain in same.

Jno. Hedden¹ do Lieutenant in same.

Benjamin Keeth Lieutenant in same.

William Stone Ensign in same.

[60] October 10, 1814. Timothy Downing commissioned Ensign in 10th regiment Indiana Militia.

Julius Gipson commissioned Ensign in same.

William Todd² commissioned Ensign in same.

12. James Vawter³ commissioned Sheriff of Jefferson County vice Bazil Bentley resigned,

George Shannon commissioned surveyor of Jefferson County.

19. Peter Fleming commissioned associate Judge of the Circuit Court of the County of Wayne.

Aaron Martin commisd associate Judge of the Circuit et. of Wayne County.

A Dedimus issued to Judge Flemming to administer the oath of Office to Colo. George Hunt Clerk of the Circuit court of Wayne County.

19 & 20. Writs of election issued to the Counties of Jefferson, Dearborne, Switzerland, Wayne, Posey & Perry requiring an election to be holden on Monday the —— day of January 1815, for members of the Council and House of Representatives.

21. William G. Buckler commissioned Clerk and recorder of the Circuit Court of Warrick County.

James G. Jones commissioned coroner of Warrick county.

¹John Heddon; Hist. Perry Co., p. 591.

²William Todd; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Posey Co., p. 266.

³James Vawter; born in Tenn., April 2, 1783; a full sketch will appear in a book entitled "Madison Memorabilia," by Miss Drusilla L. Cravens, now in preparation, and expected to be published early in 1901.

William Briscoe¹ Commsd Sheriff of same.

Thomas Higgins Justice of the peace for same.

22. Robert Hannah commissioned Captain of 11 regt. I. M. vice Peter Winchel resigd.

Nathaniel Winchel Ensign in same, vice Robt T. Taylor resignd.

A dedimus issued to Judge Cotton to administer the oath of Office to John Francis Dufour as recorder of Switzerland County.

A Dedimus issued to Ratliff Boon to swear in the Clerk of Warrick County.

A Dedimus issued to Will G. Buckler to swear in all officers Civil & Military in the County of Warrick.

[61] October 24. Andrew Wilkins commissioned Maj 1st Regt. 2nd. Batt. I. M.

Ashbury Alexander	“	Captain in same.
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Robert Brenton	“	Lieutenant same.
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James Walker	“	Ensign same.
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Thomas Stone	“	Ensign same.
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John Johnston	Commissd. Maj 4 Regt. 1st. Batt. I. M.
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William Scales ²	“	Capt in same.
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Zakariah Skelton ³	“	Lieut. in same.
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Daniel McDowel	“	Ensign same.
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Adam Hope ⁴	“	Captain same.
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Alexander McDaniel	“	Lieutenant same.
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Thomas Pride	“	Ensign in same.
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Novem. 4th. John Hilton comissd. Justice of peace for Clark County.

8. William Campbell	“	Justice of peace for Switzerland County.
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¹William Briscoe; from Kentucky; Hist. Warrick Co., p. 24.

²William Scales; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Warrick Co., p. 176.

³Zachariah Skelton; Hist. Gibson Co., p. 58; Hist. Warrick Co., p. 33.

⁴Adam Hope; first sheriff of Dubois Co.; Hist. Pike and Dubois Cos., p. 509.

Caleb Monts comd Justice same for same.
 George Craigs " " same for same.
 John Gilliland¹ " County surveyor for
 same vice Elisha Golay.

William Dubois comd. Justice for Franklin County.

John Hamia " same for same.

14. Jacob Short comd. Justice of Peace for Jefferson
 County.

Thomas Taylor " same for same.

19. James Mares commissioned Justice of the peace for
 Posey County.

Saml. R. Mares comd. same for same.

22. Samuel Chambers commissd. Justice of the peace
 for Knox County.

26. John M. Coleman commissd. associate Judge Wash-
 ington County.

[62] Decem. 9th. John Turner commissioned Majr. 8th
 Regt. Indiana Militia.

6. Absalom Littell comd. Capt. 1st Batt. 2nd Regt. I. M.

10. Adam Banks comd. Justice of the peace for Wayne
 County.

10. Richard Lewis Comd. same for same.

10. The Governor having received Official information
 that a certain Joseph Lattree a man of colour charged
 with the commission of a robbery in this Territory had
 fled from Justice and was supposed to be, either in the
 Illinois or Missouri Territory, a requisition was made of
 the Govs. of said Territories (agreeably to the laws of the
 U. S.) requiring him if apprehended in either of said Terri-
 tories to be delivered to Thomas Hempstead whom he had
 appointed his agent to receive him.

¹John Gilliland; Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., pp. 1018,
 1032; a commissioner to locate Indianapolis; Woollen's Sketches, p. 189.

22d. William E. Stewart¹ Commissioned clerk & recorder of Posey County

A Dedimus issued to Will E. Stewart to administer the oaths of office to all officers civil & Military in the County of Posey.

A Dedimus issued to Judge D Lynn to administer the oaths of office to W. E. Stewart.

Nathaniel Hunt comd. associate Judge for the County of Jefferson, vice Christopher Harrison resigned.

27. Thomas Morton comd. associate Judge for Perry County vice C. Polk resigned.

George Tobin & John Stephenson comd. Justices of the peace for same.

Solomon Lamb comd. recorder for sd. county.

A Dedimus issued to S. Lamb to administer the oaths of office to all Officers Civil and Military of Perry County.

William Ross comd. Captain 1st. Batt. 10 regt. I. M.

Martin Stutevil² Lieutenant in same.

William Spencer Ensign in same.

William Weatherholt Ensign in same.

[63] Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory for the half year commencing the 1st of January, and ending the 30th of June 1815.

January 13. Nathaniel Scribner³ commissioned a Justice of the peace for Clark County.

21.

William Watson comd. Justice of the peace for Harrison County.

25. Henry J. Mills commissioned Coroner of Knox County Militia.

¹William E. Stewart; Hist. Posey Co., p. 420.

²Martin Stutevil; Hist. Spencer Co., p. 279.

³Nathaniel Scribner; born in Connecticut; one of the founders of New Albany; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., pp. 140-142.

26. George Ross commissioned Justice of the peace for Clark County.

21. Charles Polk commissioned Captain in 1st Regt. 2nd Batt. I. M.

Samuel Chambers " Lieutenant same in same.

William Watson " Ensign same in same.

Pierre Broulett vice L. Broulett comd. Lient. 1st Regt. 1st Batt. I. M.

Francois Creley Commissioned Ensign in same.

February 2. Henry Green Commissioned a Justice of the peace for Harrison County.

James Marss commd. same for Warrick County.

Samuel Moor commissioned Surveyor for same.

4. John W. Lee commissioned Captain in the 11th Regt. I. M.

Thomas Walters commissioned Lient. in same.

Joseph McCormack " Lient. in same.

William Hunt commissioned Captain in 8th Regt.

Noah Fouts " Lient, in same.

Thomas Givens " Captain in 10th Regt. I. M.

5. John Cartwright " Justice of the peace for Wayne County.

Jno. Martindale " same for same.

James Junkins¹ " same for same.

Thomas J. Warman " same for same.

8. Charles Royster " same for same.

Frederick Graeter " same for Knox County.

14. Andrew Shirk comd. Captain in 7th Regt. I. M.

John Miller " same in same.

Charles Willdridge " same in same.

Isaac Wilson " same in same.

Samuel Shirk " Lieutenant in same.

Joseph Harter " same in same.

¹James Junkins; Hist. Knox Co., pp. 71, 78.

Daniel McNeal	comd. same in same.
William Harper	" Ensign in same.
James Trusler	" " in same.
Jacob Hossett	" " in same.
John Allen	" Lieut. R. Cpy. [Rifle Company]

in same.

Peter Wilkeson Commissioned Justice of peace for Posey County.

Nathaniel Ashworth same, same for same.

William Waggonon¹ " " for same.

Samuel R. Mares " " for same.

John Talbert same surveyor for same.

Samuel Jones " Coroner for same.

25. John Deietz " Justice of the peace for Clark County.

27. Joseph Jacobs comd. same for same.

March 4. Benjamin Bogard comd. Captain in the 5 Regt.

I. M.

Thomas Roberts " Ensign in same.

Saml. Pfrimmer " Ensign R. Cpy [Rifle Company] in same.

Daniel Bell " Lieut. " in same.

John W. Ogden " Captain " in same.

Henry Rice " Lieut. " in same.

Elijah Veach " Ensign " in same.

Allen Crister " Major in 11th Regt.

I. M.

James Alexander " Captain in same.

George Ish " Captain in same.

Richard Thornberry " Lieutenant in same.

William Willitz " Lieut. in same.

John Sutherland " Ensign in same.

Asa Dawson " Ensign in same.

¹William Waggonon (or Wagon); Hist. Vanderburgh Co., p. 329.

7. William Johnston comd. Lieutenant in 6th
Regt. I. M.

Joseph Howard " Ensign in same.

11. John Crunk¹ Comd. Captain in 10th Regt. I. M.

John Carson " Lieut. in same.

William Butler " Ensign in same.

Henry Edmond " Lieutenant in same.

18. Henry Aborne " Justice of peace for Clark
County.

22. Josse Hollowell comd. same for Knox County.

April 4. Daniel Dean " Lieutenant in 2nd Regt.
I. M.

15. Joseph Kitchell comd. associate Judge for Wash-
ington County vice Judge Lamb.

22. Ebenezer Morgan " Captain in 5th Regt. I. M.

Beverly Morgan " Lieutenant in same.

Joseph Barkshear " Ensign in same.

Joseph Davisson associate Judge for Wayne county,
vice Judge Martin resd.

20. Charles Slead Comd. Pilot over the Falls.

[65] April 28, 1815. John Parker appointed Captain of
Indt. Batt. in 9th regt.

Isaac Scott " Lieut. of same.

James Shoemaker " Ensign of same.

May 12th. Daniel Conner " Captain of 11th
regiment.

Thomas Trusler " Ensign in same.

Isaac Miller " Ensign in same.

Saml. Lee " Ensign R. cpy. in
same.

James Crow jr. " Shff. of Gibson
County vice Jas. Crow deed.

Thomas Spencer " Coroner of same
vice J. Barker resigd.

¹John Crunk; born in Tenn.; Hist. Posey Co., p. 487.

John McCrery appointed Justice of the peace for Gibson County.

A fine sentenced to be inflicted on Walter Armstrong, by Judgment of the Dearborn Circuit, upon application made by sd. Judges & others, remitted by the Gov.

15. Francis Posey Commissd. coroner of Perry County.

Runnels Jeffers " Justice of peace for same.

Jesse Barbre " same for same.

Israel Lamb " same for same.

15. George Burkhart commiss. same for same.

18.

John Paul of Peter " Captain in the 6th Regt.
I. M.

19. Levi Miller " a Justice of the peace for Dearborn County.

Robert Miller " same for same.

Christopher Harrison comd. Justice of peace for Jefferson County.

Joseph Strickland " same " same.

James Stott¹ " same " same.

Ekellis Wilhite² " same " same.

John Thorn (Thom) " same " same.

23. Pinckney James³ " surveyor of Dearborn County.

25. James Noble " Circuit Judge for the 3d. Circuit. Vice Elijah Sparks decd.

June 1. Saml. Cob " a Justice of the peace for Knox County.

7. Charles Carson " surveyor of Posey county. vice John Talbot decd.

¹James Stott; Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Jefferson Co.), p. 323.

²Ekellis Wilhite (or Welhite); Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Jefferson Co.), p. 323.

³Pinkney James; born in Maryland, May 6, 1794; sketch, Hist. Dearborn and Ohio Cos., p. 777.

- John Stapleton comd. Justice of peace for same.
 Nathaniel Scribner " Lieutenant in 2d Regt. 10th
 Batt. I. M.
 William G. Thompson " Ensign in same.
 Joseph Spencer " Captain in 8th regt. I. M.
 John Miers " Lieut in same.
 Joseph Little " Ensign in same.
 [66] June 7. Thomas Ray comms. Lieutenant in 8th
 Regt. 2d Batt. I. M.
 Isaac Beason " Captain in same.
 William Burk " Lieutent in same.
 John Bratton " Ensign in same.
 Pleasant Harris Comm Captain in same.
 Drury Ball " Ensign in same.
 Isaac Meek " Lieut. in same.
 8. Thomas Beesly comd. a Justice of the Peace for
 Washington Cty.
 Jno. G. Clendennen¹ " same for same.
 12. David Hover " associate Judge for the
 Wayne Circuit Court.
 John Test² " Clerk of the Franklin Cir-
 cuit Court, vice John R. Beaty decd.
 17. Henry Barker " Justice of the peace for Har-
 rison County.
 17. William H. Routt " same for Knox County.
 James Russel " Captain in the 4th Regt.
 I. M.
 Sebastian Catt " Lieutenant in same.
 John Catt comd. Ensign in same.
 Benjamin Park appointed 1st Aidecamp to his Excel-
 lency with the rank of Colo.

¹John G. Clendenin; Hist. Washington Co., p. 734.

²John Test; born in Salem, N. J.; afterwards representative in con-
 gress and noted lawyer; Lanman's Biographical Annals; Smith's Early
 Trials, p. 86.

Robert A. New appointed 2nd aidecamp to his Excellency with the rank of Colo.

Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory for the half year commencing the first of July and ending the 31st of December 1815.

July 21st. Pierre Andre commissioned Captain of Mounted Volunteers for six months unless sooner discharged, to take date from the 10th of June 1815.

Francis Mallett comd. Lieutenant in same Company. same date.

Robert Ash comd. Ensign in same, same.

Hyacinth Lassell comd. Captain of Mounted Volunteers for six months to take date from the 30th of June 1815.

Pierre Laplante¹ comd. Lieutenant in same, same date.

John Meyers " Ensign same same.

22. Valentine Baker comd. Captain of 9th Regt. Indiana Militia.

Jno. Pew " Lieut. of same.

July 22, 1815.

[67] July 22. Thomas Jacob Comd. Lieutenant in 2nd Regt. I. M.

William Lemon " Ensign in same.

Henry Giles " Ensign in same.

Daniel Dean " Lieut. in same.

James G. Jones " Justice of the peace for Perry County.

James D. Hammond " same for same.

Joseph D. Niller,

29. Ebenezer Howe comd. Justice of the peace for Franklin County.

Israel W. Bonham " same for same.

Jonathan Stout² same for same.

¹Pierre La Plante; born at Detroit, Mich.; sketch, Hist. Knox Co., p. 361.

²Jonathan Stout; born in N. Jersey; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 116.

John Winchell	comd. Coroner for same.
Spencer Wiley	Justice of peace for Dearborn County.
Solomon Mauwearing	coroner for same.
31. John Dawson ¹	" Justice for same.
Aug. 5. Genl. W. Johnston	Comd. a Notary public for Knox County.
Edward Millis ²	comd. Justice of peace for Washington County.
Jesse Lucas	" same for same.
Syrus Douglas	" same for same.
Matthew Robertson	" same for same.
Tyse Harris	" same for same.
John Gilliland	" same for Switzerland County.
11. John Burns	" same for Jefferson County.
Isaac Julian ³	" same for Wayne County.
John C. Kibby ⁴	" same for same.
Henry Hoover ⁵	" same for same.
Richard Lewis	" same for same.
Adam Banks	Comd. same for same.
19. George L. Mordoc	comd. Captain in 7 Regt. I. M of Horse.
John Stevenson	" 1st Lieut. in same.
John Winshel	" 2d. Lieut. in same.
Artima D. Woodworth	Cornet in same.

¹John Dawson; born in Maryland, 1775; sketch, Hist. Dearborn and Ohio Cos., pp. 458, 459, 684.

²Edward Millis; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Orange Co., p. 595.

³Isaac Julian; born in N. Carolina, June 4, 1781; father of Hon. Geo. W. Julian; sketch, Young's Hist. of Wayne Co., p. 181; Representative Men of Indiana, index (under Jacob B. Julian).

⁴John C. Kibbey; born in Ohio; Young's History of Wayne Co., p. 194; Representative Men of Indiana, index (under John F. Kibbey).

⁵Henry Hoover; born in N. Carolina, Sept. 22, 1788; sketch Young's Hist. Wayne Co., p. 348.

James McCallister comd. Captain in 3d Regiment
I. M.

Sept. 1st. Peter Ryker ¹	"	Captain in 6th Regt. I. M.
James Stott	"	Captain in same.
James Burns	"	Captain in same.
James Ross	"	Lieut. in same.
John McCrody	"	Lieut. in same.
Robert B. Mitchell	"	Lieut. in same.
William Harbert		Lieut. in same.
James Green	"	Lieut. in same.
James B. Mitchell	"	Lieut. in same.

[68] Sep. 1st. Henry StClair Comd. Ensign in 6th Regt,
Indiana M.

George Bennefield	"	Ensign in same.
John Diction	"	Ensign in same.
John Howes	"	Ensign in same.
Isaac Crawford	"	Ensign in same.
John Alexander	"	Captain in 3d Regt.

I. M.

Nathan C. Brace	"	Lieut. in same.
William Bryne	"	Lieut. in same.
12. John Lopp	"	Capt. in 5th Regt.

IM.

Anthony Windle	"	Lieut. in same.
Edward McCurry	"	Lieut. in same.
William Bennet		Lieut in same.
Frederick Moaser		Lieut. in same.
Abram Wiseman		Ensign in same.
James Evans ²		Ensign in same.
William May		Ensign in same.
20. Edgehill Burnside	"	Capt. in 11th Regt.

IM

¹Peter Ryker; Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Jefferson Co.), p. 323.

²James Evans; born in Vir.; Representative Men of Ind., index (under Wm. L. Evans); Hist. Gibson Co., p. 155.

Bird Stiles	Comd. Lieut, in same.
Lina Maddan	" Ensign in same.
22. David Carr	" Captain in same.
Andrew Penticost	" Lieut. in same.
William Brown	" Ensign in same.
Alexander Buckner	" Captain of Dragoons
2d Regt. IM	
John Weathers	" 1st Lieut. in same.
Samuel McCampbell	" Cornet in same.
Absalom Carr	" Lieut Rifle Cpy. in
same.	
John Denny ¹	" Ensign in same.
Daniel Peyton	" Capt. rifle cpy. in
same.	
James Weir	" Lieut. in same.
James Blizard	" Ensign in same.
John Carr	" Lieut. in 2nd Regt.
I. M.	
Jesse Combs ²	" Ensign in same.
Daniel Dean	" Lieut, in same.
James Lemon	" Captain in same.
Richard Green	" Lieut, in same.
James Fisher	" Ensign in same.
Henry Edmunds	" Lieut. in 11th Regt.
IM.	
25. David Canaday	" Captain in 8th Regt.
I. M.	
Nathaniel Farlow	" Lieut. in same.
[69] Sept. 25. William Dunbar	Ensign in 8th regt. I. m.
Asa Perro	Captain in same.
Greenbury Cornelius	Lieut. in same.
Jesse Buzan	Ensign in same.

¹John Denny; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 351.

²Jesse Coombs; from Kentucky; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 548.

Thomas McCarty Ensign in same.

October 7. Mahlen Brown Cornet of Dragoon in 3rd Regt. I. m.

David Findley¹ 2nd Lieut. in same.

Thomas D. King Capt. in same.

Jacob Dennis 1st Lieut in same.

Jacob Connoway Ensign in same.

14. David McKay Major 1st Batt. in 6th Regt I. m.

Green B. Field Captain in same.

Franklin Perry Captain in same.

Stephen Gudel Lieut, in same.

18. Thomas Coulter Justice of peace for Posey Cty.

21. Ovid Hunt Captain in 1st. Regt. I. m.

William Baker Lieut, in same.

Jno. Bradford Ensign in same.

Jesse Hadden Capt in same.

Enos Balch Lieut. in same.

Jno. Keina Ensign in same.

Barnet Hollingsworth Capt. in same.

Abraham Roadarmell Capt. in same.

Jacob Pancake Lieut. in same.

Jno. McClure Cornet in same.

Jno. Moor Lieut in same.

Charles Mitchel Ensign in same.

Saml. Conner Colo. of 12 Regt. I. m.

William Black Maj 2d Batn. in same.

Ratliff Boon Majr. 1 Battn. in same.

23. Thompson Kindle Justice of peace for Harrison Cty.

Nov. 4th. Jno. Francis Sibbenthal Capt. in 6th Regt. I. m.

Shuman Craig Lieut. in same.

Thornton Violet Ensign in same.

¹David Finley; Hist. Orange Co., p. 607.

Walter Clark Capt. in same.

Saml. Hollis Lieut. in same.

William Scott Ensign in same.

Robert Cotten Captain in same.

Jno. Stapleton Lieut in same.

[70] William Keith Comd. Ensign in 6th Regt. I. m.

Ezekiel Petty " Captain in same.

Samuel Searcy " Lieut. in same.

Peter Lowstotter " Ensign in same.

4. George W. Tevault [Thibault, Tibaux] comd. Cor-
noner of the Cty. of Warrick.

18. Alexander Lewis " Justice of peace for Jeffer-
son Cty.

James Wooly " same for same.

Bazil Bently " same for same.

Aug. 11th. Joseph Thomas " Lieut. in the 1st Regt.
I. m.

Andrew Westfall " Ensign in same.

Thomas Shepherd Comd. Captain in same.

Smith Hansbury " Lieut, in same.

Abijah Thomas " Ensign in same.

Thomas Black¹ " Captain in same.

James Braudy " Lieut. in same.

Jno. Fielding " Ensign in same.

William Perry " Captain in same.

Elisha Kellar " Lieut, in same.

Brice McWelcher " Ensign in same.

William Purcell " Captain in same.

Jno. Oulberson (Culberson) " Lieut. in same.

Alexander West " Ensign in same.

Daniel Conner " Major in same.

James Jordan " Lieut. in same.

Jno. Reel " Ensign in same,

¹Thomas Black; born in N. Carolina; Hist. Posey Co., p. 265.

Melchel Richerville Comd. Ensign in same.

General W. Johnston " Captain in same.

Benjamin Park " Captain of Cavalry same.

Decem. 5. License issued to Enoch D. John,¹ & James Noble to keep a ferry across the Ohio River on their land adjoining Vevay in the County of Switzerland.

[71] December 16th 1815.

William H. Eads² commissioned associate Judge for Franklin County.

William Polk comd. Associate Judge for Knox County.

Matthew Sparks " Justice of peace for Franklin County.

Jacob Leer " same for Jefferson County.

Decem. 23. License issued to Saml Merriwether³ to keep a ferry across the Ohio from his lot in the town of Jeffersonville.

27th. William McClean Justice of peace for Wayne County.

Joseph Flint same for same.

George L. Mordock comd. Capt. of Horse in the 7th regt. Im.

John Stephenson 1st lieut in same.

William P. Surent 2nd Lieut, in same.

John Munshel Cornet in same.

29th. Alexander Little comd. Associate Judge for Washington Cty. vice Kitchell resgd.

¹Enoch D. John; born in Penn.; prominent at Brookville and Lawrenceburgh; afterwards removed to Texas; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 95, 96.

²William H. Eads; uncle of Capt. James Buchanan Eads, the celebrated engineer. Capt. Eads was born at Lawrenceburgh, where his father, Thomas C. Eads, resided for some years; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., pp. 94, 95, 97, 99, 100; sketch of J. B. Eads in Appleton's Cyc. of American Biography.

³Dr. Samuel Meriwether; born in Kentucky; sketch, Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., Vol. 2, p. 440; see page 452.

Pinkey James resgd. County Surveyor of Dearborn County.

Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory for the half year Commencing the 1st of January, and ending the 30th of June 1816.

January 1st, 1816.

Joseph Kitchel Commissioned 1st Associate Judge for the County of Jackson.¹

John Kelchman	"	2nd associate Judge for same.
John Melroy	"	Clerk for same.
Wicklif Kitchel	"	Sheriff for same.
Cyrus Douglass	"	Justice of peace for same.
William Crenshaw	"	same for same.
Saml. Melroy	"	Major 3rd Batt. 9th regt. I. m.
6th. William Low	"	Associate Judge for the County of Washington.

23. John Bradford " Justice of the peace for the County of Jefferson.

25. John Coons " Lieut. of Dragoons in 2 regt. I. m.
Edward Norris² " Ensign same.
Isaac Scribner " Ensign in same.

Joseph Gibson comd. Capt. in same.

[72] Jany 30th. Saml. Blake Comd Justice of peace for Wayne County.

James Allison Comd Lieut. 6th regt. I. m.

William P. Brown, Ensign in same.

¹By act of Dec. 18, 1815, Jackson county was established, including the lands from the Indian boundary to the Muscatatuck river and the east fork thereof (Stucker's Fork), to where the last named stream is intersected by the present south line of Jennings township, Scott county, and to the east by that line. The west line was the present west line of Washington county, carried north from the Muscatatuck, and the east line was the present east line of Bartholomew county, carried south to that stream.

²Edward Norris; of German descent; Hist. Posey Co., p. 606.

Feb'y. 1st. Thomas Fulton Comd. associate Judge for Orange County.¹

Joel Halbert	Comd same for same.
William Hoggatt	" Clerk & recorder for same.
Zakariah Lindley	" Sheriff for same.
William Lindley	" Surveyor for same.
Jacob Lowe	" Surveyor for Washington Cty.
Noah Wright	" Shff. for same.
Edward Miller	" Justice of peace for Orange Cty.
Saml. Chambers	" same for same.
Jesse Hollowell	" same for same.
Jno. Dumont ²	" same for Switzerland Cty.

A Dedimus issued to Lindley to swear into office all officers C. & M. for Orange Cty.

17. Joseph Howard " Captain in 6th regt. I. m.

Robert McKay " Lieut. in same.

Thomas Oneal " Ensign in same.

24th. David Raymond³ " Presideing Judge of 1st Circuit of the I. T.

March 2d. Moses Lee " a Justice of peace for Orange County.

Jno. Nelson " same for Wayne county.

Jno. Dumont " Coroner for Switzerland County.

Jan'y 26. William Herron comd. Capt. 2 Batt. in the 9th regt. I. m.

Abalom Hart comd. Justice of peace for Harrison County

¹By act of Dec. 26, 1815, Orange county was created, with its present east and west boundaries, and extending from a line six miles north of the present north line of Spencer county to the Indian boundary.

²John Dumont; born in New Jersey, Jan. 8, 1787; prominent in law and official life; husband of Mrs. Julia L. Dumont, the authoress; sketch, Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., p. 1208; Smith's Early Trials, p. 131.

³David Raymond; Hist. Knox Co., p. 185.

Feby. 20th. Jesse Roberts Comd Colonel of the 13th regt. I. m.	
March 6th Absalom Little	" Justice of the peace for Clark County.
7. John Penex	" Justice of peace for Orange County.
Geo. H. Routh	" Justice of peace for Gibson County.
James Blackhouse	" same for Dearborn County.
William Purcell	" same for same.
Ezra Ferris ¹	" same for same.
James Rollens	" same for Orange County.
James Cobb	" same for same.
[73] March 7. Thomas Lynch ² comd Justice of peace for Orange County.	
Joseph Glover	" same for same.
Moses Lee	" same for same.
Hugh Holmes	" same for same.
Henry Hollowell	" same for same.
Jacob Molder	" same for same.
William Carr	" same for same.
James Maxwell	" same for same.
William Turner	" same for Knox County.
Benj. B. Kercheval	" same for same.
14. Samuel Eslick	" Lieut. in 12th regt. I. m.
John Cassady	" Ensign in same.

¹Ezra Ferris; born at Stanwich, Conn., April 26, 1783; sketch, Hist. Dearborn Co., pp. 167, 271; also Ind. Hist. Soc. Publications, Vol. 1, p. 215 et seq.; Dunn's Ind., p. 424.

²Thomas Lynch; Hist. Orange Co., pp. 377, 379, 414.

Joseph Springer	comd. Capt. in same.
Elias Roberts	" Capt. in same.
Stephen McDaniel	" Lieut. in same.
Michael House	" Ensign in same.
William Weatherholt	" Ensign in same.
16. Adam Ryman	" Capt. in the 11th
regt. Im.	
William Manly	comd. Lieut. in same.
Archibald Morron	" Ensign in same.
James Noble	" Colo. of 7th regt. I. m.
Thomas M. Breckinridge	Major of same.
William Arnold ¹	" Capt. of same.
Timothy Allison	" Lieut. in same.
Thomas Williams	" Ensign in same.
Edmond Harrison	" Justice of peace for Franklin
County.	
23. Jesse Durham	" Major 3rd Battn. 9th regt.
I. m.	
Absalom Surgeant	" Major 2 of same.
John E. Clark	" Captain in same.
John Wolfington	" Ensign in same.
Jno. G. Henderson	" Ensign in same.
John Winchell	" 2 Lieut. of horse 7th regt.
[74] Artemus D. Woodworth	comd. Cornet of horse in
the 7th regt. I. m.	
James McCale	" Justice of peace for
Jefferson Cty.	
John Meek	" same for same.
Saml. Perry	" same for Knox
County.	
Frederick Grater	" Notary Public for
Vincennes.	

¹William Arnold; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 103.

25. Joseph Blackburn comd. Justice of peace for Harrison Cty.

Isaac Scott " Coroner for Jackson Cty.

28. Bennet Nugent " Justice of peace for Clark Cty.

April 3d. A Dedimus issued to William Hoggatt to administer the oaths of office to Cil. & M. officers 7th regt. and Cty.

13th. Jesse Roberts Comd. Justice of peace for Orange County.

Thomas Evans " same for same.

James Gregory¹ Comd. same for same.

Joseph Letchan " same for Knox County.

18. Spencer Hagglin comd same for Clark County.

13. Geo. Crutchfield " same for Harrison County.

20th. Alex. Walker² " Captain in the 13th regt. I.m.

Saml. Lewis " Capt. in same.

Eli Newlin " Capt. in same.

Thomas Coplen " Capt. in same.

William Farris " Capt. in same.

James Gistan " Lieut. in same.

Reuben Kilgore " Lieut in same.

Geo. Wolfinton " Lieut in same.

Charles Vandever " Lieut. in same.

William Pennick³ " Lieut in same.

Richard Blackwell " Ensign in same.

Jno. McKinney " Ensign in same.

Will Crawford " Ensign in same.

Joseph Hazlewood " Ensign in same.

¹James Gregory; born in N. Carolina, 1783; sketch, Woollen's Sketches, p. 426; Hist. Lawrence Co., p. 103.

²Alexander Walker; born in Kentucky; Hist. Orange Co., p. 639.

³William Pinnick; born in Kentucky; Hist. Orange Co., p. 655.

Richard Kerley	comd Ensign in same.
Geo. H. Routt	" Justice of peace for Gibson Cty.
24. Saml. Chambers	" Associate Judge for Orange Cty. vice Joel Halbert resignd.
Abel C. Peper [Pepper] ¹	" Capt. in 3rd regt. I. m.
[75] April 24th. Joel Decowsey	comd. Lieut. in 3d regt. I. m.
Shadrach Wathamay	" Ensign in same.
James Powell	" Ensign in same.
James Sherdon	Comd. Lieut. in same.
27. William Shroads	Comd. Justice of peace for Perry County.
Elias Roberts	" Surveyor for same.
May 1st. David Craigg	" Shff. of Harrison County.
4. John Lout	" Capt. in 10th regt. I. m.
John Luel	" Lieut. in same.
John Hail	" Lieut. in same.
Joseph A. Barnett	Capt. in same.
William Blevins	Lieut. in same.
Jno. Hathway	Ensign in same.
10th. John Craig	" Capt. in 9th regt. I. m.
William Flin ²	" Capt. in same.
Mordecai Reddicks	" Capt. in same.
William Case	" Capt. in same.
Lewis Roberts	" Capt. in same.
Absalom Fields	" Capt. in same.
James McKinney	" Capt. in same.
Richard Bene	" Lieut. in same.
Matthew Flin	" Lieut. in same.
John Sweney	" Lieut. in same.
Thomas Irons	" Lieut. in same.

¹Abel C. Pepper; born in Vir., 1793; sketch, Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., p. 868; Woollen's Sketches, p. 407.

²William Flinn; Hist. Lawrence Co., pp. 35, 36.

Johnson Vest	Comd. Lieut. in same.
Thomas Young	" Lieut in same.
Joseph Scott	" Lieut in same.
Roger Thompson	" Lieut in same.
Miller Wiatt	" Ensign in same.
Stephen S. Walsh	comd. Ensign in same.
John Vandever	" Ensign in same.
Jas. Woodard	" Ensign in same.
Saml. Vest	" Ensign in same.
William Henderson	" Ensign in same.
Martin Wilson	" Ensign in same.
Moses Holman	" Ensign in same.
[76] May 10. Thomas Gilliland ¹ comd. Ensign in the 6th regt. I m.	
James Hamilton comd. Capt. in 3 regt.	
John Hamilton	" Lieut in same.
18. Frederick Shoults comd. Justice of peace for Knox County.	
James A. Prewitt	" same for Clark County.
Robert A. New	" 1st Associate Judge for Clark County
20th. William Redman	" Capt in the 13th regt I. m.
Pleasant Parks	" Capt. in same.
James Fidler	" Capt in same.
Robert Stotts ²	" Capt in same.
Joseph W. Doak	" Capt in same.
Joseph Scott	" Lieut in same.
Saml. Shield	" Lieut in same.
Marquis Knight	" Lieut in same.
James Laughlin	" Lieut in same.
Will C. Green	" Lieut in same.
John Cook	" Ensign in same.

¹Thomas Gilliland; Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., p. 1021.

²Robert Stott; Hist. Atlas of Ind. (Jefferson Co.), p. 323.

Benj. Pinkley	comd. Ensign in same.
Wase Glover	" Ensign in same.
Charles Bayley	comd. Ensign in same.
Coonrod Gross	" Ensign in same.
24. Jno. Gleem	" Justice of peace for Orange
Cty.	
Jno. G. Clendennen	" same for same.
Abraham Bosley	" same for same.
Jesse Roberts	" same for same recomd. mis-
carried.	
James Gregory	" same for same same.
Jesse Fulton	" Surveyor for same.
25. Jno. Alexander	" Major 1st Batt. 3 regt I m.
James Hamilton	" Capt in same.
John Hamilton	" Lieut in same.
Johnston Watts ¹	" Lieut in same.
Jordan Rice	" Ensign in same.
Uriah Martin	" Lieut in same.
Peter Brenton ²	" Ensign in same.
Thomas Covington ³	" Capt in same.
Jno. Shank	" Major of 7th regt I. m.
[77] May 25. John Winchell com. 1st Lieut of horse in	
the 7th regt Im.	
Artimas D. Woodworth	" 2nd Lieut in same.
Riley Woodworth	" Cornet of same.
Robert Wykoff	comd Capt of Infy same.
Elijah Eades	" Lieut in same.
Joshuah Hinesley	" Ensign in same.
Jno. Hackelman	" Ensign in same.
Caleb Keeler	" Ensign in same.

¹Johnson Watts; grand master of masons in 1846; Woollen's Sketches, p. 507.

²Peter Brenton; born in Kentucky; Hist. Pike Co., p. 386.

³Thomas Covington; born in Maryland; Hist. Dearborn and Ohio Cos., p. 663.

Richd. Wood comd Justice of peace for Switzerland
Cty.

Saml. Fallis " same for same.

Allen Wiley¹ Comd same for same.

William A. Lilly " same for Clark County

Richard French " same for Harrison County

Charles L. Brasher " same for Dearborn Cty.

Dedimus to Shff. Harrison County remitting fine against
Robert Biggs except as to costs.

28. Adam Hope comd Justice of peace for Gibson Cty.

31. Willis E. Brown " Capt 2nd regt I. m.

Joseph Lowery Comd. Lieut in same.

Daniel Kezler " Ensign in same.

June 1st. Jno. M. Lemon comd. 1st Lieut of Artillery
2nd regt I m.

William Nailor comd 2nd Lieut in same. same.

Henry Hopkins " Ensign same. same

John Conor " Capt of Infy in same.

Daniel Williams " Lieut in same.

Abraham Kimberlin " Capt in same.

John Williams " Lieut in same.

Isaac Kimberlin " Ensign in same.

Henry Giles " Lieut in same.

Joseph Robertson " Ensign in same.

John Coons " Ensign in same.

John Cummins " Ensign in same.

James Johnston " Lieut in same.

Thomas Acres " Ensign in same.

James Downs " Capt in same.

Alexander Young " Lieut in same.

¹Rev. Allen Wiley; born in Frederick Co., Vir., Jan. 15, 1789; celebrated Methodist preacher; a "Life and Times of Rev. Allen Wiley" was published by Rev. F. C. Holliday in 1853; see Hist. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Cos., pp. 525, 1046.

William Riddle comd. Ensign in same.

Richard Green " Capt in same.

Elnathan Jennings " Lieut in same

John Carr " Capt of rifle Cpy. same recomiss.

miscarriage.

[78] Jacob Rhoads " Justice of peace for Jefferson Cty.

Sandford Keeler " same for Franklin Cty.

Thomas Wincott " same for same.

June 7th. Hezekiah Hargrove comd for Warrick Cty.

Daniel Akin comd. same for same.

William Flin " same for Jackson Cty.

James Trotter " same for same.

Henry Rogers " same for same.

Charles Crabb " same for same.

Harry Kitchel " same for same.

William Ruddick " same for same.

20th. Lyman Beeman " Coroner for Harrison County.

22. Joseph Howard " Justice of peace for Jefferson

Cty.

John H. Bray " same for same.

Messhack Hosatt " same for same.

29th. William Reed " Major 13th regt 1 Batl. I m.

Joseph Pennick " Major 13 regt 2 Batt.

Daniel Freeman " Capt in same.

Daniel Weathers " Capt in same.

Isaac Ferree " Capt of rifle Cpy. 5 regt I m.

Beverly B. Boston " Capt in same.

Edward Pennington " Capt in same.

Isaac Edwards com. Capt in same.

Charles Walker comd. Lieut rifle Cpy in same.

Joshua Matthena " Lieut in same.

Patrick Flannagan " Lieut in same.

Isaac Darnell " Lieut in same.

John McIntire " Ensign in same.

Mason French " Ensign in same.

William Ingram	comd.	Ensign in same.
Peter Bengannin	"	Capt in 13th regt I m.
John Eastridge	"	Lieut in same.
[79] Daniel Crowman	"	Lieut in 13th regt Im.
Joseph McGrue	"	Lieut in same.
Samuel Mathis	"	Ensign in same.
Isaac Stallecup	"	Ensign in same.
Charles Jones	"	Lieut in the 4th regt. I m.
William Stillwell	"	Lieut in same.
Peter Jones	"	Capt in same.
John Wilkins	"	Lieut in same.
Robert Durley	"	Ensign in same.
James McCrary	"	Lieut in same.
Alex Downey	"	Ensign in same.
William Casey	"	Capt in same.
John Drew	"	Lieut in same.
Nathan Colvin	"	Ensign in same.
Rezin Redman	"	Colonel 3d Regt I. m.
Andrew House	"	Capt in 9th Regt.
David Heddicks	comd	Capt in same.
George House	"	Lieut in same.
William Elrod	"	Lieut in same.
John Vance	"	Capt in 11th regt. I. m.
rifle Cpy.		
Thomas Reed	"	Lieut in same.
John White ¹	"	Ensign in same.
Thomas Trusler	"	Capt in same.
Isaac Limpus	"	Lieut in same.
Abraham Boyes	"	Ensign in same.
Joseph Caldwell	"	Capt rifle in same.
William McGeorge & Jackson		Lieut & Ensign in same.

¹John White; born in Maryland; Hist. Dearborn and Ohio Cos., p. 459.

[80] Proceedings of the Executive of the Indiana Territory for the Half year commencing the 1st of July and ending the 1816.

July 19th. Milo R. Davis commissioned Capt of rifle Cpy in 5th regt I m.

Gillis McBean " Lieut in same.

George C. Spencer " Ensign in same.

August 7th. Godlove Camp " Associate Judge for Washington County.

Cyrus Douglass " 1st Associate Judge of Jackson County

Amos Goodwin " Justice of peace for Clark County

Saml. Coleman " Capt in 1st regt. I. m.

Andrew Brooks " Lieut in same.

James Cunningham " Ensign in same

17. Saml. Huston " Associate Judge for Washington Cty.

21. Calvin B. Howe " Lieut in 11th regt I. m.

John H. Newland " Lieut in same.

Jeremiah Wood Comd. Ensign in same.

Saml. Lennen " Ensign in same.

29. Thomas J. Walters " Justice of peace for Gibson Cty.

30. David Oliver¹ " Capt Light Inftry in 7th regt I. m.

Bethuell F. Morris² " Lieut in same.

¹David Oliver; Hist. Atlas Franklin Co., p. 79.

²Bethuel F. Morris; born in in Penn., Sept. 6, 1792; sketch in Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 2, 1864; Pubs. Ind. Hist. Soc., Vol. 1, index; Hist. Atlas of Franklin Co., p. 95; afterwards agent of state for sale of lots at Indianapolis, circuit judge, etc.; Hist. Indianapolis and Marion Co., p. 50; Hist. of Education in Ind. (Boone), p. 64.

Henry A. Reed	Comd. Ensign in same.
George Watson	" Lieut in 3d regt I m
Gilbert Bud ¹	" Capt in 5 regt I m.
James Totten	" Capt in same.
Weat Sampson	" Lieut in same.
Thomas Watson	" Lieut in same.
Jeremiah Jenkins	" Ensign in same.
Sept. 7th. David Love	" Clerk & recorder of Posey County
John Graddy	" Associate Judge for same.
[81] John Ewing	" Associate Judge for Knox Cty.
Daniel Sullivan	" same for same.
John Boon	" Justice for Harrison Cty.
James Riley	" same for same. Afterwards recommissioned 15 Int
26th. Izrael Butt	" Coroner for same.
27th. Jesse Shields	" Capt in 5th regt I. m.
Saml. Watson	" Lieut in same.
Henry Purcell	" Ensign in same.
28th. Hugh McPheters	" Justice of peace for Washington Cty.
William Kelso	" same for same.
Alex Huston	" same for same.
Jacob S. Holt	" same for Clark Cty.
Oct. 15.	
Harry Hopkins	Comd. Sheriff of Gibson County.
Saml. Merriwether	" Justice of peace for Clark County.

Indiana Territory viz.

I John Gibson Secretary of the Territory aforesaid do certify that the foregoing sheets contain a true and faithful record of the proceedings of the Executive from the Com-

¹Gilbert Bud; from Kentucky; Hist. Ohio Falls Cos., p. 258.

mencement of the Territorial Government Commencing July 4 1800 & ending the 7th of Novem. 1816.

Given from under my hand & the seal of the Territory this 7th day of Novem. 1816 & of the Independence of the United States the 41.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading "John A. B. 1816", written in dark ink.

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pour faire
ceray par
De fuy m
Lien ou dre
A Liberté
quit ferois
forme, et
ille me
ces Nations
chaudie &
faire est
audessus De
Dirandre et
Landroit, e

Monsieur

24th May. 1733

13

pour faire repaire, adonner, Des autres je donne
ce ray par-dessous informant que le Sabah est composé
De cinq nations, qui composent quatre Village Dont
l'un ouïre et de fourniture femme porteur Les arme
et selont peut faire fin après tout fumure —
quit ferois m'assurer D'ouïr amble pour l'elien De
fume et leurs ouïr L'aproximate De l'ang par
elle me s'ite impossible De faire ramble toutes
ces Nations parquint a l'est jours m'ouïr Demar
chandis D'ouïr (et) andouïr Le fort que j'ay fait
faire est a quatre cinq lieue D'ouïr le Sabah
andouïr Du Riviere par ouïr anglois auront per
D'ouïr et auris commerce avec les nations
Landouïr, et fort propre pour y faire D'ouïr

Establi-
force,
est-Loi
De l'op-
Monfieur

pour le
jamais.

C'est une
que, ma

jamais,
L'op- et

mais qui
mauvais.

que doit
qui repar-

Depuis,
monfieur,

Dès lors,
Jours, m-

Établissement, ce que j'aurai fait si j'avais eu des
forces, à l'égard, du Commerce, qui long-temps j'en ferois
est l'opulence, il ne peut, former toutes les années
de l'épargne pour toutes les nations. De petites nations
Monteur tout le Commerce, qui long-temps j'en ferois
pour le présent
jamais, car c'est plus de l'épargne de l'argent
Ces endroits, que, j'en ferois les faim, tant il n'y a
que, m'importe, et autres, font plus m'importe qu'il n'y a
jamais, de ces, depuis que l'argent est de l'argent.
L'argent de l'épargne, que j'en ferois depuis que
c'est que j'en ferois avec moi, m'importe quelque
m'importe. Retour de la nature, ferois les m'importe
que j'en ferois l'établissement, que j'en ferois l'établissement
que m'importe pas, de l'argent, être continué, puis que
Depuis, trois ans, il n'y a rien de l'argent -
m'importe. C'est l'épargne, de toutes les nations, tant
de l'argent, que de l'argent, d'argent, d'argent
J'en, m'importe l'argent, d'argent, d'argent

Je ne m'a
rien a
ille fandro
avec Des
pas, positif
peut Det
avec Une
jamais d
que tout
un a que
trous perso
amis Le
tout Les -
Bonté que
endroit et

Que l'état des ouvrages faitte et u faire
il n'y a qu'un fort et deux, munition d'armes et
il faudroit presentement y faire faire du ordonance
avec des caisses pour sojer les felix dats il n'est
pas possible de rester dans cette androy avec le
peut. Detroupe il faudroit, trente hommes
avec une officier, j'avis plus anbarassee que
jamais dans cette androy par la guerre de l'echecation
que sont venue deux fois depuis l'april l'empereur. Me
un a que deux jours que l'ordonance party a amené
trois personnes et l'ordonance. C'est l'ordonance
amis l'ordonance, a l'ordonance, j'avis obligé de faire
tout les jours de l'ordonance j'esperer de votre
Bonté que vous voudrez bien avoir l'égard a cette
androy et a l'ordonance ou vous tant pour moy que
pour l'ordonance garnison que j'ay. C'est la grace
quattand de vous. C'est l'ordonance qui a l'ordonance de l'ordonance
supplément respect

Monsieur

Vostre tres humble
et tres obéissant
serviteur
Juvénat

jeune de
De Baucher
pour tous
messieurs Les
Généralmet
mez pour
chicuchien
partie Ceyron
aller jusqu'à
tous les Juma
par a poste

21 Mars 1733

Monsieur

Je vous envoie par ce porteur
de Baughemmes qui j'auray parture amonp d'est-à-dire
pour vous le dire, venir avec toute diligence
Monsieur Lemarque de Baughemmes m'auray l'ordre et
l'accolumet pour les mois qui j'auray amonp d'est-à-dire
m'ay pour m'ache Les nations a été frappé sur les
chicuchie toute les nations du Canada et de la
partie de l'ouest pour y aller sous une Day dont
aller jusqu'à leurs chef de nest pas resté d'au-
tous les Village de cette femme et de l'autre après
par ce porteur ce que n'ay pas, Lors de bien toute

et
Dormir
fra frao
et tout
vaders,
comraues
Dinuyaj
memorqu
chicackia
afjainu
Nous, se
obligé
que j'ai
pour mes
monstrier
Deme fa
quil man
natuas
quil ame
payer le
Les mort
cette obli

j'ai eu l'honneur de vous marquer par ma
Dernière que Le chancelier outre lui cette obbonne
fré François Dans Godards qui fassent des profits
et dont il est abbas comme party avec
Indes, fassent, Desperer avec fassent fille -
commence adieu dans les finis de l'Esprit
Disons monsieur le marquis de la Cour
me marque qu'il veut absolument faire détruire les
chicachés et leurs abbés et finissent les nations
ajoutées avec de la Cour
Nous sommes de vous de tout dans ce poste j'en
obtiens doucement. Les voyageurs et de vous pour
que j'ai pour obtenir aboute les affaires qui sont
pour nous. Les hommes de vous j'en
montrai l'indication sans aucun regard aux et
de me faire rembourser ce que j'ai fourni j'en
qu'il m'aura encore avec de vous quand les
nations - Remindrons plus que tout les prisonniers
qu'il amèneront. Nous feront donner et qu'il faut
payer les costs de l'Esprit aussi bien que de vous
Les mort fassent de l'Esprit j'en pers que l'Esprit
cette obbonne y faire coup, de vous j'en pers

Yikre. Ou
jeuiss parti
village et je
amcanada
marque qu'il
qu'en une
qui fong moi
qu'il anvoj
monfieur q
fane une
que j'ouv
je Lhomme

Sire. Sur ce y font toute affaire des poses
je n'ai partit dans quelque jour pour aller au rendez
village et se jurer tout tranquille j'espère d'écouter
au Canada monsieur Lemaire Debaucarnes me
marque qui ne permet d'être faire l'œuvre pour la
qu'en une affaire de famille j'espère aux plus
qui finit moi dans un voyage j'écrit aux Distingues
qui envoi' m'ont souffert amour, aproue j'espère
monsieur que nous ne pourrions pas malin qu'il
sans voyage, puisque j'en faisais quelque cas
que j'envoy toute anoblissant dans, en continuant
je L'honneur D'être avec un profond respect

Mon Réver

Vostre très humble
et très obéissant
serviteur
Jenne

Duport De Dubache le 21 Mars 1733

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THE MISSION

TO THE

OUABACHE

BY

JACOB PIATT DUNN.

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THE MISSION TO THE OUABACHE.

To the student who enjoys puzzling over knotty problems, the early history of Post Vincennes has long afforded an interesting field. The chief source of perplexity has been a lack of authentic documents, but this has been added to by the change of nations in control of the region, and a change in nomenclature that has not always been fully allowed for. Perhaps the most important instance of this was in the word "Ouabache," which is frequently taken as equivalent to "Wabash," and so it was in its later use, but for many years it signified not only the river Wabash as we know it, but also the Ohio river from the mouth of the Wabash to the Mississippi. In other words, up to the middle of the eighteenth century, the Wabash was treated as the main stream and the Ohio as a tributary of it. As the word "Ouabache" was used in this sense all through the period to which this paper refers, and has this signification in all the documents hereto appended, it has been deemed best to leave it in this form without any attempt at translation.

It was the ambiguity of this word that led Judge Law, although he understood and stated its earlier meaning, to confound Post Vincennes with the post established by *Sieur Juchereau* at the mouth of the Ohio, on the site of *Cairo, Ill.*, in 1702, at which place the historic discussion between *Father Mermet* and the Indian medicine-man occurred.¹ This error was followed by others, some igno-

¹*Shea's Charlevoix*, Vol. V, p. 133.

rantly and some with deliberate intent to fabricate history, the latter asserting that Post Vincennes was originally established by *Sieur Juchereau*. This was an inexcusable absurdity, for the one point that has been clear and unquestionable all the time, and as to which all the testimony is in entire harmony, is that our post was established by *Sieur de Vincennes*. The location of *Juchereau's* post is unquestionable. Its complete history is preserved in contemporary official documents. It was abandoned three years after it was established, and existed thereafter only as a landmark.¹

The exact identity of *Sieur de Vincennes* has not yet been established beyond the possibility of question,² but it is known certainly that he commanded at the post from the time of its foundation until 1736, when he was killed in the war against the Chickasaws. The post did not take his name for some years after his death. It was at first commonly referred to as "*Au Ouabache*," and the first official title given it was "*Poste des Pianguichats*." After *Louis St. Ange* assumed command, following the death of *Vincennes*, it was often called *Poste St. Ange*, which was anglicized to "*Ft. St. Anne*." It was also known as "*Little Ouyatanon*," which on English maps appeared in the abbreviated form "*L. Wiaut*." About the middle of the eighteenth century the name "*Vincennes*" began to be applied to it, but more commonly it was known simply as "*the post*," and from the phrase "*au poste*" came the name "*Opost*," which is often given to it in early American documents.

Up to the present time the nearest approach to a documentary account of the establishment of the post that has been discovered and published, is the letter from the Com-

¹Dunn's *Indiana*, pp. 36-40; *Magazine of Western History*, Vol. XII, p. 579; *Magazine of American History*, Vol. XXII, p. 143.

²*Ind. Hist. Soc. Pubs.*, Vol. III, No. 2.

pany of the Indies to M. Perier, then governor of Louisiana, directing the establishment.¹ This is dated September 30, 1726. From this it appears that *Sieur de Vincennes* was then commanding at the home of the *Ouiatanons*, who were established on the *Wabash*, just below the site of *Lafayette*, and within the jurisdiction of *Canada*. The plan of the Company was for *Vincennes* to induce these Indians to remove to the *Ohio* river above the mouth of the *Wabash*, and to build a fort at the mouth of the *Tennessee* river. But this direction was not absolute, and the most significant part of the letter is in these words:

"M. Perier will reflect well on this subject, and consider it, by giving eight or ten soldiers to the said *Sieur de Vincennes*, with the missionary destined for the *Ouabache*, he will not find himself in condition to assure, by the Indians, the communication between *Louisiana* and *Canada*, and to prevent the English from penetrating into our colony, without obliging the Company to construct a fort on the lower *Ouabache*, of which the expense of the establishment and the support of the garrison make an object of consequence."

This is the course which was, in reality, attempted to be followed, and it will be noted that what was contemplated was not the fortification of an existing French village, but the transfer of an Indian tribe to unoccupied territory, the formation of a small military establishment, and the erection of a new Indian mission.

But who was "the missionary destined for the *Ouabache*," and how was he destined? There is a hazy impression in the minds of many persons that the Catholic missionaries of the eighteenth century used to roam through the wilderness rather at random, seeking for Indians whom they might convert. As a matter of fact,

¹*Margry's Découvertes et Etablissements des Français dans L'Amerique Septentrionale*, Vol. VI, pp. 659-60; *Dunn's Indiana*, p. 53.

missionary undertakings of that period were on quite as systematic a basis as those of the present day. The missionary had to be supported, and in the Province of Louisiana, in which Post Vincennes was included, provision was made either by the company in control, or by the crown, for both subsistence and salary of every priest or other clerical engaged in missionary work. Fortunately, a concise, and apparently reliable memoir on the church establishment of this period, in the province of Louisiana, is preserved in the French archives at Paris,¹ and I quote from it the following:

“By ordinance of the Commissioners of the Council, of May 16, 1722, made with the consent of the Bishop of Quebec, the Province of Louisiana was divided into three religious jurisdictions.

“The first included all the country which is found in ascending the river St. Louis (Mississippi) from the sea to the height of the entry of the river Ouabache (Ohio) into the river St. Louis; and all that part to the west of this river in the said extent of country. The churches and missions of this jurisdiction were to be filled by the Capuchins, and their superior officer was to be always grand vicar of the Bishop of Quebec in the department, and to reside at New Orleans.

“The second jurisdiction was to extend over all the country which is found in the upper part of the province above the river Ouabache, and was to be in control of the Jesuits, whose superior officer, residing at the Illinois, was to be always grand vicar of the Bishop of Quebec in this part.

¹ Memoir Concerning the Church of Louisiana (1722-1728) Dated Nov. 21, 1728. From the Archives of the Ministry of Marine; Appended to the Edition of Madeleine Hachard's Letters under the title of “Relation of the Voyage of the Ursuline Sisters of Rouen,” etc., by Gabriel Gravier, Paris, 1872.

"The third was to extend over all the country which is found to the east of the river (Mississippi), from the sea to the Ouabache, and was to be given to the Carmellites, whose superior officer was likewise grand vicar, and was established ordinarily at Mobile.

"In the same year the Capuchins took possession of their district. The Jesuits had been for a long time established in theirs. The Carmellites were at Mobile, but the Bishop of Quebec, little satisfied with their management, united their jurisdiction to that of the Capuchins by ordinance of December 19, 1722, and they returned to France.

"In the month of December, 1723, the Company, judging that the Capuchins would not be able to furnish enough clergymen to supply all the curés and missions in a region so vast as that which had been given to them, fixed the boundary of their jurisdiction at Natchez, leaving to them all the country below this post, in descending the river, both to the east and to the west, and giving the remainder to the Jesuits, who, in this department, had for fellow-laborers two priests of the foreign missions.

"This arrangement alarmed the Capuchins; they demanded guaranty of that which remained to them, although that which remained to them comprised a very large extent of country, and the most thickly settled. The Company, to tranquilize them, drew up, on June 17, 1725, an ordinance providing that all the curés and missions established and to be established in the country last reserved to the Capuchins should be filled by them, without putting any other friars or priests there except by their consent. This was, according to their desire, confirmed by a patent of the King on July 15, 1725.

"But the Capuchins had more of zeal than ability to furnish men. The parish of Champagne, from which those of Louisiana came, is small and unfruitful of subjects. The Company, then seeing that they were not providing

as many clergymen as were needed to fill the ecclesiastical posts of their district, and knowing elsewhere that they were little fitted for missions among the savages, decided that it was absolutely necessary to establish a new partition, which being fitted to the character and the particular talents of the two orders, fixed unalterably their relations from this time forward. It decided to establish the Capuchins in all the French posts, and to charge the Jesuits with the spiritual management of the savages, under the will and pleasure of the Bishop of Quebec, who had warmly approved this arrangement by his letters.

"In consequence it made an agreement on February 20, 1726, with the Jesuit Fathers, by which they engaged to furnish missionaries not only in all the places of their district, but also at the homes of the savage nations, where it might be to the interest of religion and of the state to establish them, in the territory formerly conceded to the Capuchins.

"It was not possible to avoid, in this agreement, according an establishment in New Orleans to the superior of the Jesuit missions. He could not receive without it those who came from France for his missions. It is this residence, moreover, which puts him in position to render account to the Commandant-General, and to the council, of that which the missionaries inform him touching the disposition of the savages, whose friendship is our security. But the Company did not accord this establishment to the superior of the Jesuits except on the condition that there should not be any ecclesiastical functions without the consent of the Capuchins.

"In the month of December, 1726, there departed from France the number of Jesuits necessary to supply the missions which they had agreed to establish. Their arrival at New Orleans and the publication of their agreement caused at first a great deal of jealousy in the Capuchins, but as

this jealousy was poorly founded it would have been easily explained and all would have been tranquil if Pere Beaubois, superior of the Jesuit missions, had been punctual to keep his engagements. He had agreed, in drawing up the articles of agreement with the Company, on the express condition *that there should not be at New Orleans any ecclesiastical function without the consent of the Capuchins*. He had signed with his superiors the same agreement carrying this condition. He had promised M. de Mornai, then coadjutor and now Bishop of Quebec, to comply with it faithfully. And finally he had written to Pere Raphael, superior of the Capuchins, that he was soon coming to New Orleans to live there as a plain, private citizen, and meanwhile, during all this time, he was working at Quebec with the bishop to have him accord to him the rank and authority of his grand vicar, even for New Orleans.

"Arrived in this city with the reply of the bishop, which was nothing more than a simple acquiescence in his demand, he pretended that this acquiescence was an absolute order, a command from the master. He lodged the letter of the prelate, at this rating, in the public record office; he carried himself haughtily as grand vicar; exercised the functions; made himself superior of the Ursuline community; and seized all authority. The Company has the proof of all these facts and of the scandal which resulted; and these proofs are such that the superiors of Pere de Beaubois simply deposed and dismissed him after having read them.

"This dismissal was the more necessary because the Capuchins seriously demanded to return to France if Pere de Beaubois remained; because M. de Mornai on whom Monseigneur of Quebec had conferred all his authority over the church of Louisiana demanded of the Company the removal of this priest; and because M. de la Chaise, with whom he was excessively embroiled, was not able to put

up with him any longer. According to the last letters of M. de la Chaise and those of Pere Raphael there is every reason to hope for a good understanding between the two orders, Pere Petit, who succeeded Pere de Beaubois, being, according to assurances, of a character very moderate and very circumspect.

“Here should be added the list of the missionaries and of the places where they labor:

CAPUCHINS.

Pere Raphael, Vicar-General of the Bishop of Quebec,	}	At New Orleans
and Curé of the City.....		
Pere Hyacinthe, Vicar.....		
Pere Cécile, Schoolmaster.....	}	
Pere Theodore		With the Chapitoulas
Pere Philippe		At Village Allemand
Pere Gaspard		At Balize
Pere Mathias		At Mobile
Pere Maximin		With the Natchitoches
Pere Philbert.....		With the Natchez
Pere Victorin, Recollet, joined to the Capuchins.....		With the Apalaches

JESUITS.

Pere Petit, Superior	At New Orleans
Pere Poissen.....	With the Arkansas
Pere D'Outreleau	At the Ouabache
Pere Tartarin }	With the Kaskaskias
Pere Boulenger }	
Pere Guimoneau.....	With the Metchigamias
Pere Souel	With the Yasous
Pere Beaudouin.....	With the Chickasaws
Pere Guienne	With the Alabamas

“Pere Petit had been with the Choctaws. There will be a new missionary to the Caiouitas. Messrs. Taumar and Mercier, priests of the foreign missions, are with the Jesuits with the Cahokias and Tamarois.”

According to this memoir, evidently prepared by some official of the Company of the Indies, there were in 1728, only these twenty-one Catholic clergymen working in the Province of Louisiana, in all capacities, in the settlements and among the Indians, and this is the first official mention known of any priest engaged on the "Ouabache," with the exception of the brief labors of Pere Mermet among the Indians who gathered about the post of *Sieur Juchereau*, on the site of *Cairo, Ill.*, at the mouth of the Ohio river. In other words it is the earliest official mention of a priest at the French establishment subsequently known as *Post Vincennes*. In addition to this mention of *Pere D'Outre-leau* this memoir also introduces another character closely connected with the establishment of the mission on the *Wabash*, *Pere de Beaubois*. It must be confessed that the introduction is not at all flattering to this clergyman, yet it is probably just, except that it should be borne in mind that it presents him at the worst point in his record, and is written by an official who was thoroughly out of patience with this energetic Jesuit.

Nicolas Ignace de Beaubois was born at *Orleans, France*, *October 15, 1689*. His sympathies were apparently enlisted in church work at an early age for he entered the Jesuit order as a novice just after completing his seventeenth year. He came to *Canada* in 1718, and was installed as curé at *Kaskaskia* in 1720, that place being then raised from a mission to the dignity of a parish. In this position his great energy in his work was first displayed by preparing new copies of the parish records, as is still evidenced by the following entry in the Register of Baptisms:

"All that which precedes is an extract which I, *Nicolas Ig. de Beaubois, S. J. Curé* of the parish of the *Conception* of our lady of the *Cascaskias*, certify to be correct and conformed to the original, which I have suppressed because it was not in order, and because it was kept on scattered

leaves, and the present extract is signed by two witnesses, who have compared the present copy with the original; the 25th of July, 1720: De Beaubois, S. J."

This work of zeal has been regretted by historians because it destroyed the original signatures of a number of interesting characters of the early Illinois settlements,¹ but it is eminently characteristic of the man. When Sidney Smith described Daniel Webster as "a locomotive in trousers," he made an apt figure for representing men of tremendous energy, and Father de Beaubois belonged to that class. When they get off the track they are liable to work havoc, but while they keep to it they are capable of performing great service. The ordinary management of Louisiana affairs must have been very trying to a man of the de Beaubois temperament. He wanted to accomplish something, but on every side was delay, inefficiency, failure. There was only one chance of improvement, and that was for someone to lay hold and do things. He undertook it.

There can be no question that he was a man of some ability. The fact that he was chosen to represent his order at New Orleans, that he was sent to France to bring out the nuns and missionary priests, that he was appointed vicar-general by the Bishop of Quebec, all evidence that. And the evidence is equally strong that he was pushing the interests of his country, his religion and his order in every way. All of these interests combined in the establishment of a mission on the Ouabache, within the jurisdiction of Louisiana. On July 19, 1720, his name first appears on the records as parish priest at Kaskaskia, and on September 15, 1720, the Company of the Indies petitions the government to establish a post on the Ouabache. The next year Father Charlevoix visited the Illinois settlements on his way down the Mississippi, and in his letter of November 8, 1721, he calls attention to the importance of a

¹Kaskaskia and Its Parish Records, p. 10.

post on the Ouabache. In 1724 La Harpe repeated the suggestion. On February 9, 1725, Commandant de Boisbrant, of Fort Chartres, wrote how desirable a thing it would be, but expressed fear that as it had been neglected so long it would not be attended to then. All this may be mere coincidence, but it is at least striking that Sommervogel, the Jesuit biographer, in his notice of de Beaubois, mentions this writing by him:

"Mémoire sur l'importance de fortifier l'Ouabache que les Anglais peuvent facilement occuper. 12 pages.—Ce MS. se conserve à Paris, au bureau des Fortifications et des Colonies."¹

It was a search for this memoir that brought to light the documents which form the appendix hereto, and though the document was not found, and though Father Sommervogel himself has forgotten where he found reference to it, there is no reason to doubt that it exists somewhere. Such references do not spring from nothing.

But Father de Beaubois did not confine his efforts to writing memoirs. He prepared to descend on the French authorities in full force and present the needs of the colony in person. The Chevalier de Bourgmont gathered twenty-two Indian chiefs and prominent tribal representatives to accompany him, but as they were about to embark the vessel sank at its moorings, and only half a dozen of them could be persuaded to risk a voyage in another ship. With these he proceeded to France, presented his cause to the court and made an impression there—as related in the appendix—collected the nuns for the proposed convent at New Orleans and the missionaries needed for the various Louisiana points, arranged for their transportation, and returned to New Orleans to prepare for their reception.

Of the fact that his efforts secured the results, we have not only the evidence of the record of his presentation of

¹Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jesus. Tome 1, column 1075.

the cause at court, and his letter to M. de la Loe, Secretary of the Company of the Indies, detailing the difficulties he encountered,¹ but also the testimony of those familiar with the proceedings. A very full account of the trip of the nuns to New Orleans is preserved in the letters of Madeleine Hachard,² one of the party, and she not only speaks of Pere Beaubois as "the able conductor of this entire enterprise," but also says:

"It is the Reverend Pere de Beaubois, of the Society of Jesus, who formed the noble project of our establishment at New Orleans; this missionary is full of zeal and wisdom; you can not imagine how many obstacles he has had to surmount to make his enterprise succeed; it is now happily come to a conclusion by the aid of heaven."

Madeleine Hachard journeyed from Rouen to Paris in the latter part of October, 1723, in company with two Ursuline sisters, Marie Mahieu and Cécile Cavalier, having been preceded thither by Mother Marie Tranchepain, the superior of the new community, Sister Marguérite Jude, the assistant, and Sister Marianne Boulanger, the depository, who had gone ahead to make the necessary contracts with the Company. Her account of the trip is so pleasantly written that it is worthy of free quotation. She says:

"We left Paris with the Reverend Pere D'Outreleau³ and Brother Crucy, Jesuits, who were to go with us to Louisiana, the 8th of December, at five o'clock in the morning, after having heard the holy mass, recited the prayers of travelers, and breakfasted. The Brittany coach came to take us at the door of the convent; it cost us forty livres for each person to carry us to Rennes, without including meals. * * *

¹Written from L'Orient, Nov. 2, 1726. Jesuit Relations, Vol. LXVII, p. 265.

²Relation du Voyage de Dames Ursulines de Rouen à la Nouvelle-Orleans. Gravier's Edition, Paris, 1872.

³She spelled the name "Doutrelo."

The 10th we dined at Hodan, where we found a good-looking cavalier who was following the same route; he wished, by paying something to the driver, to occupy the eighth place in our coach, in order, he said, to pass the time more agreeably with so amiable a company. We did not receive him very well; Reverend Pere D'Outreleau, to disgust him with his purpose, gave him to understand that we should have three hours of silence to preserve morning and evening. The cavalier replied that if we should not wish to talk he would entertain himself with Brother Crucy, but when he made himself known we saw that we indeed had need of him, that he was wanted in the management, for being the President of Mayenne, where our boxes, valises and packages ought to be examined, he was able to save us this visitation, which always causes delay and embarrassment; we received him then and he treated us with great politeness. Reverend Pere D'Outreleau begged him to use his authority in the city to prevent the opening of our baggage; he promised us and kept his word; he had the honesty to go to the custom house, and nothing was examined. We slept at Mortagne after passing a rather dangerous place where the coach from Caen to Paris had been robbed eight hours before; the roads began to be very bad.

The 11th we dined at Mesle and slept at Allencon. I am not able to say anything of this city; we arrived in the night and left on the morning following, before day. We were not three hours en route, the roads being so bad that we had with difficulty made half a league, when it became necessary to dismount. Our coach was completely mired down, wagoners joined to the twelve horses which we drove thirty oxen to pull our equipage out of a bad place. We did not remain with them, but continued our road, and made about a league on foot. We were very cold and we could not find a house for shelter. We were obliged

to seat ourselves on the ground. The Reverend Pere D'Outreleau mounted a little elevation in a neighboring wood, where, like another St. John the Baptist, he exhorted us to penitence, though we had more need of patience. After having rested a little we took up our journey and finally had the good fortune to find a little cottage in which there was only a poor woman in bed. It was only after many supplications and promises that she did us the favor to open her door. She had neither wood nor candle and we had to make a fire of broom, by the light of which the Reverend Pere said his breviary while awaiting the day; we did not fail to recompense the charity of the good woman. Our coach did not come to join us for more than ten hours; we were able to make but four leagues that day, mostly on foot. Notwithstanding the fatigue we often laughed; there occurred from time to time little adventures that diverted us. We were splattered to the ears, the veils of our two meres were speckled with gray mud, making a very droll effect. We arrived at the city of Mayenne, and Monsieur, our President, in quitting us urged us warmly to come to his house to lodge, but we did not think we should accept his offer, gracious as it was. We went to the inn where we did not remain long before going to bed, for we were very weary. I forgot to mention to you that on the trip we did not observe very scrupulously our six hours of silence announced by the Reverend Pere D'Outreleau."

And so they journeyed on through romantic Brittany, meeting hardships at one point and narrowly escaping robbers at another, but withal a very pleasant party as the cavalier of Mayenne had judged. Our novitiate says: "When you are traveling you laugh at everything," and she evidently contributed not a little to the relaxation of the journey. She says, "I forgot to tell you, my dear father, that on the way from Paris to Hennebon, Frere

Cécily and I were almost constantly at war. The reverend Pere Davangour [Procurator of the Canadian and Louisiana missions at Paris] had charged me to be his directress, and Madame de Saint Amand, Superior of Saint Jacques, had charged him to be my director. We acquitted ourselves of our commission to a marvel, telling our truths with freedom, though always in good humor. Naturally I am not melancholy and the good Frere is not more so, and often they laughed at our expense, but being the youngest it was proper that we should entertain the party."

Finally they came to Hennebon, the last station in their stage journey, one of the ancient strong-walled towns of France, dear to every chronicler of French valor. It was one of the towns from which Bertrand du Guesclin expelled the English, and is still more famous for the long and brave defense of it made by Countess Jeanne de Montfort against the allied armies of Philip of Valois and Charles of Blois, the rival claimant of her captive husband to the ducal crown of Bretagne. This was a religious center, with the fine cathedral of Our Lady of Paradise, then well on in its second century, a Jesuit college, and an Ursuline convent. At the latter Madame Tranchepain, the Mother Superior of the new mission, together with Sister Marguerite Jude, her assistant, and Sister Marianne Boulanger, the depositary, were awaiting them. Here, also, they were joined by Sister Renée Guiquel and Sister Marguerite de Saloan, from Ploermel, and Sister Marianne Dain, of Hennebon, who, with the party from Paris, made up the new community. At Hennebon Madeleine Hachard was allowed to take the habit of the order, under a special dispensation which Pere D'Outreleau obtained from the Bishop of Vannes. Then Pere D'Outreleau went on to L'Orient, to make the vessel ready, accompanied by Pere Tartarin, a Louisiana missionary who had come in charge of the sisters from Ploermel, and who

thenceforward was with the party. A few days later the sisters entered a barge and dropped down the Blavet river to L'Orient, accompanied by several servants, one colored, and "a very pretty little cat which wished to join our community, supposing apparently that there were rats and mice in Louisiana as well as in France."

L'Orient was then at the beginning of its glory as the great port of the French East Indies Company, for though the Company had maintained warehouses there for half a century the building of the town did not begin till 1720, and it was not fortified until 1745. Here they embarked for Louisiana, February 22, 1727, on *La Gironde*, commanded by Captain Vauberci. The vessels of that day were not built for the special accommodation of passengers, but an effort was made to make *La Gironde* more than usually convenient for the ladies. A temporary cabin, eighteen feet long and nearly half as wide was partitioned off between decks and in this four tiers of berths were constructed, three in each. There was no extra space. Our chronicler says the lighter-weight sisters, of whom she was one, were put in the upper berths and that she often bumped her head against the ceiling in heedless moments. As there were but twelve berths the thirteenth sister slept on the floor during the passage. The remainder of the passengers were huddled together in the gun-room, excepting the reverend fathers. These last were given "a wretched little hole which had no light, they were obliged to quit it, being unable to sleep in the excessive heat, and preferred to sleep on the poop deck, in spite of wind and rain, with head shut in a hamper to receive the rain when it came." They had many head winds and much rough weather, which caused the passengers to "pay tribute to the sea" as usual, but no special adventure until after passing Madeira where they put in for supplies, and were hospitably entertained by the Portuguese clergy.

After passing this island some two hundred leagues they sighted a vessel that appeared to be a pirate or corsair, and at once prepared for a desperate encounter. Even the regular women put on men's dress and took their places with the crew. The post of "the first captain was on the poop deck, and Pere Tartarin was stationed with him; that of the second captain was on the forecastle, and Pere D'Outreleau was stationed with him; and Frere Cruey was on the main deck to supply cartridges to all these warriors, all armed to the teeth and of admirable courage. We others had for arms only our beads in our hands. We were not sad, thank the Lord. None of our company showed any weakness. We were charmed to see the courage of our officers and passengers, who appeared ready to overthrow the enemy at the first blow." But the pirate deemed it wise to keep away from such warlike preparations, and withdrew. The same experience was had with four other corsairs which approached the Gironde during the voyage. One of them, manned by Englishmen, sent a boat to the vessel under plea of a desire to trade for wine, but treachery was suspected and the boat was ordered to withdraw or be fired upon. The principal effect of these dangers was to increase the religious exercises, which came to be as frequent and regular on the ship as in a religious establishment.

The greatest danger encountered was in the Gulf of Mexico, where, after much annoyance from bad weather and contrary winds, the ship struck on a shoal off an island called "Blanche," and was in a way to go to pieces. The captain began lightening the vessel by putting the cannon overboard, supported by wooden buoys. Then the ballast was thrown over, but this was not enough, and the baggage of the passengers was considered as the next sacrifice, but it was decided first to throw over the sugar, of which everyone seemed to have a private supply, and this was

followed by sixty-one barrels of brandy belonging to the Company. This let the vessel off, and a favoring tide soon after carried them to safety. Our chronicler says they were not desirous to land on this island because it was inhabited by savages who were said to be "very cruel," and justly so by her report, for "not only do they eat the whites but first make them suffer torments a thousand times worse than death. Sometimes they make the whites drink their own blood, and in brief make them endure most cruel martyrdom."

On July 23 they arrived at Balise, the French port at the mouth of the Mississippi. Here they remained till the 29th awaiting news from Pere De Beaubois, who had supposed them lost at sea on account of their long voyage of five months. They made the trip to New Orleans, twenty leagues up the river, in three boats, and the fatigues of the six days required for this were worse than anything endured on the ship. The mother superior, with the younger sisters, Pere D'Outreleau and Frere Cruey were in a pirogue—a boat made from a hollowed log. The other sisters occupied a launch, and the domestics and workmen of the reverend fathers came in a second pirogue. There were no settlements along the river and the vegetation was so dense that they had to camp at night on the immediate banks of the river. Among the greatest troubles were the mosquitoes, which, our chronicler asserts, "were at times in so great number that one could cut them with a knife," and whose assaults called for much precaution. "Our sailors, to make us bars, stuck canes in the ground in the form of a bower, over a mattress, and we retired two by two under our bars where we slept fully dressed; then they covered the bower with a large sail cloth in a way that the mosquitoes were not able to find any little opening through which to visit us. We slept twice in the midst of mud and of water which fell from the skies in

abundance, and penetrated to us as well as our mattresses, which almost floated in the water. The storm having occurred in the middle of the night the pirogue was not able to go on the next day, it, as well as our clothing and the mattresses, being soaked with water. On this occasion several of our mothers were much indisposed. Some took colds and catarrhs; others had inflammation of the face and limbs; and one had an even more considerable illness. For me, although I was equally steeped in water, I was not at all unwell. We also suffered the annoyance in the pirogue of not being able to sit, stand or kneel, or to make any movement, for the pirogue would have upset and we would have served as food for the fishes. All our baggage of mattresses and chests filled it, and we had to be on top of all that in a little heap, and when the pirogue stopped we changed our positions. We ate biscuit and salt meat taken from the Gironde which the master of our pirogue had us cook at night in his saucepan. All these little troubles wearied us at the time, but one is well recompensed in the end by the pleasure found in recounting each her own little adventures, and one is surprised on considering the strength and courage which God gives in these trials; it proves indeed that he never fails anyone, and that he does not permit that we shall be tried beyond our strength, giving each grace sufficient for the trials which come to us. It is true that the ardent desire which we had to arrive at this promised land made us endure all with joy."

The new additions to the colony were received with unbounded joy, and most distinguished attentions were paid to them. Our missionaries tarried with them for about a month, for in a letter of October 17, 1727, Madeleine Hachard says: "The réverend fathers Tartarin and D'Outreleau left six weeks ago to find their post in the Illinois country." She also mentions their arrival at the Illinois

settlements in a letter of April 24, 1728, saying: "I must not neglect to acquaint you with the sorry adventure come to our two reverend fathers, Tartarin and D'Outreleau, our worthy conductors of the voyage. We learn from their letters that when within twenty leagues of the Illinois the canoe which carried Pere D'Outreleau was destroyed in passing a river. He saved himself in his shirt by swimming, having lost all his church equipment, his robes and his baggage. He had come five hundred leagues happily enough, to be thus shipwrecked at port. As soon as he reached Pere Tartarin, who was in another canoe, he had the charity, having two cassocks, to give him one, and so they proceeded."

Aside from the reference to Father D'Outreleau as "at the Ouabache" in the memoir of November 21, 1728, before quoted, we have no further account of him, until his arrival at New Orleans, in 1730, gave the French definite information of the great Indian outbreak of that year. Writing from New Orleans, following an account of the murder of Father Souel, Father Petit says:

"One of the Yazous having stripped the Missionary (Father Souel), clothed himself in his garments, and shortly afterwards announced to the Natchez that his nation redeemed their pledge, and that the French settled among them were all massacred. In this city there was no longer any doubt on that point, as soon as they learned what came near being the fate of Father D'Outreleau. This Missionary had availed himself of the time when the Indians were engaged in their winter occupations, to come and see us, for the purpose of regulating some matters relating to his mission. He set out on the first day of this year, 1730, and not expecting to arrive at the residence of Father Souel, of whose fate he was ignorant, in time to say Mass, he determined to say it at the mouth of the little river of the Yazous, where his party had camped.

As he was preparing for this sacred office, he saw a boat full of Indians landing. They demanded from them, of what nation they were? 'Yazous, comrades of the French,' they replied, making a thousand friendly demonstrations to the voyagers who accompanied the Missionary, and presenting them with provisions. While the Father was preparing his altar, a flock of bustards passed, and the voyagers fired at them the only two guns they had, without thinking of reloading, as Mass had already commenced. The Indians noted this, and placed themselves behind the voyagers, as if it was their intention to hear Mass, although they were not Christians.

"At the time the Father was saying the *Kyrie Eleison*, the Indians made their discharge. The Missionary, perceiving himself wounded in his right arm, and seeing one of the voyagers killed at his feet, and the four others fled, threw himself on his knees to receive the last fatal blow, which he regarded as inevitable. In this posture he received two or three discharges. But although the Indians fired while almost touching him, yet they did not inflict on him any new wounds. Finding himself, then, as it were, miraculously escaped from so many mortal blows, he took to flight, having on still his priestly garments, and without any other defense than an entire confidence in God, whose particular protection was given him, as the event proved. He threw himself into the water, and after advancing some steps, gained the boat in which two of the voyagers were making their escape. They had supposed him to be killed by some of the many balls which they had heard fired on him. In climbing up into the boat, and turning his head to see whether any of his pursuers was following him too closely, he received in the mouth a discharge of small shot, the greater part of which were flattened against his teeth, though some of them entered his gums, and remained there for a long time. I have myself

seen two of them. Father D'Outreleau, all wounded as he was, undertook the duty of steering the boat, while his two companions placed themselves at the oars. Unfortunately one of them, at setting out, had his thigh broken by a musket-ball, from the effects of which he has since remained a cripple.

"You may well imagine, my Reverend Father, that the Missionary and his companions had no thoughts of ascending the river. They descended the Mississippi with all the speed possible, and at last lost sight of the boat of their enemies, who had pursued them for more than an hour, keeping up a continual fire upon them, and who boasted at the village that they had killed them. The two rowers were often tempted to give themselves up, but encouraged by the Missionary, they in their turn made the enemy fear. An old gun which was not loaded, nor in a condition to be, which they pointed at them from time to time, made them often dodge in their boat, and at last obliged them to retire.

"As soon as they found themselves freed from their enemies, they dressed their wounds as well as they could, and for the purpose of aiding their flight from that fatal shore, they threw into the river everything they had in their boat, preserving only some pieces of raw bacon for their nourishment.

"It had been their intention to stop in passing at the Natchez, but having seen that the houses of the French were either demolished or burned, they did not think it advisable to listen to the compliments of the Indians, who from the bank of the river invited them to land. They placed wide distance between them as soon as possible, and thus shunned the balls which were ineffectually fired at them. It was then that they began to distrust all these Indian nations, and therefore resolved not to go near the land until they reached New Orleans, and supposing that

the savages might have rendered themselves masters of it, and descend even to the Balize, where they hoped to find the French vessel provided to receive the wreck of the colony.

"In passing the Tonikas, they separated themselves as far as possible from the shore, but they were discovered, and a boat which had been dispatched to reconnoitre them was not a long time in approaching. Their fear and distrust was renewed, and they did not decide to stop until they perceived that the persons in that boat spoke very good French, when they overcame their fears, and in the weak state they were, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to land. There they found the little French army which had been formed, the officers compassionate and every way kind, a surgeon and refreshments. After recovering a little from the great dangers and miseries they had endured, they on the next day availed themselves of a boat which had been fitted out for New Orleans.

"I can not express to you, my Reverend Father, the great satisfaction I felt at seeing Father D'Outreleau, his arm in a scarf, arrive after a voyage of more than four hundred leagues, all the clothes he had on having been borrowed except his cassock. My surprise was increased at the recital of his adventures. I placed him immediately in the hands of brother Parisel who examined his wounds, and who dressed them with great care and speedy success.

"The missionary was not yet entirely cured of his wounds when he departed to go and act as chaplain to the French army, as he had promised the officers, in accordance with their request. He endured with them the fatigues of the campaign against the Natchez, and there gave new proofs of his zeal, his wisdom, and his courage.

"On his return from the Natchez he came to recruit himself here for six weeks, which he found very long, but which appeared to me very short. He was impatient to

return to his dear mission, but it was necessary for me to fit him out generally with everything proper for a missionary, and he was obliged to wait for the escort which was going to the Illinois. The risks which they ran on the river during this insurrection of the Indians induced the Commander to forbid voyagers going in separate companies. He set out, therefore, on the 16th of April, with many others, in a body sufficiently large to relieve them from all fear of their enemies; I learned, in fact, that they had proceeded above the Akensas without any accident."¹

After this experience there is another hiatus in the record of the doings of Father D'Outreleau until he is mentioned in the letter of Bienville, of May 13, 1737,² where he is spoken of as living at the house of the Jesuits in New Orleans, and is recommended for appointment as chaplain at the hospital. It appears that he received this appointment, and remained in the Mississippi Valley some ten years longer, then returning to France.³

Etienne D'Outreleau was unquestionably "the missionary destined for the Ouabache," but whether he ever arrived at this destination is a much more difficult question to answer. The probability is that he did not. The documents that have been unearthed in this search for the memoir of de Beaubois, and which are appended hereto, furnish more information as to the founding of Post Vincennes than has ever been in the possession of Indiana historians heretofore. First in importance of them is the letter of Sieur de Vincennes, written from the post March 7, 1733. This furnishes the information, that the post had then been under construction for three years. The term "*depuis trois années*" is somewhat ambiguous.

¹The Early Jesuit Missions, Kip, p. 290; Jesuit Relations, Vol. LXVIII, p. 175.

²Appendix, Second Report, Section 24.

³Jesuit Relations, Vol. LXVII, p. 342; *ibid*, Vol. LXXI, p. 169.

It may mean three full years, or parts of three years, as in the Biblical statement that Christ was three days in the tomb. That the latter is the meaning of *Sieur de Vincennes* is assured by the fact that in the accounts of the Company the first allowance for salary of the commandant at the post is in 1731, and only for the last six months of the year. In 1732 *M. de Vincennes* receives his full annual allowance of 800 livres. We have, therefore, the fact established by unimpeachable testimony that the post was begun in the summer of 1731. And this harmonizes with all other evidence, with the local traditions and with the oldest local records, for Judge Law, after his study of them, came to the conclusion that *Sieur de Vincennes* came there about the year 1732.¹

The letter also furnishes practically conclusive evidence that there was no French settlement at this point prior to the founding of the post. He states expressly that in 1733 the only buildings there were the fort, or stockade, and two houses within it. It might be urged that he was describing only the work he had done, and that this statement does not preclude the existence of the houses of settlers, but there are other evidences to the same effect. If there had been any French settlement at this point the Louisiana authorities would have known it, and *Vincennes* would have mentioned it in describing the location of the post, but he does this only by giving its distance from the rivers by which the English descend. Furthermore, the place was so exposed to attacks from the Southern Indians that a settlement could not have been maintained there before a fort was built. As is shown by the appended documents, and numerous others, these Indians, as well as the Sioux and the Foxes, were attacking French settlers even in the vicinity of Fort Chartres. And, furthermore,

¹Law's History of Vincennes, p. 19.

although casualties throughout the Province are very fully reported, there is no mention known of any injury by Indians to persons or property in the vicinity of any settlement on the Ouabache prior to the letter of Vincennes. It may be added that there is no known indication of any settlement at this point on any map of earlier date than 1731, and that the first known intimation, in the Canadian documents, of any such settlement is in that year.¹

The danger of attack by hostile Indians at this point was the greater because at this time there were no friendly Indians—in fact no Indians at all—located on the Ouabache within the boundaries of Louisiana. It has often been surmised that there was an Indian village at the site of Vincennes prior to the French settlement, but these documents disprove that. As we have seen, the original project was to have *Sieur de Vincennes* induce the *Ouianons* to remove to the lower Ouabache to serve as a protection against the Southern Indians. He did not succeed in this, but he did induce the *Piankeshaws* to move. As appears by *Bienville's* letter of June 22, 1737, it was his intention to have the establishment made at “the mouth of the Ohio”—i. e., the mouth of the *Wabash*—but this was prevented, and the post was placed at Vincennes, because the Indians refused to go any lower down.² And after the disastrous *Chickasaw* campaign, and the death of *Sieur de Vincennes*, *St. Ange* reported that the greater part of the *Piankeshaws* had abandoned the post, and “returned to their old village on the *Vermillion*.”³ The boundary line between Louisiana and Canada crossed the *Wabash* about the site of *Terre Haute*,⁴ and consequently this *Piankeshaw* village was in Canada. There was no Indian village on the Ouabache below it.

¹N. Y. Col. Docs., Vol. IX, pp. 1027, 1035.

²Appendix Second Report, Section 25.

³Appendix Second Report, Section 26.

⁴Ind. Hist. Soc. Pubs., Vol. II, p. 437.

This explains the special interest of Father de Beaubois in having a post on the Ouabache. When he went to France, in 1725, there were no Indians on the Ouabache, within the Province of Louisiana, among whom a mission could be established, and yet he arranged for such a mission, and brought Father D'Outreleau over to take charge of it. It was not until 1726 that the project of having Sieur de Vincennes bring the Ouiatanons within Louisiana was announced. Indeed the Company, in its letter to De Boisbriant, of December 22, 1725, advised only that Vincennes and the Ouiatanons be asked to co-operate from Canada, and not to move into Louisiana. The change of plans was coincident with the appearance of Father de Beaubois in France, and in the absence of any other known cause for the change, and in consideration of its harmony with his preparations for a mission, it is quite probable that he induced it.

But there is no indication that Father D'Outreleau was actually on the Ouabache except in the memoir of 1728, before quoted, and he could not possibly have been there actually then, because there was no post, no settlement no Indians on the Ouabache within Louisiana at that time. The contract of the Jesuits was to supply missionaries for Louisiana, not Canada, and their support was paid for by the Louisiana Company. In what little mention there is of Father D'Outreleau, he is spoken of as coming from the Illinois and going to the Illinois. In the letter of Bienville and Salmon, of May 13, 1737, he is spoken of as "former superior at the Illinois."¹ The key to the situation is probably found in the statement of the same letter that he was "too old to learn the Indian idiom." This is a curious statement to be made nine years after his supposed entry on the mission work, for, of course, no one could do such work effectively without understanding the

¹Appendix, Second Report, Section 24.

Indian language, and he was not "too old" when he began.¹ The probability is that he went to the Illinois to study the Indian tongue while waiting for the establishment of the Ouabache post, and discovered that he was one of those persons who have no aptitude for acquiring languages. But he had other gifts, and in accordance with Jesuit policy he was set at work for which he was fitted, and became superior of the order in the Illinois settlements. His recommendation for appointment as chaplain of the hospital at New Orleans was in the same year (1737) as the announcement of the return of the Piankeshaws to Canada, and presumably this first attempt at a mission to the Ouabache, from the Louisiana side, was then abandoned. As a missionary enterprise it was a failure, but it is probable that the effort to secure it was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of Post Vincennes, and caused the attempt to hold the Indian trade against the English by means of Indian allies and a small fort, instead of by a fort with a considerable garrison located at some point on the Ohio river.

¹Etienne D'Outreleau was born in the Province of Champagne, October 11, 1693. He entered the order July 27, 1715. *Jesuit Relations*, Vol. LXXI, p. 169.

APPENDIX.

In the summer of 1901 the Indiana Historical Society applied to Hon. John K. Gowdy, Consul-General at Paris, to obtain, if possible, a copy of a memoir in manuscript which is stated by the Jesuit historian, Sommervogel, to be on file in the colonial archives there. It is described as a memoir on the importance of fortifying the Ouabache, twelve pages in length, and as the author, Father de Haubois, was for several years stationed at Kaskaskia, in the Illinois settlements, it was thought the document would contain some valuable information concerning the Wabash region at that time. Mr. Gowdy very kindly undertook the task, and secured for the Society the services not only of his secretary, Mr. G. E. Light, but also of Mr. Robert B. Douglas, the well-known author. In his first search Mr. Douglas did not find the memoir desired, but he found other documents throwing light on our early history, and a request was thereupon made for further research, covering the first half of the eighteenth century. The result of this was the discovery of the documents following, which give more information as to the founding of Post Vincennes, and the occurrences for twenty years after in its vicinity, than has heretofore been obtained by Indiana historians from all other sources. The two letters written by *Sieur de Vincennes*, from the post, in 1733, are the earliest known documents extant written within the boundaries of Indiana. On account of their importance photo-

graphs of them were obtained, by the generous aid of Mr. Gowdy, and fac-similes of them are presented in this publication.

The Beaubois memoir was not found, although Mr. Douglas found Father Sommervogel in Paris, and made inquiries of him. He had forgotten where he found his reference to the memoir, but thought it was in some manuscript catalogue of documents that he had consulted.

FIRST REPORT OF MR. DOUGLAS.

PARIS, June 27, 1901.

DEAR MR. LIGHT—In accordance with your instructions, I went to the Colonial Office and searched for the document required by the Indiana Historical Society. The Librarian and other officials gave me every assistance, and I examined fully a dozen long letters and memoirs by Nicolas Beaubois, and about three hundred other MSS., but could not find either the paper or any reference to it.

The following extracts from the official reports of the Governor of Louisiana show, however, that Beaubois arrived in New Orleans, from Illinois, in January 1725, and that he sailed for France, in the *Bellona*, after Easter in that year. He remained in France about fifteen months, and returned to New Orleans in the winter of 1726-27. He seems to have been a typical Jesuit, and is described by one of his many enemies as being "*d'un vivacité insupportable, d'un turbulence sans egal, et d'une ambition demesurée.*"

I am inclined, therefore, to believe that the approximate date given by Mr. Dunn—1725—is correct, and that the scheme for fortifying the Wabash against the English was written during his stay in Paris, with a view to ingratiate himself with the Minister. In that case, it would probably have been filed amongst the state papers in some

other department, and would be extremely difficult to find. On the other hand, Father Beaubois may have written the memoir several years later. He certainly does not appear to have been in any dread of the English when he wrote—on 11th December, 1727—

“J’ai mis du monde en campagne pour nous trouver quelques Anglais de la Virginie que nous puissions attirer à la Louisiane pour nous mettre bien au fait du tabac.”

[TRANSLATION. I have made every possible effort to find some Englishmen of Virginia whom we might be able to attract to Louisiana to instruct us in making tobacco.]

Too much importance should not be attached to this, however, for, I regret to say, he appears to have been in the habit of writing what he thought would best please his correspondent—but always keeping his own ends steadily in view—and this letter was to a Governor who was anxious to squeeze as large a revenue as possible out of the colony.

The Governor seems to have summed him up pretty accurately almost at their first interview, for he says—in the report to which I have alluded, and which is dated 11 January, 1725:

“Le Père Beaubois, Jesuite, descendu des Illinois passe dans la Bellona pour France; il nous a paru dans quelques conversations que nous avons eu avec ce Pere qu’il voudroit avoir une maison icy pour y élever la jeunesse, cela seroit bon dans un sens, mais nous prevoyons par là qu’ils veulent commencer à chasser les Capucins comme ils ont fait au Cap, pour rester les maîtres la dessus; les unes et les autres sont des tres honnestes gens.”

[TRANSLATION. Pere Beaubois, who came down from the Illinois, goes to France by the Bellona. It appears to us from several conversations which we have had with this

Father, that he would like to have an establishment here for educating the youth. That would be excellent in one sense, but we foresee by this that they wish to commence to run out the Capuchins, as they have done at the Cape, in order to become the masters there. They are both very honest people.]

All the documents written by or about Pere Beaubois relate to his continual bickerings with the *Compagnie des Indies* and the Capuchins. Many of them are intolerably long. The charges against the Capuchins occupy fifty-one closely written pages of foolscap, and are rebutted by the Superior of that order in a memoir which runs to seventy-five foolscap pages. As far as I could gather from a necessarily cursory examination, Father Beaubois claimed to have contracted "treaties," whilst in Paris, with his ecclesiastical superiors and the *Compagnie des Indies*, which would have practically given the Jesuits complete control, spiritual and temporal, of a large extent of country, but—very unfortunately—the deeds were lost in the wreck of the vessel which brought him back to America. The infinite pains he takes to prove there really had been a shipwreck, have, somehow or other, quite a contrary effect.

In none of Beaubois' letters do I find any reference to fortifications. My researches hitherto have extended from 1725 to 1730, and I also inspected—but not thoroughly—the previous and succeeding volumes, and M. Moulin, the sub-librarian, has also searched independently, but without result.

It is singular that in these volumes I came across no reference to Vincennes, though the French settled there in 1702. The name of Beaubois' curé was Cascaquia. The following extract from the accounts of the colony for 1726 will perhaps prove of interest:

A Ouabache, lors qu'il sera etably—

Un Pretre	600	} 980	s 8
Pour vin, farine, cierges, etc.....	195		
Pour un domestique.....	185.8		

Aux Cascaquia

Village François et Curé

Le R. P. Beaubois, Jesuite

qui passe en France par la Bellona.

[TRANSLATION.

At the Ouabache (Post), when it shall be established—

A Priest	600	} 980	s 8
For wine, flour, wax tapers, etc....	195		
For a domestic.....	185.8		

At Cascasquia

French village and curé,

The Rev. Father Beaubois, Jesuit,

who went to France by the Bellona.]

On one of the Governor's reports (dated 13th March, 1726) some one has written, in pencil, "Vincennes Ouabache Chactas," though the names do not occur in the report. I will conclude with an excerpt from this report, which may, perhaps, give a new version of some well known or little known incident, and interest local historians:

"Depuis le depart de Mons. de Bienville il n'est rien que les Anglais n'ayent faits pour gagner les nations sauvages. Ils ont envoyés tant aux Alebamons qu'aux Abecars Chactas et Chicachas plus de deux cent chevaux chargés de Marchandise pour les attirer dans leur party, heureusement que les Chactas et Chicachas qui sont les plus proches voisins (à nous) se sont brouillés avec eux après cependant leur avoir traitte beaucoup de pelletries, il y a en dans leur Brouilleries de deux Anglais de tués et la charge de dix-huit a dix-neuf chevaux pillés. Ces sauvages donnerent apres les autres Anglais qui estoient partis il y avoit environ huit jours qu'ils ne purent joindre. Cette catastrophe n'a point rebute les Anglais, ils ont envoyés dire aux Chactas qu'ils estoient prest à faire la paix avec eux aux

conditions qu'ils leur apporteroient la teste de l'interprete Francais qu'ils accusent fort malapropos de leur avoir fait tués et pillés quoique ces sauvages paroissent fort bien intentionés pour nous il est à craindre que les Anglais ne les gagnent parcequ'on manque toujours icy de Marchandises convenables pour les sauvages."¹

[TRANSLATION. Since the departure of M. de Bienville, the English have done nothing but make attempts to win over the Indian tribes. They have sent not only to the Alabamas but also to the Abecars, Choctaws and Chickasaws more than two hundred horses loaded with goods to win them over to their side. Happily the Choctaws and Chickasaws, who are our nearest neighbors, quarreled with them after having sold them a large quantity of skins. In their altercation two English were killed and the loads of eighteen or nineteen horses were stolen. The Indians went in pursuit of the other English, who had left about eight days before, but were unable to overtake them. This catastrophe has not rebuffed the English. They have sent a message to the Choctaws that they were ready to make peace with them on condition that they would bring them the head of the French interpreter, whom they accuse, most wrongfully, of the killing and robbery. Although these Indians appear very well-intentioned toward us there is danger that the English may win them over, because we lack here always satisfactory goods for the Indians.]

I am, dear Mr. Light,

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT B. DOUGLAS.

¹Reports, Louisiana, Vol. X.

SECOND REPORT OF MR. DOUGLAS.

No. 1.

ADDRESS OF P. NICOLAS BEAUBOIS TO THE KING. This address is included in an article entitled "Relation de l'arrivée en France de quatre Sauvages de Missicipi, de leur séjour & des audiences qu'ils ont eues du Roi, des Princes du Sang, de la Compagnie des Indes, avec les compliments qu'ils ont reçus, &c.," which occupies thirty-three pages of *Le Mercure de France*. (Vol. I, December, 1725, pp. 2827-2859.) It relates that the Chevalier de Bourgmont collected twenty-two chiefs of various Indian tribes to accompany Pere Beaubois to France, but, just as they were about to embark, the ship "sank in an instant," which so discouraged the greater number of the chiefs that they returned home. Only half a dozen Indians had the pluck to cross the Great Water. They were Agapit Chicagou, chief of the Metchigamia, an Illinois nation; Menspéré (a Missouri chief), Boganienhein (Osage), Aguiguida (Otopata); also Ignon Ouaconisen, daughter of the Missouri chief, and a slave named Pilate, of the Atanana nation.

These Indians had a good time in Paris, and were especially astounded at the kitchen of the Invalides, the opera, and the fountains at Versailles. On November 24, 1725, they were taken to the Fontainebleau, and presented to the Duc de Bourbon and other princes. The Duc promised to present them the next day to the King, when he returned from hunting, and, on the morrow, they were introduced, dressed "in savage costume," into the King's cabinet. The R. P. Beaubois had the honor of delivering the first address, and of presenting to the King a letter from the Illinois chief:

HARANGUE AU ROY DU PÈRE DU BEAU-BOIS, JESUITE.

SIRE—Ce sauvage, qui a l'honneur de paraître devant Votre Majesté, n'est point un homme de commun,—cependant quoique Chef de son village, & un des plus considérés de sa nation, il n' a rien de cet éclat ni de cette grandeur qui environnent les Princes & qui les rendent si respectables aux Peuples qui leur sont soumis, mais qui sont inconnus aux nations de l'Amerique. Au reste, ce qui Votre Majesté estimera, sans doute, dans lui, c'est que cet Indien, né, pour ainsi dire, dans un autre monde, & élevé au milieu des forests, ait pu concevoir une assez haute idée de Votre Suprême Grandeur pour desirer si ardemment de l'envisager de plus près & de lui venir faire hommage. Un triste naufrage, qui a disconcerté ceux qui l'accompagnoient, ne l'a point intimidé, & depuis qu'il est en France la vue de ce qui fait l'étonnement de tous les Etrangers n'a fait qu'augmenter en lui l'empressement qu'il avoit de voir la Monarque d'un si puissant Empire. Le plus considerable chef de toute la Nation Illinois a mille fois envié le bonheur de celui-ci, comme il le dit lui-même à Votre Majesté d'une maniere si ingenieuse & mille fois il a regretté, pour ainsi dire, d'être si necessaire dans son pays à la Nation Française.

Daignez, Sire, recevoir avec bonté la lettre qu'il ose ecrire à Votre Majesté & lui repoudre favorablement. Pour moi, Sire, je m'estime trop heureux d'approcher aujourd'hui de votre Trône, & d'y être temoin des merveilles que la France admire dans votre Personne sacrée. Permettez moi, Sire, de demander à Votre Majesté sa Royale protection pour les Missions de la Louisiane, cette vaste Province, où l'on ne saurait trop les multiplier pour le bien de votre Colonie, & procurer à tant de nations sauvages qui l'habitent, la connoissance du vrai Dieu. Louis

le Grand, de glorieuse mémoire se fit toujours un plaisir de protéger ceux que la Providence honore d'un si saint Ministère, & de marquer par la zèle qu'il avait pour la propagation de la Foi. Héritier de ses héroïques vertus, comme vous l'êtes de son superbe Diadème, Sire, faites éclater le même zèle, qui ne peut que vous être infiniment glorieux. Nous avons droit, ce semble, de l'attendre de votre piété, qui a paru si éminente dans le choix que vous avez fait de la plus vertueuse Princesse du monde, pour la placer à côté de vous sur le plus auguste Trône de l'univers.

[TRANSLATION.]

ADDRESS TO THE KING OF PERE DU BEAU-BOIS, JESUIT.

SIRE—This savage, who has the honor to appear before Your Majesty, is not a common man, and yet, although chief of his village, and one of the most distinguished of his nation, he has nothing of that splendor nor of that grandeur which surround princes, and which make them so estimable to the peoples who are subject to them, but which are unknown to the nations of America. In addition to this, that which Your Majesty will esteem, without doubt in him, is that this Indian, born, so to speak, in another world, and reared in the midst of forests, has been able to conceive a high enough idea of your supreme grandeur to desire so ardently to see it more closely, and to come to pay homage. An unfortunate shipwreck, which frightened those who were to accompany him, did not intimidate him, and since he has been in France the sight of that which is the wonder of all foreigners has served to increase his ardor to see the monarch of so powerful an empire. The principal chief of all the Illinois nation greatly envies the good fortune of this one, as he himself

says to Your Majesty in so striking a manner, and has often regretted, so to speak, that his presence in his own country was so necessary to the French nation.

Deign, Sire, to receive with kindness the letter which he has ventured to write to Your Majesty, and to respond favorably. For myself, Sire, I consider myself most happy to approach today to your throne, and to be witness of the marvels which France admires in your sacred person. Permit me, Sire, to ask of Your Majesty the royal protection for the missions of Louisiana, that vast province, where one could not increase them enough for the good of your colony and to give sufficiently to the savage nations which dwell there the knowledge of the true God. Louis the Grand, of glorious memory, made it always his pleasure to protect those whom Providence honored with so holy a ministry, and to testify by the zeal he had for the propagation of the faith. Heir of his heroic virtues, as you are of his superb diadem, Sire, make resplendent the same zeal, which is able to make you eternally glorious. We have the right, it would appear, to expect this of your piety, which is shown so notably in the choice which you have made of the most virtuous princess in the world to place by your side on the most august throne of the universe.]

Pere Beaubois also presented a letter and necklace from Mamantouensa, the head chief, who said in his letter he would have liked to come—

“Mais mes Pères de Boisbriant & du Tisé qui tiennent la place, m’ont dit du rester pour maintenir mon Village, defendre les Robbes noires & le village français contre les Renards, tes ennemis & les nôtres.”

[TRANSLATION. But my fathers de Boisbriant and du Tisé, who command here, have told me to remain to

maintain my village, to defend the Jesuits and the French village against the Fox Indians, your enemies and ours.]

The King took the Indians out hunting on Tuesday, 27th November. The Queen much wanted to see them, but the King thought their "assortiment sauvage & trop bizarre" might be bad for her health—he was fifteen, and just married—so she had to be content with an interview with Pere Beaubois. Before they left the King presented each chief with a medal hung on a gold chain, a musket, game bag, sword, watch, and a picture representing their interview with the King.

No. 2.

J'ay envoyé un Père Jesuite d'icy aux Caouitas pour scavoir ce qui se passera chés eux, et pour voir si on pourra Etablir une mission dans cette nation. * * * Il faudra attendre que la Colonie rende d'avantage avant que de proposer de nouveaux Etablissements.

(Signed)

PERIER.

Nouvelle Orleans, le p^r Avril, 1729.

[TRANSLATION. I have sent a Jesuit father from here to the Caouitas to learn what is going on there, and to see if we could establish a mission with this nation. * * * It should be expected that some advantages would result to the colony before proposing new establishments.

PERIER.

.New Orleans, April 1, 1729.]

No. 3.

J'ay fait remonter cette année une fregatte aux Natchez qui est à cent vingt lieues. J'espere faire remonter les vaisseau beaucoup plus haut.

IBID. (Same date.)

[TRANSLATION. I have this year sent a frigate up the river to the Natchez, which is an hundred and twenty leagues. I hope to send the vessels much higher up than that.]

No. 4.

Il est vray, Monsieur, que depuis le depart du R^d P. de Beaubois tout est plus tranquile icy. * * * Il faudra Monsieur penser d'Etablir un Curé à la Pointe Coupée a quarente lieues d'icy ce Canton commence à ce bien peupler, il y a une quarantaine d'habitants, etc.

Letter of J. Delahaye to Abbé Raguét.

N. O. 20 Aôust, 1729.

[TRANSLATION. It is true, Monsieur, that since the departure of the reverend Pere de Beaubois all is more tranquil here. * * * There should be considered, Monsieur, the establishment of a curé at Pointe Coupee, forty leagues from here. This canton begins to be well populated; it has forty residents.

J. Delahaye to Abbe Raguét.

New Orleans, August 20, 1729.]

No. 5.

Memoire pour la Père de Beaubois, Superieur des Missions de la Compagnie de Jesus à la Louisiane.

No date; no signature. A defense of P. Beaubois against the charges of immoral conduct, being a noisy, turbulent, ambitious man, who had "gaté l'esprit du commandant," usurped clerical functions at New Orleans without permission, etc. In all this long document there is no allusion to any memoir about the Wabash. It appears to have been written about 1729.

No. 6.

The Capuchins of the Province of Champagne were charged with a mission to Louisiana, by the King's commission, decree dated 16 May, 1722. Some time afterwards it was arranged that the colony should be divided between the Capuchins and the Jesuits. "Suivant ce partage les Jesuites avoient tout le pays du haut du fleuve St. Louis jusques à la Rivière de Ouabache exclusivement.

* * * En 1724 on revancha en faveur des Jesuites la partie du district des Capucines qui s'entend de depuis Ouabache jusques au Natchez exclusivement."

From a "memoire sur ce qui a donné lieu au Rapel du P. de Beaubois" (evidently by a Capuchin, and dated—in a later hand—"X^{bre} 1729.")

[TRANSLATION. After this conference the Jesuits had all the country on the upper Mississippi as far down as the Ohio exclusively. * * * In 1724 they gave to the Jesuits exclusively that part of the district of the Capuchins which extended from the Ohio to Natchez.

From a memoir on that which has occurred on the recall of Pere de Beaubois. December 1729.]

No. 7.

Pour ce qui regarde les missionaries de Alibamons, des Apachez, des Natchitoches, et D'Ouabache que j'espere voir placer de l'année prochaine, etc.

From a "Memoire sur les Missions de la Louisiane, Pour estre Présenté à messieurs de la Compagnie des indes," signed N. J. de Beaubois, Sup. Jes. Marked 1729, in pencil, but not dated.

[TRANSLATION. Concerning the missionaries of the Alabamas, the Apaches, the Natchitoches, and of the Ouabache which I hope to see located next year, etc.

From a Memoir on the Missions of Louisiana, to be presented to Messieurs of the Company of the Indies.]

No. 8.

A Ouabache qui a toujours esté negligé et sur lequel selon moi pour les connaissances que j'en ay, on auroit du premier y etabli par rapport que cest une clef des Anglais par laquelle ils pourroient plutôt s'emparer de la Province de La Louisiane que par aucun endroit, et seduire nos nations quoyqu'en paix ils ont fait de ce Tentatif plusieurs fois; il seroit necessaire dans cette poste J'enverrois pour ainsy dire le nombre il faudroit plutôt y mettre quatre cent hommes que trois.

From Memoire de M. de St. Denis commandant aux Natchitoches, du 30 Novembre 1731.

[TRANSLATION. On the Ouabache, which has always been neglected, and on which, in my opinion, by the information I have had, we should be the first to form an establishment, for by report it is a key of the English by which they would be better able to get hold of the Province of Louisiana than by any other place, and to entice away our tribes, because in peace they have made this effort many times. There will be necessary in this post—I would advance the number needed there, so to speak, to four hundred men rather than three.]

No. 9.

From Estat des Officiers que le Roy a resolu d'Etablir à la Louisiane et des Appointements quelle leur a Reglé à commencer du premier Juillet 1731.

Aux Illinois.

Un commandant tout pour ses appointements que
pour l'Entretien du fort..... 2,000

A Ouabache.

Un commandant id 800
Fait a Versailles le 30 Janvier 1731.

Signé Maurepas.

[TRANSLATION. From Roll of the officers that the King has decided to establish in Louisiana and of the salaries which have been fixed for them, to commence July 1, 1731.

At the Illinois.

A commandant, in full for salaries and for the support of the fort..... 2,000 (livres)

At the Ouabache.

A commandant, the same 800

Done at Versailles, January 30, 1731.

Signed Maurepas.]

No. 10.

From *Projet de l'Estat des Depenses pour l'année 1731.*

A Ouabache.

A l'officier commandant tout pour suplem^t d'appointements que pour l'entretien du fort pour les six d^{ers} mois 1731, à raison de 800 par an..... 400 :—:

(In these same estimates I also find)

Offrs reformés.

Au S. Jantzen, lieutenant, pour les appointements des 6 d ^{ers} mois, à raison de 480 par an	240
Au S. de St. Ange Père, id	240
Au S. de Vincennes, id.....	240

[TRANSLATION. From Statement of Expenses for the year 1731.

At the Ouabache.

To the commandant, both for the allowance of salary and for the maintenance of the post for the last six months of 1731, at the rate of 800 livres per year..... 400 :—:

Half Pay Officers.

To Sieur Jantzen, lieutenant, for salary for the last six months, at the rate of 480 livres per year	240
To Sieur de St. Ange, the father, id.....	240
To Sieur de Vincennes, id.....	240]

No. 11.

Les habitants de la Prairie du fort de Chartres aux Illinois, nous ont adressés pour demander la confirmation du choix qu'ils ont fait d'un prêtre des missions Etrangères pour la deserte de l'Eglise qu'ils ont fait batir à leurs frais avec un Presbiterre. Nous sommes informés qu'avant la batiss de cette paroisse ces habitans n'avoient point d'autres desservant que le jesuite missionnaire de Mitchigamia qui est en même-temps aumonier du fort de Chartres. * * * Nous marquons cependant à M. de St. Ange qui commande en ce poste qu'il n'a pas esté au pouvoir de ces habitans d'appeler un prestre, etc.

Letter from Perier and Salmon to the Minister, N. Orleans, 20 July, 1732.

[TRANSLATION. The settlers of the Prairie of Fort Chartres, at the Illinois have addressed us demanding the confirmation of the choice they have made of a priest of the foreign missions to officiate at the church which they have built, with a parsonage, at their own expense. We are informed that before the building of this parish church these settlers had no one to serve them but the Jesuit Missionary to the Mitchigamia, who is at the same time Chaplain of Fort Chartres. * * * We informed M. de St. Ange, who commands at this post, that our understanding is that these settlers have not had any right to call a priest.]

No. 12.

Quoyque très propre pour le poste qu'il occupé il rendroit de meilleurs services s'il avoit un commandem^t dans quelque poste. Celuy des Islinois luy conviendrait fort, il est aimé de ces sauvages, il y a demeuré longtemps, et il ne seroit pas éloigné (?) d'y retourner. Il y feroit plus de progres que le S. de St. Ange, Père qui y commande, et qui les Sauvages trouvent trop vieux.

Concerning D'Artaguette, from a report by Salmon to the Minister, Maurepas, 29 March, 1732.

[TRANSLATION. Although very well fitted for the position he occupies, he would render greater service if he had command in some post. That of the Illinois would suit him admirably. He is loved by these Indians; he lived there a long time; and he will not have to remove far to return there. He will make more progress there than Sieur de St. Ange, the father, who commands there, and whom the Indians find too old.]

No. 13.

In "The estimate of public expenses for the year 1732" I find an entry,

Au garde magazin à Ouabache 300

[TRANSLATION. For a storekeeper at the Ouabache... 300]

No. 14.

Is a long "Ordonnance donnée par monsieur de St. Ange au Sujét de l'assassinat commis en Lapersonne du-nommée pierre roston Dit Langeuin soldat De Lagarrison du fort de Chartre." The Court Martial consisted of the St. Anges, father and son, Lieut. Bassée and Ensigns Dutisné and Buchet. St. Ange fils is described as an ensign. I do not find any matter of general interest in the trial. The murderer, Francois Frétél, was executed Oct. 16th, 1732.

No. 15.

“Memoire contenant les services que Raymond Amyault, Ecuyer, Sr. D’Auseville, a rendus à l’Etat, les facultés de la Colonnie de la Louisiane, les Moyens de la faire fleurir, et la scittuation affreuse ou elle est presentement reduitte avec les causes de la Guerre.” A long document of 92 foolscap pages (but the writing is only half across the page) containing about 15,000 words. It is an interesting account of the Colony. He suggests that 4,000 men would be needed to insure the safety of the post, viz.:

600 hommes à la Mobile, ce gros nombre y est necessaire pour contenir
cette grosse Naⁿ Chaquetas.

100 aux Alibamons.

200 aux Chaquetas.

100 à la Balize.

300 à la No^{lle} Orleans.

50 à l’entree de la Rivière Rouge.

50 aux Tonnicas.

100 aux Natchitoches.

50 aux Akansas.

400 aux Natchers dispersees en quatre forts faits de Gros Dieus Ronds.

100 a l’entree de la Rivière de Yazous.

50 a l’entree de la Ri^{re} de Maramet.

200 a la Rivière de Ouabach qui prend sa source près la No^{lle} York.

600 aux Illinois afin de mettre les mineurs en seurette contre les sauvages.

200 hommes en quatre postes du bas de la Ri^{re} de Missouri.

600 pour faire l’etablissement le plus pris des Espagnols au haut de la
dite R. Missouri.

300 hommes restans.

4,000

No. 16.

From a letter of Bienville and Salmon to the Minister, dated 20 May, 1733.

“Par la même lettre le Sr. St. Ange temoigne estre peu assuré de la fideliteé des Illinois, qui luy donnent souvent des alarmes et font semblant de Craindre notre Ressentiment sur leurfautes passées pour avoir un pretexte de Remuer.

D'un autre Costé le Sr. de Vincennes, qui commande aux Miamis, marque que les Sauvages etablis sur Ouabache ne sont pas plus tranquilles que les Illinois, qu'il n'est point en Etat de les Empecher d'avoir Commerce avec les Anglois, parce qu'il faudroit tous les faire reunis, et qu'il n'a point de Marchandise pour les y engager, que la Garrison d'ailleurs est trop foible pour contenir ces Nations.

[TRANSLATION. By the same letter Sieur St. Ange testifies that he is little assured of the fidelity of the Illinois, who often give him alarm, and make pretense of fear of our resentment for their past faults to have a pretext for agitation.

On another side Sieur de Vincennes, who commands at the home of the Miamis, states that the savages established on the Ouabache are not more tranquil than the Illinois; that he is not in condition to prevent them from trading with the English, because it would be necessary to bring them all together, and he has not the merchandise to invite them, in addition to which the garrison is too feeble to constrain this nation.]

No. 17.

Letter of M. Perier, 25 Jan., 1733, to the Minister:

Les Ouyatonons chez qui est Le Sr. de Vincennes se sont liez avec les Akansas pour faire La Guerre ensemble aux Chicachas, etc.

[TRANSLATION. The Ouiatanons, at whose home is Sieur de Vincennes, are united with the Arkansas to make war together on the Chickasaws, etc.]

No. 18.

Letter from M. de Vincennes,—presumably, as also with the one following, to the Governor, but with no address given. The spelling is as in the original.

Le 7 Mars, 1733.

MONSIEUR :

pour faire reponse a l honneur De Lavostre je Commenceray par vous informé que Le Ouabache est compose De Cinq nations, qui Compose quatre Villages Dont Le moindre ets de soixante hommes portant Les armes et Le tout peut faire six a sept Cent hommes qu'il serais necessaire Derassembler pour Le bien Du service et Leurs oster La proximite Des Langlais ille ma Esté impossible De faire rassembler toutes ces Nations parcequil a toujours manqué De marchandise Dans Cette androit. Lefort que jay fait faire est à quatre Vinq Lieues Dans Le Ouabache au Desus Des Rivieres par oules anglais auront peu Disendre et ouvrir commerce avec Ces nations. Landroit est fort propre pour y faire Ungros Establissement ceque jaurois fait si jauvis eut Des forces, à Lesgard du Commerce que Lonny (l'on y?) peu faire est Lapelletrie ille peut sortir toute les annee De Ce poste pour trante milluire (milliers?) Depelletrie Voyla Monsieur tout Le Commerce que Loupourrit faire pour Lepresent.

jamais onna eut plus Debesoing Detroupe Dan Ces androit qua present Les Sauvages tant illinois que miamis et autres sont plus insolent quil nont jamais été et ce La Depuis que Lerenard est Defait. Le peut Dexperiance que jemesuis acquis Depuis 20 (?)¹ années que je suis avec eux mefait craindre quelque mauvais Retour De Ces nations surtout Les miens qui Voyt Une Establissement que jay Commancé et qui ne paroître pas vouloir Estre continue puisque Depuis trois années il nevient Rien cependant monsieur Cest Lapassage Detoutes les nations tant Des Laes que Des autres androyts.

Vous mefaitte Lhonneur Dememarquer Devous anvoy Une Estats Des ouvrages faitte et à faire ille ny a quan

¹This is a very doubtful reading as may be seen from the fac simile.

fort et Deux maisons dedans et ille faudroyt presentement y faire faire Une cordegarde avec Des Cazernes pour loger Lessols Dats ille nest pas possible Dereste Dans cette androy avec si peut Detroupe ille faudroyt trante hommes avec Une officier Jesuis plus anbarasée que jamais Dans cette androyt par Laguerre Des chicachies qui Sont Venus Deux fois depuis le printemps ille ny a que Douze jours que Ledernier party a améné trois personnes et Comme Cest Lefrancois qui leurs amis Le Cassetote alainain je suis obligé Defaire tout les jours De Ladepence jespere Devostre Bontez que Vous voudré Bien avoir Esgard acette androit et a Lapoine oujesuis tant pour moy que pour Lapetite garnizon que jay cest Lagrace quattand Devous Ce Luy qui a Lhonneur Destre avec Un profond respect

Monsieur

Vostre très humble et très obeissant Servituer

VINSENNE

[TRANSLATION.

March 7, 1733.

MONSIEUR—To make reply to the honor of yours, I will commence by informing you that the Ouabache nation is composed of five tribes, which include four villages, of which the least is of sixty men bearing arms, and in all about six or seven hundred men, whom it will be necessary, for the good of the service, to gather together and remove from proximity to the English. It has been impossible for me to bring together all these tribes because I have always lacked merchandise in this place. The fort which I have had built is eighty leagues up the Ouabache, above the rivers by which the English will be able to descend and open trade with these tribes. The place is well fitted for the location of a large establishment, which I would have made if I had had the troops. In regard to the trade which can be had, it is in furs. It

is possible to send out from this post every year about thirty thousand skins. That, monsieur, is all the trade that can be secured for the present.

There has never been so great need of troops at this place as at present. The Indians, Illinois as well as Miamis and others, are more insolent than they have ever been, and that since the Foxes have been overthrown. The little experience I have acquired in the twenty (?) years I have been with them, makes me fear some bad return from these nations, especially mine, which sees an establishment that I have begun and which there has appeared no desire to continue in the past three years. The only thing that can come in the meantime, Monsieur, is the loss to us of all the tribes, both of the lakes and of other places.

You have done me the honor to ask me to send you a statement of the works finished and to be constructed. There is only a fort and two houses in it, and there should at once be built a guard room with barracks for lodging the soldiers. It is not possible to remain in this place with so few troops. It will need thirty men with an officer. I am more embarrassed than ever in this place by the war with the Chickasaws who have come here twice since spring. It is only twelve days since the last party brought in three persons, and as it is the French who have put the tomahawk in their hands, I am obliged to be at expense continually. I hope of your kindness that you will give special attention to this place and to the trouble which I experience, as well for myself as for the little garrison that I have. It is a favor expected of you by him who has the honor to be with profound respect, Monsieur,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

VINCENNES.]

No. 19.

A second letter from M. de Vincennes—as above.

21 Mars, 1733.

MONSIEUR :

je viens derecevoir Un paquit demonsieur Lemarquis De bauharnois que janvoy partire amons^r de St. Ange pour vous Lefere tenir antoute dilligence.

monsieur Lemarquis de Bauharnois manvoy Un collier et Uncalumet pour Les illinois que janvoy a monsr. de St. Ange pour insister Les nations a aller frapér sur les chicachias toutes les nations du Canada et de Laes parte Ce printamps pour y aller tous ceux Dicy isont alles jusqua Leurs chef ille nest pas resté dan tous ces Villages un seule homme et tout ca apasée par ce poste cequi napas L'etée de bien court.

jay eut lhonneur Devous marquer par ma derniere que Les chicachias onts tuez cette otthomme six francois Dans Ouabache qui savenoit a ce poste et dont ils estoit abitant ce meme party atuez Unde ces sauvages De ceposte avec sa feme sille commence avenir dans Ces Lieux il sera Dificile De voyager monsieur Lemarquis debauharnois me marque quil veut absolument faire detruire les chicachias et Leurs allies et dinviter (?) ces nations a Ci joindre a Ceux du Canada.

Nous sommes Denuéz de tout Dans ceposte je suis obligé danprunter Des voyageurs et dedonner Le peu que jay pour obvier (?—illegible) a toutes Les affaires qui arrive journellement jay Lhonneur de vous suplier monsieur Devouloir bien avoir esgard a ce la et De me faire Rambourcér ceque jay fourny je previens quil maura encore couter Baucoup quand ces nations Reviendron puis que tout Les prisonniers quil ameniront Nous seront donnés et quil faut payer Ce sorte dechose aussi bien que Decouvrir Les morts sille perde Dumonde jespere quil yront cette

otthomme y faire coup Dumoins je les y inviter Bien ils y sont toute a fait dispozes je vais partir dans quelques jours pour aller au grand village et si jevoy tout tranquille je pouré desendre au canada monsieur Lemarquis Debauhar-
nois me marque quil me permit daller faire dutour pour vacquer aux affaires demafamille jenecera (sera ?) aux plus que sing mois Dans cevoyage jeerit am^r De St. ange quil anvoy m^r soufis (son fils?) a mon apsance (absence?) jespere monsieur que vous ne trouverez pas mavais que fasee ce voyage puisque jene Lefais quand car que jevoy toute anbontraing dans ces continent je Lhonneur Destre avec
Un profond respect

Monsieur

*Vostre très humble et très obeisant Serviteur

VINSENNE

Du fort de Uabache ce 21^e mars 1733.

[TRANSLATION.

March 21, 1733.

MONSIEUR—I received a paquet from Monsieur the Marquis de Beauharnois which I sent to Monsieur de St. Ange that you might receive it with all diligence.

Monsieur the Marquis de Beauharnois sent me a belt and a pipe for the Illinois, which I sent to Monsieur de St. Ange to insist that the tribes go to strike the Chickasaws. All the nations of Canada and of the lakes leave this spring to go there. All from this place have gone even to their chief. There does not remain in all these villages a single man and all is so quiet about the post that the summer will not seem very short.

I had the honor to inform you by my last that the Chickasaws have killed this fall six Frenchmen on the Ouabache who were coming to this post and who lived here. The same party killed one of the Indians of this post, with his wife. If they begin to frequent this region

it will be difficult to travel. Monsieur the Marquis de Beauharnois informs me that he wishes to have entirely destroyed the Chickasaws and their allies, and to invite the tribes here to join those of Canada.

We are stripped of everything in this post. I am obliged to borrow of the voyageurs, and to give the little I have to avoid difficulty from things that occur daily. I have the honor to beg you to give especial attention to this, and to reimburse me for what I have furnished. I anticipate that I will be put to still greater expense when the tribes return, because all the prisoners which they bring will be given to us, and it is necessary to pay for this sort of thing, as well as to hunt up the dead if anyone is lost. I hope that they will go to make war this fall. At least I shall urge them. They are much disposed to do so. I shall start in several days to go to the large village, and if I find all quiet I will be able to go on to Canada. Monsieur the Marquis de Beauharnois has said that he would permit me to make this trip to attend to the business affairs of my family. I shall not be more than five months on the route. I wrote to Monsieur de St. Ange to send Monsieur his son during my absence. I hope Monsieur that you will not be displeased that I make this trip, for I shall not make it unless I find everything in good shape among my charges.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, Monsieur,
Your very humble and obedient servant,

VINCENNES,

Of the Fort of the Ouabache, this 21 March, 1733.]

No. 20.

In the "Etat des Depenses de 1732,—Appointements et Gratifications dans les Postes," I find :

A Mr. De Vincennes command^t a Ouabache pour gratification.....800 (livres)

[TRANSLATION. List of public expenses of 1732,—salaries and perquisites in the posts:

To M. de Vincennes, commandant at the Ouabache.
For allowance.....800 livres.]

No. 21.

From "La Louisiane"—M. de Bienville sur les sauvages Chicachas, Natchez & Chactas:

Le Sr. De Vincennes qui y commande lui mande que les Peanguichas qui sont établis auprès de notre fort ont envie d'attirer à eux un village de la même nation qui est resté à 60 lieues plus haut Deux raisons lui font goûter ce dessein, la première pour fortifier nôtre Etablissement, et la Seconde pour ôter à ce village la commodité de commercer avec les Anglois qui ont deux Magazins établis chez les Chaouanons sur la Riviere d'Oio.

[TRANSLATION. Sieur de Vincennes, who commands there, informs me that the Piankeshaws, who are established near our fort, wish to draw to them a village of the same tribe which is located sixty leagues higher up. Two reasons make him approve this plan; the first is to strengthen our establishment, and the second to remove from this village the chance to trade with the English, who have established two store-houses in the country of the Shawnees on the River Ohio.]¹

No. 22.

From a report by the Governors—Bienville and Salmon—addressed to the Minister, and dated 8th April, 1734:

Pour ce qui concerne Ouabache, M. de Vincennes de qui nous n'avions point encore eu des nouvelles, nous marque

¹The Ohio above the mouth of the Wabash. In all this early period the Wabash was considered the main stream emptying into the Mississippi, while the Ohio was a tributary of the Ouabache.

par un convoi qui vient de descendre des Illinois, que le fort qu'il avoit fait pour la garnison, qui n'étoit que de 10 hommes, est tres petit, et en assez bon estat, qu'il convient seulement d'y mettre un doublage de pierres, qu'il a fait construire dedans une maison à son frais, pour son logement, et quelques soldats de leur part ont fait eux-mêmes des Baraques pour se loger, que presentement que la garnison sera augmenté jusqu'à 30 hommes, comme M. de Bienville en a donné les ordres à M. Dartaguiette.

[TRANSLATION. Concerning the Ouabache M. de Vincennes, from whom we have not yet had news, informs us by a convoi which has come down from the Illinois, that the fort which he has built is very small for the garrison, which is of only ten men, and is in good enough condition; that it is desirable only to add a sheathing of stone; that he had constructed within it, at his own expense, a house for his lodging, and several soldiers, on their part, have built a barracks for their lodging; that now the garrison will be increased to thirty men, as M. de Bienville has given orders to M. D'Artaguiette.]

No. 23.

Report of M. de Bienville on the Chickasaws, August 20, 1735:

Le Sr. de Vincennes qui commande au fort des Peanguichias a determine les sauvages de son Quartier à faire la même chose (i. e., declare war against the Chickasaws) et a obtenu de M. Dartaguiette l'agrément de marcher avec eux avec ce qu'il pourra ramasser de Francois. Comme cet officier a beaucoup de credit sur l'esprit des sauvages, M. de Bienville est persuadé qu'il les engagera à bien faire.

[TRANSLATION. Sieur de Vincennes, who commands at the fort of the Piankeshaws, has induced the Indians of

his region to do the same thing and has obtained from M. D'Artaguiette an agreement to march with them with such of the French as he can collect. As this officer has much influence on the spirit of the Indians, M. de Bienville is convinced that he will get them to act well.]

No. 24.

In a letter of Bienville and Salmon to the minister, May 13, 1737, it is mentioned that as the Jesuits live close to the hospital, one of the fathers might be appointed chaplain, and be on duty all day.

Il pourroit même y rester la nuit dans Les cas pressants. Nous avons pour cela jetté la vue sur Le P. Doutreleau Cydevant superieur aux Illinois, c'est un homme d'Environ 45 ans qui n'est plus D'age à apprendre l'Idiome sauvage, nous ne disons pas pour cela qu'il convienne de donner cette place d'Aumonier aux Jesuites. * * * Au sujet de la curé du fort de Chartres aux Illinois nous attendons l'Effet de ce que Monseigneur en aura dit à M. L'evesque de Quebec.

[TRANSLATION. He would also be able to remain there over night in pressing cases. We have had in mind for this Pere D'Outreleau, former superior at the Illinois. He is a man of about forty-five years, who is no longer of an age to learn the Indian idiom. We express no opinion on the propriety of giving this place of chaplain to the Jesuits. * * * On the subject of the curé of Ft. Chartres, in the Illinois country, we await the effect of that which Monseigneur has said about it to the Bishop of Quebec.]

No. 25.

Extract from a letter of M. de Bienville to the Minister, June 21, 1737:

Les Peanghikias chez qui nous avons un poste ou commandoit feu Mr. de Vincennes ont presque tous quittés

leur Village depuis sa mort, à la reserve d'environ 15 hommes qui étoient encore avec le Sr. de St. Ange. Ils sont allés plus haut dans Ouabache à un autre village. Je prévoisque puisque cette station se retire on seroit inquieté par les Chikachas dans ce poste où la garnison n'est pas forte. Cette Circonstance et Les Tentatives recentes et reiterées des Anglais pour penetrer dans la Colonie par la rivière Oyo par laquelle ils descendent dans Ouabache me determine à replacer ce fort à 40 Lieues plus bas à l'entree de cette Rivière. Je l'y aurait mis d'abord si les Sauvages eussent voulus nous y suivre. Il se trouve aujourd'hui que Les Kikapous et Maskoutins qui sont venus il y a deux ans faire Village avec les Miamis ne s'accordent point avec eux et Mr. De La Buissonière m'assure que pour peu qu'on les invitat ils viendront s'y établir. Je luy enverray les ordres pour ce Changement qui ne sera pas d'une grande depense et j'espère que Monseigneur les approuvera. Tout ce que je crains c'est que Left. de Linquetot¹ officier de Canada qui commande aux Miamis et Ouyatanons, ne s'oppose à laisser aller Les Kikapous et Maskoutins, parceque ces deux nations sont de son departement. Je lui ecriverai a ce sujet.

[TRANSLATION. The Piankeshaws, in whose country we have a post where the late Sieur de Vincennes commanded, have almost all left their village since his death with the exception of about fifteen men who are still with Sieur de St. Ange. They have gone higher up the Ouabache to another village. I foresee that since this station shrinks we will be troubled by the Chickasaws in this post, which has a weak garrison. This circumstance and the recent and repeated attempts of the English to penetrate the colony by the river Ohio, by

¹Presumably De Linctot—one of the Godefroy family—Tanguay, Dict. Genealog.

which they descend to the Ouabache, determine me to relocate this fort forty leagues lower down, at the mouth of this river. I would have located it there in the first place if the Indians had been willing to follow us there. At the present time the Kickapoos and Mascoutins, who came two years ago to make their village with the Miamis, do not harmonize with them, and M. De la Buissoniere assures me that they will go for little more than an invitation if we establish there. I will send him orders for this change, which will not be of much expense, and I hope that Monseigneur will approve them. All that I fear is that Lieutenant de Linctot, officer of Canada, who is in command at the Miamis and Ouïatanons, may oppose letting the Kickapoos and Mascoutins go, as these two tribes are in his department. I will write to him on this subject.]

No. 26.

Letter from M. Salmon to Minister, 22d June, 1737:

J'apprends par le Sr. Delaloire que le Sr. St. Ange, fils, qui étoit monté a Ouabache pour prendre le Commandement de ce poste à la place de feu M. de Vincennes luy marque que les Sauvages qui l'avoisinent ont Envie de l'abandonner que quelques uns d'Entre Eux se sont déjà retirés à leur ancien Village du Vermillon, en sorte que ne reste plus qu'environ 25 hommes que s'il n'abandonnent Comme Ily apparence, on sera Contraint de relever la garnison qui se Troveroit a la mercy des Ennemies. Il ajoute qu'il na point vu Jusques à present que ce poste fut d'une Grande utilité, et qu'il cause beaucoup de Depensé, pour moy Je pense qu' Effectivement Il est plus couteux qu'il n'est utile. Cependant Il seroit de Consequence de le Conserver pour Empecher les Anglais de s'y Etablir, ce qu'ils feront certainement si nous l'abandonna.

[TRANSLATION. I learn from *Sieur Delaloire* that *Sieur St. Ange*, the son, who had gone up to the *Ouabache* to take command of that post in place of the late *M. de Vincennes*, informs him that the Indians of that neighborhood wish to abandon it; that part of them have already retired to their old village of *Vermillion*, so that there remain only about twenty-five men who have not deserted it. Apparently, we shall be obliged to increase the garrison, which will be at the mercy of the enemy. He adds that he has never seen to the present time that this post was of much utility, and that it causes much expense. For myself, I think that really it is more expensive than useful. However, it will be important to maintain it to keep the English from establishing there, which they will certainly do if we abandon it.]

64 RUE DES MARTYRS, PARIS,

10 September, 1901.

DEAR SIR—I have looked through sixteen volumes of MSS.—from the year 1730 to 1744 (I had previously been through the years 1725 to 1730)—but have failed to find the document by *Father Beaubois*, nor do I find any allusion to it. On his return to *New Orleans* (early in 1727) he stayed there some years and performed clerical functions, which so annoyed the *Capuchins*—who claimed an ecclesiastical monopoly—that they denounced him, and insisted on his being recalled. Extract No. 5 is from a long document in his defense by a *Jesuit*. Every possible argument in his favor is adduced, and if he had done the State some service, and they knew it, his apologist would have mentioned the fact; nor, though it would have been a signal instance of the “meddlesome ambition” with which the *Capuchins* charged him, do his opponents say anything about it. He returned to France, in 1729, to answer these

charges, but seems to have been back in New Orleans in 1731, but little or nothing is recorded about him after that date.

The following observations on the excerpts made may perhaps prove useful:

No. 1. There is nothing in this long article of any interest; a great part consists of speeches made up of fulsome compliments which the Indians probably never uttered. I have given the names of all the Indians, as you may be able to identify some of the personages or tribes. The picture representing the King receiving the Indians, I have a distinct recollection of having seen,—at Versailles, I fancy.

No. 4. Portion of a letter from a Capuchin monk, I imagine, to one of the heads of the order in France. The extract shows that Father Beaubois had left for France in August, 1729.

No. 6. Is interesting as showing the division of the country between the missionaries of both sorts.

No. 7. Is signed by Beaubois, as Superior of the Jesuits. If the date is 1729—and we have just seen that it could not be later—that would give 1730 as the foundation of the post on the Wabash, which agrees with the date given by M. de Vincennes. No doubt a Jesuit was sent there, but in the budgets and estimates the Capuchins are paid separately, but the Jesuits receive a lump sum (8,000 livres) for the support of 12 missionaries.

No. 8. Is the earliest reference I find to the importance of the Ouabache as a “key” by which the English would seek to invade the colony. It is perhaps only a coincidence that the phrase “pour ainsy dire” also occurs twice in the course of Beaubois’ short address to the King.

Nos. 9 and 10. I find the commandant at Ouabache mentioned in every succeeding report as far as I have looked—i. e., to 1744. It is curious that he received 800

livres a year whilst at the other posts the pay was 600 livres. Was this on account of the danger, or a recognition of Vincennes' influence with the Indians?

No. 13. The proposed storekeeper does not seem to have been allowed, for there is no mention of such an official in any succeeding budget.

Nos. 18 and 19. I have preserved the original spelling of these two letters. Bad writing, the absence of all stops and accents, and a curious habit of inserting a capital letter in the middle of a word made them difficult to decipher. It would seem that the fort was founded three years before the date of the first letter. In No. 19 the writing is even worse, and I have been obliged to query several words.

No. 23. Here, for the first time, I find mention of the "fort des Peanguichas."

No. 24. This is the only mention I find of Père D'Ou-treleau. As will be seen, he is proposed as hospital chaplain, because he is too old to learn the language of the Indians. This seems rather puzzling if he had been a missionary on the Wabash for two years.

No. 25. Vincennes, Dartaguiette, St. Ange, the son, and a dozen other French officers were killed in a battle with the Chicachias on Palm Sunday, 1736. Several "relations" of this battle are found in these volumes. Was the fort ever moved, as proposed in this letter and the following?

The mystery concerning Père Beaubois' memoir still remains unsolved. He could hardly have written it before his visit to France in 1725, for the post did not then exist. On his return he was superior of the order, and would hardly have gone to a distant post where there was a garrison of ten men. Perhaps he was disgraced when he went to France the second time, in 1729. Possibly the document was written during his stay in France, on either occasion. Father Sommervogel is unable to tell me where he found mention of the document, but thinks it was in

some catalogue of MSS.—but whether in France or in Canada, or whether in a public library or private collection, he has omitted to note. I will do my best to elucidate the mystery, and if I can find the document will at once communicate with you.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

ROBERT B. DOUGLAS.

THIRD REPORT OF MR. DOUGLAS.

64 RUE DES MARTYRS, PARIS,

13 November, 1901.

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your instructions, I have searched the volumes for the years 1720 to 1725 for the Beaubois memoir, and those of the years 1744 to 1750 for any information I could find regarding the Ouabache, but, I regret to say, the success of my search has not been commensurate with the time and labor involved.

There is no reference to Father Beaubois in any of the series from 1720 to 1725. In several places I find lists and descriptions of the forty or fifty letters taken from New Orleans to France in some particular vessel, but there is nothing at all resembling the document of which we are in search. That, however, does not surprise me. The Governor would not have looked favorably on a Jesuit missionary who interfered in civil and military affairs, and Beaubois would, in all probability, have entrusted the document to some priest—a Jesuit for choice—returning to France. On the other hand, if this had been the case, I should think there would have been some memorandum about the document in the archives at the headquarters of the Jesuits. But Father Sommervogel himself pointed out to me that in the first edition of his book there was no mention of this memoir, and therefore he must have found

the reference to it between the appearance of the first and second editions—i. e., between 1886 and 1889. Unfortunately he can not tell me where this reference is, but he thinks it is in some catalogue of MSS. that he has seen—in France, he believes—but it might be in Canada.

There are two other points which suggest themselves to me, and which I give for what they are worth. If Beaubois had written his memoir prior to his visit to the King (an account of which I sent you), and were the ambitious, meddlesome man his enemies describe him to have been, would he not have made some reference to his services in the course of his speech? The second is, could Beaubois have known sufficient about the country, before 1729—when he was in disgrace—to make his account of any value?

At any rate I feel tolerably confident that the memoir is not in the Colonial Office. The nearest approach to it I have been able to find is a memoir by Père Baudoin, which, however, contains nothing of interest. These volumes contain from 500 to 700 pages each. In the earlier days of the colony, one volume suffices for two years, but after 1730 or so, two volumes are needed for one year. I have examined in all about twenty-five of these volumes, and in the six weeks I have worked it would have been impossible to go as carefully through each volume as I should have wished, and no doubt anyone who gleaned after me would find enough to repay his trouble. In fact, in hunting up the letters for the photographer to copy, I came across two extracts which I send herewith. My search in the years 1744–50 has not been prolific of results. De Vaudreuil, who was Governor then, gives hardly any news in his letters, which are filled with generalities about the Indians, the English and financial matters.

No. 1. Shows that the *Compagnie des Indes* was fully alive to the importance of establishing factories on the

Ouabache. I presume it was the transfer of the colony to the royal authority that delayed the execution of these orders for several years.

No. 2. I have found no previous reference to the writer of this letter, who I judge from the letter to have been an oldish or middle-aged man, long resident in the colony. He says (after the words "en attendant mieux"):

"Vous voyez Mr. qu'il ne me manque plus pour faire un établissement solide a La Louisiane qu'un certain meuble qu'on se repent souvent d'avoir pris, et dont je me passeray, comme les autres."

The "certain meuble" was a wife! He complains that the girls sent from Canada were "a very licentious lot," whilst those who came from France "had at least an appearance of virtue." He had expected that his sister would send him over a wife, but "his hopes in that quarter had ended in smoke." In his description of the massacre of the Canadian family, he mentions that one of the men with his wife and sister, went off for help, leaving the others "cabanés sur le bord du Mississipi a quatre ou cinq lieues de Ouabache." When help arrived, all had been murdered or taken prisoners by the Scioux.

No. 3. From this it would seem that M. de Noyan had been appointed commandant on the Ouabache by the company, but had been superseded by the King's nominee when the colony came under royal control.

No. 4. Is a long essay on Louisiana with a scheme for improving that colony and St. Domingo. I have copied out all that was of interest.

No. 5. The same items occur in the accounts of every year. The Jesuits are always paid a lump sum, and the only officers mentioned by name are those at or near New Orleans.

No. 6. He gives the same figures in a tabulated form on another page, where he makes the total number of

white men in the colony to be 1,700, with about 1,500 women and children. He adds, "the climate is healthy and the women prolific."

No. 7. I do not know whether this alludes to enlarging or strengthening the old fort, or creating a new one. In 1750, I find two copies of a proposal by a M. Bailly Mes-sager to found a new colony midway between New Orleans and Canada, and independent of both. He had an ax, or rather a whole cutlery store to grind, for he suggested that the King should make him Governor-General; present him with six square leagues of ground on the river front, with seigniorial rights over the property; send three regi-ments from France, and make him a lieutenant-colonel. As nothing ever came of this modest proposal, I did not think it worth while to copy it out.

No. 8 I found while searching for the letters of Vin-cennes. It shows that Pere Baudoin was posted some-where near the Ouabache, though apparently not on it. I presume that the prisoners from whom he derived his information were some of the Chicachas, who had cap-tured the young Canadian, and had, in turn, been them-selves captured by the Chactas. At any rate, it proves that Père Baudoin was posted somewhere near,¹ and lends color to my supposition that some copyist may have con-founded him with Beaubois.

No. 1. 1720.

Mémoire pour M. du Vergier, Directeur Ordonnateur de la Colonie de la Louisiane, concernant les différents opérations qu'il est chargé de faire pour perfectionner les établissements de la ditte Colonie. (22 pages foolscap.)

¹Père Baudoin was then with the Choctaws, with whom he remained for eighteen years. He was then withdrawn to New Orleans, on account of the hostile attitude of the Indians; and was made Superior General of Missions. Kips Early Jesuit Missions, p. 316. There is nothing to show that he was ever in the vicinity of the Ouabache.

(P. 3.) Les principaux postes que la Compagnie s'est proposée de faire fortifier sont l'Isle aux Vaisseaux, les Alebamons, et Ouabache.

(P. 12.) Il est aussi necessaire de se poster sur la Riviere d'Ouabache où les Anglais semblent vouloir s'approcher, la Compagnie mande au Commandant de la Colonie d'y placer un corps de Troupes pour occuper le premier tout ce Terrain et empêcher que les Anglais n'y penetrent. L'Ordonnateur y etablira une Tannerie pour l'aprest des peaux que l'on y traitera, ce qui empêchera que les Mittes ne les gastent, ce que l'on n'a pu éviter jusque à present malgré les precautions que l'on y a prises.

(P. 15.) L'on pourra tirer une grande quantité de peaux de boeuf de Ouabache, lorsque notre Etablissement y sera fait, mais il sera apropos de les tanner pour les conserver, et à cet effet d'y construire des Moulins à Tan.

(P. 21.) Fait et arrêté par nous, Directeurs de la Compagnie des Indes, a Paris, en l'hostel de la Compagnie, le quinze Septembre, Mil sept cent vingt. (Signatures follow.)

[TRANSLATION. The principal posts which the company proposes to fortify are the Isle aux Vaisseaux, the Alabamas and Ouabache. * * *

It is also necessary to have a post on the River Ouabache where the English appear desirous to push forward. The company requests the commandant of the colony to place there a body of troops to occupy first this territory and prevent the English from penetrating there. The manager will establish there a tannery for the preservation of the skins which will be bought there, to prevent the mites from spoiling them, which we have not been able to avoid heretofore, notwithstanding the precautions that have been taken. * * *

It will be possible to gather a great quantity of buffalo skins at the Ouabache, when our establishment shall be

made there, but it will be desirable to tan them for preservation and, for this purpose, to construct tan mills. * *

Done and ordered by us, Directors of the Company of the Indies at Paris, in the hotel of the Company, the fifteenth of September, 1720.

No. 2. 1722.

Extract from a letter of M. Chassin,¹ dated "Aux Illinois, le 1r. Juillet, 1722," and marked in corner, "Je l'ay recue à Versailles le 16^e Decembre, 1722."

Les Renars continuent toujours leurs insultes et ont déjà frappé trois fois depuis le printens sur les sauvages du village auprès du fort de Chartres. Je ne sçais meme s'ils ne m'ont pas laissé échaper exprès dans un voiage que j'ay fait aux Kaoukias avec M. Thaummar et un officier de cette garnison, peutêtre aussique comme nous etions tous trois bien montés et bien armés, ils nous ont vû sans oser nous attaquer.

Enfin deux jours apres que nous fumes passer ils tuerent une femme à une lieue du fort de Chartres, au bord de la rivière. (Pages 3 and 4. Then follows on p. 5, a description of the massacre of a Canadian family by the Scioux.)

Ils avoient deux canots bien chargés des marchandises qui avoient descendu fort heureusement des Miamis par Ouabache. * * *

(P. 6.) Je me suis avisé aussi d'en prendre une (concession) à environ une demie lieue de fort de Chartres, où je vais resider. Elle fera au moins de vingt arpens de face sur une lieue où plus de profondeur, et j'espère avoir cette

¹Nicolas Michel Chassin was a Commissary, or representative, of The Company of the West—John Law's Mississippi Company—afterwards merged in the Compagnie des Indes. He, with the Principal Commissary, who was then Marc Antoine de la Loire, and the Commandant, who was then De Boisbriant, formed the Provincial Council of the Illinois. Kaskaskia and its Parish Records, p. 2; Old Fort Chartres, p. 27.

terre en franc aleu et titre seigneurial. Je compte y mettre l'année prochaine une demi douzaine de négres, en attendant mieux. * * * Les Jesuites qui longtems avant que les français vinssent s'établir en ce lieu avoient une mission chez les Kaskassies, sont nos curés, en cette qualité ils ont fait jusqu'a present les fonctions de Notaire mais on m'a charge de cette pratique jusqu'a ce que la Compagnie en ait envoyé un plus expert que moy.

[TRANSLATION. The Fox Indians continue constantly their insults and have already, three times since spring, attacked the Indians of the village which is near Fort Chartres. I do not know, indeed, but that they allowed me to escape purposely, in a trip which I made to Cahokia with M. Thauumar and an officer of this garrison; it is possible, however, that as we were all three well mounted and well armed they saw us but were afraid to attack us. * * * At least, two days after we passed, they killed a woman a league from Fort Chartres, on the bank of the river. * * *

They (the Canadian family) had two canoes well loaded with goods, which had descended very safely from the Miamis by the Ouabache. * * *

I am thinking, also, of taking a concession about a half-league from Fort Chartres, where I am going to reside. It is of at least twenty arpents front by a league or more in depth, and I hope to have this land in freehold and seigniorial title. I expect to put there next year a half-dozen negroes to make improvements. * * *

The Jesuits, who came a long time before the French to establish in this place, and who have a mission with the Kaskaskias, are our curés, and in this capacity they have performed until now the functions of notary, but I have been charged with this duty until the company has sent out someone more expert than myself.]

No. 3. 1722.

Letter from M. Leblond de la Tour to the Compagnie des Indes, apparently.

Au fort Louis le 17^e May 1722.

MESSIEURS—La crainte que j'ay que les lettres que j'ay l'honneur de vous écrire, et les plans et cartes qui les accompagnent n'ait le même que mes precedentes, fait que j'en ay chargé M. de Noyan, neveu de M. de Bienville, qui passe en France en vue de Retourner dans la Colonie, il doit prendre la poste des son arrivée, ainsy vous les recevres aussitôt. Comme il y a quelque temps qu'il est dans le pays où il a fait quelques voyages il vous rendra compte au vray Messieurs de ce que en ait; d'ailleurs c'est un Cavalier qui a du merite, la Compagnie l'avoit nommé commandant aux Ouabaches qui vient de luy estre osté par le dernier Reglement qui a esté fait; J'ose vous assurer Messieurs qu'il seroit bien plus propre de commander aux natchitoches que le Sr St Denis, sur lequel on ne peut conter et qui est meme d'engereux (sic) il ne connoit aucune subordination et n'exécute aucun ordre qu'un luy donne ne faisant qu'a sa teste, d'ailleurs il a epousé une Espagnolle et il a des frequentes Conversations et grande liaison avec cette nation qu'il a deja voulu servir autrefois, mais il ne peut s'acomoder du prix, et il est capable de tout quand il est dans le vin ce qui luy arrive très souvent; nous avons l'honneur d'en écrire notre sentiment.

J'ay l'honneur etc etc

LEBLOND DE LATOUR.

[TRANSLATION. The fear I have that the letters which I have the honor to write you, and the plans and maps which accompany them, are different from those of my predecessors, causes me to put them in charge of M. de Noyan, nephew of M. de Bienville, who goes to France with a

view of returning to the colony. He should take post on his arrival, in order that you may receive them as soon as possible. I would add that he is a cavalier of merit; the company had named him commandant at the Ouabaches which is taken away from him by the last orders. I venture to assure you Messieurs, that he would be much more proper to command at the Natchitoches than *Sieur de St. Denis*, on whom you cannot rely, and who indeed is dangerous. He knows no subordination, and does not execute any order that is given him, doing nothing but what suits him. Moreover he has married a Spanish woman, and he has frequent communications and great intrigue with that nation, which he formerly wished to serve but could not agree on the price; and he is capable of anything when he is in liquor, which is very often. I have the honor to express my opinion of him.

I have the honor, etc.,

LEBLOND DE LA TOUR.]

No. 4.

Instruction sommaire pour achever en peu de temps un solide etablissement dans la Louisiane, dirigée par le *Sr. Drouot de Valdeterre*, Capitaine Reformé au regiment du Prince de Pons, cydevant Commandant L'isle Dauphine et les Biloxi dans la Louisiane.

[TRANSLATION. Brief instruction for accomplishing in a short time a permanent establishment in Louisiana, prepared by *Sieur Drouot de Valdeterre*, invalided captain of the regiment of Prince de Pons, and former commandant of Isle Dauphin and Biloxi, in Louisiana.]

The author proposes that there should be five "postes principaux," attached to each of which should be several "postes particulieres." The "3e poste principal a etabliir"

is Alcanza. In the margin of page 22 is written "Les houabaches a etabliir." Opposite this is:

Il y a deux grosses Rivières qui se jettent ensemble dans le fleuve lesquelles forment une pointe ou L'auteur du memoire estime qu'il sera necessaire d'y faire un Etablissement et même d'y construire un fort.

L'une de ces Rivières prend sa source du coté de La Caroline qui porte le nom de la nation, et L'autre du grand Lac des Illinois qui en porte le nom. L'entredeux de ces Rivieres est un terrain des plus beaux pour former les etablissements.

[TRANSLATION. There are two large rivers which flow together forming a point, where the author of the memoir thinks that it will be necessary to make an establishment, and indeed to build a fort. One of these rivers takes its rise in the direction of Carolina, and bears the name of the tribe, and the other comes from the direction of the great lake of the Illinois, and bears its name. The land between the two is most excellent for an establishment.]¹

No. 5.

In the accounts of the year 1743, I find :

Au commandant D'ouabaches par gratiff'on

la somme de huit cent livres, cy.....800

(Most of the others received 600 l., but St. Denis, commandant aux Natchitoches had 90 l. a month, or 1080 l. for the year.)

At most of the posts—Natchitoches, Natchez, Mobile, Balise, etc.—the priest received 600 l., but the Jesuits still kept at Ouabache, I presume, for it is not mentioned, but there is the usual entry :

¹This is very obscure. It is possible that the writer may refer to the junction of the Tennessee and the Ohio.

Aux P. Jesuites missionnaires, pour l'entretien et subsistance de deuze Religieuses prestres, et de deux freres pour le service des missions, la somme de huit mil livres, cy...8000

[TRANSLATION. To the Jesuit fathers, for salary and subsistence of twelve priests and two brothers, for the service of the missions, the sum of 8000 livres.]

No. 6.

Memoire sur l'Etat de la Colonie de la Louisiane en 1746.

(P. 11.) Telles sont les habitations Françaises qui se trouvent sur le fleuve du Mississipi; Il y en a encore deux autres qu'il ne faut point omettre le premier sur le Missouri a environ 90 lieues de son embouchure dans le fleuve du Mississipi, et a 100 lieues des Illinois. L'autre appelé les petits ouyas, situé sur le Ouabache qui prend le nom de cette riviere après sa reunion avec l'oyo, et de la se rend dans le Mississipi. Les petits ouyas sont environ a 70 lieues de l'embouchure de la Belle riviere et a 100 lieues des Illinois. Ces deux établissemens sont encore très peu considerables. Celui des Missouris n'étant compose que d'environ 20 hommes et 10 negres; celui des petits ouyas n'étant que d'environ 40 hommes et de 5 negres. Leur occupation est la chasse, la culture du blés et celle du tabac.

(P. 27.) Nous avons deja parlé du poste des petits ouyas sur le Ouabache, lequel depend de la Louisiane. En remontant plus haut la même riviere, a 60 lieues de distance, il y a un petit etablissement aux grands ouyas, c'est de ceux qui qui dependent du Canada celui qui est le plus avancé vers la Louisiane. Il n'est composé que d'environ 20 habitans. Il s'y fait un commerce de traite assez considerable. * * * A la Source du Ouabache on trouve les Miamis qui sont environ au nombre de 300 guerriers,

et on il ya encore un poste François a peu près aussi foible que celui des grands ouyas. L'objet est le meme, qui est de s'assurer de la traite des pelleteries.

[TRANSLATION. Such are the French settlements on the Mississippi river. There are still two others which should not be omitted. The first is on the Missouri about 90 leagues from where it empties into the Mississippi river, and about 100 leagues from the Illinois. The other is called the Little Weas,* situated on the Ouabache, which holds this name after its junction with the Ohio, and under it flows into the Mississippi. The Little Weas is about 70 leagues from the junction of the Ohio, and about 100 leagues from the Illinois. These two establishments are quite inconsiderable, that of the Missouris being composed of only about 20 men and 10 negroes, and that of the Little Weas having about 40 men and 5 negroes. Their occupation is hunting and the culture of wheat and tobacco. * * *

(P. 27.) I have already spoken of the post of the Little Weas, which belongs to Louisiana. Going higher up the same river, at a distance of 60 leagues, there is a little establishment at the Great Weas; it is the nearest to Louisiana of those belonging to Canada. It has about 20 residents. It has quite a considerable Indian trade. * * * At the head of the Ouabache are found the Miamis, who are about 300 warriors in number, and here there is still another French post almost as weak as that of the Great Weas. Its purpose is the same, which is to assure the trade in skins.]

*The Vincennes post. The name refers to the Ouiaatanon or Wea Indians, of whom the Piankeshaws were sometimes considered a part. At that time the common English rendering of this name was Little Wiautaton, which was usually abbreviated "L. Wiaut."

No. 7.

Letter of M. de Vaudreuil, Governor, dated 8th April, 1747.

(P. 3.) La crainte que j'en ai eu m'a fait insister Monseigneur a vous faire sentir de quelle importance seroit le fort projeté sur Ouabache, et j'en sens tellement la nécessité, que j'aurois pris sur moi a le commencer cette année si je n'eusse trouvé a ce sujet vos ordres trop précis. Ces considerations me font esperer Monseigneur que vous voudrés bien m'en donner par le prochain vaisseau qui puissent déterminer cet etablissement suivant les plans que vous en avez reçu.

[TRANSLATION. The fear which I have always had makes me insist, Monseigneur, that you consider of what importance to us will be the projected fort on the Ouabache, and I feel the necessity of it so much that I should have taken it on myself to commence it this year, if I had not found your orders on this subject very explicit. These considerations make me hope, Monseigneur, that you may be willing to authorize me, by the next vessel, to make this establishment, according to the plans which you have received.]

No. 8.

Report of de Bienville, 27 July, 1734.

Le Pere Baudoin lui mande aussy que le jeune Canadian qui avoit été pris par les Chicachas il y a 2 ans avoit été ramené sur la Riviere d'Ouabache au dessus l'etablissement francais où les sauvages l'on mis dans une Pirogue avec un aviron et les vivres necessaire pour se conduire au fort; il tient cette nouvelle des prisonniers que les Chactas ont emmené.

[TRANSLATION. Father Baudoin reports also that the young Canadian who was taken by the Chickasaws two years ago has been released on the river Ouabache, below the French establishment, where the Indians put him in a pirogue with a paddle and the food necessary to supply him to the fort; he obtained this information from the prisoners whom the Choctaws have brought in.]

SAUVAGES DE LA RIVIERE OUABACHE.¹

(From the same Report.)

Le Sieur de Vincennes qui y commande lui mande que les Peanguichas qui sont etablis auprès de notre fort ont envie d'attirer à eux un Village de la même nation qui en reste à 60 lieues plus haut. Deux raisons lui font goûter ce dessein, la première pour fortifier nôtre etablissement, et la seconde pour ôter à ce village la commodité de commercer avec les Anglais qui ont deux Magasins établis chez les Chaouanons sur la Rivière d'Oio. Cet officier ajoute qu'il ne seroit pas difficile de leur enlever cette nation qui ne leur donne la préférence que parcequ'ils ne sont pas à portée de tirer leur besoins de nous comme des Anglais. Il assure qu'une partie a dessein dese retirer au Detroit et l'autre auprès de luy. Si Monseigneur juge que ces changements conviennent je donnerais les ordres en consequence au Sieur de Vincennes. Au surplus, comme le poste d'Ouabache est un des plus importants de la Colonie puisque c'est une Barrière qu'on oppose aux progres des Anglais, qui de tout temps ont beaucoup fréquenté ces Quartiers, il a donné ordre a M. Dartaguiette de detacher 30 hommes avec deux officiers pour en composer la garnison.

(Marked "approuvée.")

¹This is in part the same as section 21 of the second report.

[TRANSLATION.

INDIANS OF THE RIVER OUABACHE.

Sieur de Vincennes, who commands there, reports that the Piankeshaws, who are settled near our fort, desire to draw to them a village of the same nation which is 60 leagues higher up. Two reasons make him favor this design; the first to strengthen our establishment, and the second to take from this village the opportunity for trading with the English, who have two warehouses at the home of the Shawnees on the Ohio river. This officer adds that it will not be difficult to win over this tribe, as they give them the preference only because they are not urged to supply their needs from us, as they are by the English. He states that one part intends to withdraw to Detroit, and the other near to him. If Monseigneur considers these changes desirable I will give orders in accordance to Sieur de Vincennes. In addition, as the post of Ouabache is one of the more important ones of the Colony, since it is a barrier to obstruct the advance of the English, who always have commonly frequented these parts, he has given orders to M. D'Artaguiette to detach 30 men with two officers to garrison it.]

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IN

PHARMACY

BY

GEORGE W. SLOAN.

INDIANAPOLIS:

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FIFTY YEARS IN PHARMACY.

(An address delivered in 1898 before the "White Elephants"—
* society of drug clerks at Indianapolis.)

The subject of this talk to-night will be "Fifty Years in Pharmacy." Mr. Sproule asked me some time ago if I could lecture before the White Elephants. I told him I could not lecture, but possibly could give you some of my experience in pharmacy, describing the drug store and its business as it was when I began in it, on a bright frosty morning in October, 1848, a slight, freckle-faced boy in a round-about coat.

At first I ran a few errands; next I was set at work putting up essence of cinnamon. This essence is in small demand now, but at that time we bottled 50 to 100 gross every year. It was the great perfume of that day and the girls used it to color their faces and lips, as it was made a rich pink by means of red saunders. They also used it to sweeten their breath after eating onions.

The merchandising now done by express companies and railroads was then done by peddling wagons. Two horses were sufficient to a wagon in summer when the roads were good, but in the winter four and sometimes six horses were required. These peddling wagons carried drugs, patent medicines and notions. We could put up for them cloves in two and three pound packages, essence of cinnamon, essence of peppermint, paregoric, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, British oil, Harlem oil, castor oil, sweet oil, turpentine, etc., and in addition to these, ink, a permanent black ink. I was looking at the writing made with some of this ink, fifty years ago, the other day. The black was as good as that of Arnold's ink of to-day. We also made an unchangeable blue ink. This was not always unchangeable. The blue would settle to the bottom and leave the pure water above. So it sometimes required shaking.

The peddlers brought in ginseng, beeswax, feathers and some

of them rags. The regular price for ginseng and beeswax was 10 cents. We did not have any ten cent pieces then, but fippenny bits and eleven penny bits. The peddlers would bring in these things and we could put up their orders at night so that they could start out early the next morning. The cub in a store of that day did not have much leisure time. When he was not at work he was given something to do in filling bottles with essences, inks and other goods for the peddling wagons. There was always an abundance of bottles and we usually made two or three barrels of ink at a time.

A great deal is now said by druggists about the department stores. Now, the drug store was the original department store. The druggist was the man called upon to keep all the things that were not kept by other dealers. The dry goods store—then called “the store”—carried flannels, muslins, calicoes, needles, and in the back end of the store a barrel of sugar, a sack of coffee, some keys of nails and a few odds and ends of hardware. The grocer kept in addition to sugar, coffee and tea, bar soap. There was not a large sale for bar soap because all the old women made soft soap. No coal was burned then and there were plenty of wood ashes. The woman saved the ashes, leached them, boiled the lye down until it would float an egg, added her savings of grease to it and made soap. She had learned to add salt, and that made hard soap.

In the store in which I was employed, that of my uncle David Craighead, we kept more drugs than are kept in the stores to-day. We kept patent medicines, paints, oils and varnishes. Dye stuffs were a great feature in the drug trade of that time. We bought enormous quantities of indigo, logwood, fustic, nieewood, madder and cochineal for making a scarlet dye. We also sold window glass and all kinds of brushes. We sold wrapping, fool’s cap and letter papers. And we sold liquors.

There were then in this county three distilleries—one was near Millersville and one on Pleasant run at a point now within our city limits. There was a little rectifier in our cellar which held four or five barrels at a time. We did not do exactly as old Mr. Kirlin used to tell his men—“don’t forget, now, two barrels of whisky and one barrel of water”—but we brought it down to about 90 per

cent. We placed a little bag with about a quarter of a pound of allspice at the point where the liquor ran from the rectifier and as the liquor ran it would get a gentle flavor of allspice.

The crude drugs at that time were, many of them, greatly inferior to the drugs we get now. There were few powdered goods that were worth anything. For this reason we powdered most drugs ourselves, except jalap, rhubarb and ipecac. We powdered sugar of milk, gum arabic, opium and bloodroot. If you want some fun get a clerk to powder some bloodroot. He will wish he had never seen a drug store. We powdered our own cantharides. In doing so, as you know, it is necessary to be very careful and to wear a veil over the face.

We made burning fluid—four gallons of alcohol and one gallon of turpentine. Turpentine was more expensive than alcohol. Alcohol was 25 to 28 cents a gallon, turpentine 37 to 40 cents a gallon. We sold the burning fluid at 40 cents a gallon. If we could reduce the quantity of turpentine and increase that of the alcohol we could add a little to our profit. It was a very dangerous and inflammable light.

Sugar of milk came in what we called "cobs" because it looked somewhat like an ear of corn. A stick 12 or 14 inches long was put in the saturated sugar solution which crystalized about the stick. This was extremely hard to powder. A man might work it in a mortar all day and not get more than a pound. A day's work might not furnish more than two pounds of powdered gum arabic.

In 1850 Haskell & Merrick, of New York, put into the market a line of select drugs. My uncle, David Craighead, was in New York that spring. He had taken Robert Browning into partnership and was putting in a nice stock of goods. Unfortunately that stock was shipped up the Hudson river to Albany, west on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, thence to Toledo—or, perhaps, Sandusky—thence down a canal to Cincinnati. On the way to the Ohio river the canal boat bearing these goods sank. There was a fine lot of imported cigars. These were soaking wet. The drugs were packed in casks or sugar hogsheads to make transportation cheaper. Right in the center of a hogshead was a 50-pound bundle of arsenic. You may

imagine what became of the other drugs when that arsenic got wet. The goods were insured for transportation which is not done now. The insurance company selected one appraiser and our house selected another. In that case the man selected by the insurance company was more liberal to our house than our own appraiser. We saved what we could. In that lot were these fine powders. They were in white glass bottles, corked, with a metal capsule, the first I ever saw, and each package was in a black paper cartoon. The labels were wet but the contents were protected and there was no loss upon these.

In addition to powders we made our own tinctures. The first two fluid extracts made in this country or in the world were fluid extract of pink and senna and fluid extract of valerian. There has always been an antagonism on the part of the human family against the worm. I read the other day of a boy eight months old with 225 feet of tapeworm. I wondered how a baby of that age could grow so much tapeworm. Our shop bottles were called three-quart tinctures. They really held seven pints, the extra space being to allow for drugs put into them and left to macerate. All the tinctures were made by maceration, percolation not having come into use at that time in the West. Tinctures of iron, instead of being made direct from the iron was made from rust of iron, made by the exposure of thin plates of iron to the fumes of nitric, muriatic or acetic acid. Spirits of nitre was bought in carboys, 4f. One f, as we understood it, meant one part of this four f, and three parts of water. At least that is the way we reduced it.

On one trip taken to Philadelphia, Mr. Craighead became greatly enthused with something new. Henry Blair, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Craighead had been schoolboys at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. When Mr. Blair had anything new he would give the secret to Mr. Craighead. Citrate of magnesia was the new thing. The winter before, Mr. Blair or somebody in his employ, had conceived the idea of making citrate of magnesia. It was the annual custom of the professors in the medical school to give a grand "swarry" to the students. On this occasion the elegant supper was topped off with a contribution of this new beverage from Mr. Blair. Enough

to say that this was the best advertisement any medicine ever had. We in Indianapolis were the second people on earth to make citrate of magnesia. The same may be said in regard to the compound syrup of phosphates. This was introduced by the same Henry Blair. I was attending the pharmaceutical school in Philadelphia and stood by looking on when Dr. Parrish and Thomas Weaver made the formula for this syrup. I brought it with me and made it here.

Ointments that were made in those days are all bought now. Mercurial ointment was a tedious job. What it would require forty years ago, fifteen days to make, will not take fifteen minutes now.

Philadelphia was the great center of English chemicals and drugs. Nearly all the chemicals used in this country were of English manufacture. American factories were few and were small affairs. We went to Philadelphia for English goods, to New York for Spanish, French, German and Italian goods, to Boston for East India goods. A bill of goods coming from New York would be carried out in shillings. A New York bill meant eight shillings to the dollar. Boston bills were made out in shillings but Boston shillings were six to the dollar. This would be puzzling to a young man until he learned the custom. Such goods as cinnamon, cloves, spices, indigos, nutmegs, and a very long list from the East Indies we had to go to Boston to get. In our house we manufactured varnishes. Our gums came from the East Coast of Africa. They came by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. Many times have we had men spend hours picking over a case of gum copal looking for flies in this fossil gum. This gum is found in great beds much like the amber beds found in Europe. There is no knowledge as to the exact origin of this deposit.

Some of these gums are scarce, difficult to get and are high-priced now. An observant man or boy would soon learn to tell from what part of the world various goods would come, by the form of the package. Commerce has changed in the methods and manner of shipping and styles of putting up goods.

We never saw an iron nail in a package from China. Chinese packages, iron being expensive and labor cheap, were put together

with wooden pins. After being pinned together paper was pasted over the outer case. Goods from South America came for the most part in seroons—a seroon is a bale or package of skin or leather. The seroon is made of a raw hide and such articles as sarsaparilla, cochineal and Peruvian bark were put into them. Cattle were plenty in South America and hides had little value. The goods were put into the wet hides which were sewed together with thongs; when they dried and shrunk they made a very compact package. When freight is taken into a ship the charge often depends on the space it occupies. The vessel is measured and so many square feet make a ton.

It is a matter of consequence that goods be put into packages that pack firmly together. Goods which came from Spain and Italy, like liquorice root, orange peel and many such, came in a peculiar kind of grass. This was first twisted into a rope, then made into a mat and fashioned into a sack 10 or 12 inches across. Among the goods from the Cape of Good Hope was Cape aloes. A case of Cape aloes weighed about 200 pounds. It was in a box ten inches deep and eighteen inches wide and thirty-six to forty inches long. They would be lined with skin. I think it was monkey skin. This lining was necessary, as in coming across the equator the aloes would become soft and liquid and the skin would prevent it from running through the joints of the box.

From Italy on the Adriatic sea by way of Venice, we used to get a very peculiar package that puzzled me greatly because of its oval shape. It was a cask fourteen or fifteen inches across in one direction, thirty to thirty-six inches in another and about seven and one-half or eight inches deep. I had no one to tell me why this package had this peculiar shape, but I noted it down.

These casks contained Venice turpentine. The trees from which it comes grew in the mountains in Lombardy. They were carried down to the sea on the backs of mules or donkeys and were so shaped that the animal carrying them could get through the narrow passage ways in the mountains.

In 1855 or 1856 a cousin of mine who had gone to Asia Minor as a missionary was here. He described certain products of that

land, among them nutgalls. They were put up in big bags about two yards long; and these bags were made of camel's hair. I told him that I had such a bag. He was much surprised. Where did you get it? I told him in New York and said that he could have it. They were made of coarse camel hair and it must have taken much time and labor to make them.

During the civil war dye stuffs were a very important part of the business of our house. Everything that would make a blue or black, especially a blue, was in active demand. I sold one morning before breakfast \$375 worth of indigo and got the cash. A seroon of cochineal which you could buy to-day at 20 or 22 cents a pound was then worth, if Honduras, \$3.50 a pound. Teneriffe was cheaper; it was about half talc and a dyer would not buy it if he could help himself. Indigo from Bengal was as hard as a brick. Manilla and Madras were soft; the latter were called Spanish float indigos. Logwood was used for two colors; it made a black, if properly used. Of course nothing makes as good a black as galls, but next to galls came logwood. Logwood was largely used in coloring shoddy, and much shoddy was used during the Civil War. We now get so much cheap wool from Australia and from our own western country that shoddy is used for only the cheapest kind of hand-me-down goods. Shoddy looks nicely when new but it doesn't take long to get rough.

The druggist in those days had a machine in which he made plasters; the plasters were of three sizes; 4 by $6\frac{1}{2}$, 5 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 by $9\frac{1}{2}$. An expert druggist could make a good plaster, but if not an expert it would be lumpy in places. We used to spread our blister plaster on adhesive plaster. It was a difficult thing to make a smooth Burgundy pitch plaster. The first ready-made plaster I remember was Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster. This was Burgundy pitch spread on a buff or brown paper. After some years came an oval-shaped plaster with a red back; this is still on the market. Then came the wonderful Alcock's porous plaster.

A plaster is simply mechanical. It protects a certain portion of the body from the air and removes inflammation or draws it to

the surface. If the plaster has holes to let out the moisture and warmth the very purpose for which a plaster is used is defeated.

There were no railroads here except the Madison road and people from towns fifty and sixty miles around came in wagons. At Greencastle—it was Asbury College then—Professor Wheeler had bought a drug store and put Jerome Allen in charge of it. There was a laboratory in the college and they sent in here for acids—gallon bottles of nitric, muriatic and sulphuric. The team would get in here at 5 P. M., and go out next morning at 8 A. M., so we would have to put up the order at night. I remember such an order being on the counter ready to pack when Mr. Browning picked up a gallon bottle of muriatic acid. The bottom fell out and Mr. Browning was drenched with the acid. The room was filled with fumes. There were two hogsheds of water at the door and we poured water over him. But he kept on at work and took a severe cold which settled on his lungs. He put a plaster of tartar emetic on his chest and wore it for two weeks. It made his breast woefully sore, but he got better. From that day I have had great faith in plasters, particularly the old-fashioned plaster. Twenty grains of tartar emetic to an ounce of lard rubbed on the breast brings pustules and nearly always relieves a cough.

The first pound of glycerine that came to Indianapolis came to our store. A physician called for it and we told him we would get him some. I read up to find what it was. I found that it was produced when lead plaster was made when olive oil, water and litharge are boiled together. The glycerine from the oil is taken up by the water, then by boiling the water down the glycerine is obtained, not pure, and with a very offensive odor. When the glycerine came I knew what it was. This doctor said to Mr. Craighead: "David, what is glycerine?" "I don't know," was his answer. "It's some preparation of licorice." He had jumped from the name glycyrrhiza to glycerine.

Quinine was a great article of commerce in that day. Trains have been held here, not once but repeatedly, to send out little shipments of quinine. In 1855, Robert Browning sold 15,500 ounces of quinine. Quinine would come to us, getting here generally at

noon. Trains to Lafayette and Peru would go out at about the same time. The demand for quinine was so great that we would have our boxes at the Adams Express Office, where H. H. Lee's tea store now is, and the minute a box would come we would open it, put the proper supply into the box for the customer, nail it up and send it off.

Within a few months one of our pharmaceutical houses has evolved the idea of a chocolate syrup for quinine. Now, I made chocolate syrup for quinine in 1858. I took quinine, tannic acid and chocolate syrup and it made a wonderfully nice preparation, but it would not keep.

The liquor question has been an important one with druggists ever since I have known the business. The sale of liquor was thrown upon the druggist. He was asked to keep some good brandy, port and sherry wine and things of that kind, for sickness.

James Yandes came in one day and wanted to buy a wine barrel. All right, we got out the wine barrel. Seems he knocked in the head and found in the bottom three or four quarts of what he supposed was logwood. "I have got you fellows," he said. "I have found you out myself. I never believed before that you would sell port wine made out of logwood." "Mr. Yandes," I said to him, "do you know what it is you have found in that barrel?" "Yes," he said, "it's logwood." "No, sir, that's red tartar, what cream of tartar is made of; no better test of purity can be found, because you can only get red tartar from the pure grape juice." In the early fifties this was a very rigid temperance town; one might sell cider and wine, but no spirituous liquor. Ask for Kentucky wine and one would get whisky, but it was all sold as wine, never as anything else. I suppose the liquor question will always be with us. Edward Parish, of Philadelphia, never sold a drop of liquor or wine. He kept sherry and diluted alcohol to make preparations, but they were the only liquors. This was true of the majority of drug stores at Philadelphia at that time. In this city we always kept a line of liquors even during the Maine law of 1854. At that time we did not sell them. We felt the law would not stand and it did not.

The quality of drugs was very poor. We would get opium

loaded with musket balls. In a chunk weighing fourteen or fifteen ounces we would find three, four, perhaps five, one-ounce musket balls. Then they worked in fine shot which could not be found until you cut it up to use it. We would cut it up, set it up to dry and in the spring it would be dry enough to powder. Salts of opium have now almost taken its place. Comparatively little powdered opium is used.

Coal oil was introduced about 1858. It was first made in Kentucky from cannel coal and in this way came its name of coal oil. It sold at first at \$1.00 to \$1.20 a gallon. The oil was found in Pennsylvania but there was no use for it. Some sold as Kerr's petroleum or American oil. A refinery was started in Pittsburg which was for a long time the center of the petroleum products of this country. Then the business was transferred to Cleveland and the Standard Oil Company had an early start. In 1872 or 1873, I was in the Standard Oil Company's cooper-shops. At that time they were turning out 4,800 barrels a day. It seemed enormous to me then. I suppose it is double that amount now. Druggists were the first in this city to handle coal oil and lamps. I have changed many an old lard oil lamp to be used for coal oil.

When the Civil War broke out doctors were wanted. A great many eclectic doctors called botanics went into the army. They were wedded to a certain class of drugs. The botanic doctor would come in and buy a bill—ten pounds of ginger, ten pounds of bayberry, five pounds of hemlock, five pounds of lobelia, three or four pounds of cayenne pepper, and so on. In the army they could not get these things to use. Then came a demand for fluid extracts. Henry Thayer & Co., of Boston, and Tilden & Co., New Lebanon, N. Y., were the original manufacturers of fluid extracts and did not make anything else for quite a while. Bullock & Crenshaw, of Philadelphia, started to make sugar-coated pills, commercially. A few patent medicine men had made them. The first I believe were known as "Smith's sugar-coated pills." The pill of that day was no more like the sugar-coated pill of to-day than an old-fashioned shingle nail is like a fine wire nail. It was bad in shape and poorly coated. McKesson & Robbins, of New York, started to make gela-

tine coated pills. Their agent came around with a wonderful story as to how many years they had experimented. After he had told the story I stepped across the room to a bookcase and took out Mohr, Redwood & Proctor's Practical Pharmacy, published in 1852, and showed him the cuts describing the process. He had been told his story in New York and there it was in a book published fifteen years before.

Dr. Theophilus Parvin, of this city, went to Europe in 1865 and came back in the spring of 1866. He had a formula for making a phosphorus and iron pill with cocoa butter to be gelatine-coated. The heat it would take to make a solution of gelatine would melt the pill. Finally it came into my mind that dilute alcohol was a solvent for gelatine. I dissolved some pink gelatine; then I bought 100 darning needles, and had a box of white sand. I had my wife dip those pills into the solution of gelatine two or three times, and stick the needles in the sand. The surplus gelatine ran down on the needles. I removed the needles and clipped this off. And that was before McKesson & Robbins had begun the manufacture of gelatine-coated pills.

The drug clerk in those days got up at 6 A. M. the year round. The store was swept and everything ready for the business before breakfast. At night we waited until the other fellow's lights were out before we closed. We would stay him out if it were 12 o'clock or 1 o'clock.

Ship biscuit, after a voyage and usually worm-eaten, were bought by manufacturers of powdered drugs. This biscuit was considered good to use with almost any colored drug. It was often mixed with rhubarb, which was also worm-eaten. The only kind of white sugar in those days was loaf sugar. It could be chopped up with a hatchet; it came in long conical loaves.

There was a semi-refined sugar between the dirty brown New Orleans and the white loaf, called Havana sugar, strong and sweet with a good deal of color. We had a good many prescriptions, but we had not, as yet, taken to numbering them.

In 1851-52 we had the cholera here. Many immigrants had come here from France and Germany. The French went up on

North Noble street. A good many Germans settled on the South Side. The cholera came with them. I have seen the dead hauled to the graveyard in the carts that the Irish used in building the railroads. Nearly everybody used to be sick, more or less, all over the country during the early spring months. Of late years families have green stuff once or twice a week all the year round. It was not so then. In the winter the only vegetable was the potato. Persons lived on eggs and bread and meat every meal from February until about the first of June. Little leaves of lettuce an inch or an inch and a half high were largely sought for in the spring. Dandelion greens, anything that was green, was eaten. When such stuff was sufficiently abundant and cheap people went at it. It was like putting a horse on a clover field. The diarrhoea followed. We have no epidemics of diarrhoea now as we have vegetables all the year round.

Prescriptions were more profitable to the druggist then than now, though sold at a less price. Alcohol was only 28 to 30 cents a gallon. We bought alcohol at 27 cents a gallon just before the war tax was put on. Cinchona bark is cheaper now than it ever was before. The reason that quinine is cheaper is not a political one. Go back thirty years. The quinine bark came from one certain locality. Now each year as the bark gatherers got farther up the mountains they got farther away from commercial communication. Besides they chopped a tree down, skinned it, destroyed it. Some forty years ago it was managed to carry away, in spite of the jealous caution and oversight of the South American countries in which these trees grow, some seeds of the calisaya and red Peruvian barks. It was found that in the Madras district of India, in Borneo and in Java these plants could be grown. In seven years these trees were sufficiently grown to begin to strip. Thin strips were removed and the bark grew back and covered the wound. And so year after year strips would be taken and the wounds would fill up. Seven million trees a year were planted, and a continuous supply of the quinine-producing bark is assured.

"Ingluvine" is now a regular product of one of our large pharmaceutical factories, yet one of my earliest and most tedious tasks

was the powdering of dried chicken gizzards, and yet this was done nearly forty years before it became an article of commerce. I can heartily accord with the old lady who I heard a short time since say "she was glad that she had lived in these times." While in the by-gone days the work was harder and when out of the store there was nothing to interest a young lad—there was no public library—no evening entertainment except an occasional lecture or minstrel show, while now the young man could go every night if he was off and then wish for more. I think the studious young man of the middle of the past century could use his knowledge better than they do now, for the reason there is not so much call upon him for information. The manufacturer has come in and makes all the combinations that may possibly come in demand and after that he goes to work and creates the demand and about all that is left for the apothecary to do is to count out or measure out one of these new products. Many of them are old formulas with a new name, possibly a new flavor and always an advanced price.

Several years ago the physicians took strong grounds against the patent medicine business which they cannot so earnestly do now for the reason that 90 per cent. of the prescriptions contain some patent or more often secret preparation. I heard a druggist of this city, once while speaking of one of the remedies, say "the Almighty could not prepare the mixture within the bottle by the formula on the bottle;" rather blasphemous yet to the point.

I have talked longer than I intended, yet the memories are, many of them, so vivid that I have not told but a rough outline of some of the ways in which the drug business was conducted in what at that time was the West, but what is now the central part of the country. As you will remember, we are but forty miles from the center of population.

With thanks for your kind attention.

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